

THE
BEVIS
ADMINISTRATION

PART II
1945-1956





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History of The Ohio State University

VIII

THE
BEVIS ADMINISTRATION
1940-1956

Part 2: The Post-War Years and the Emergence
of the Greater University
1945-1956

by JAMES E. POLLARD

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY,
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To
The memory of Howard Landis Bevis
1885–1968

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INTRODUCTION

The last eleven years of the Bevis administration were highly significant in the life of The Ohio State University. In that period, 1945–1956, it passed the crest of the post-war years, adjusted to the threat of the war in Korea, underwent tremendous physical plant expansion, strengthened its faculty and curricula, and entered upon a second phase of unprecedented enrollment.

It also went through a series of crises involving the issue of academic freedom. In time these were resolved after a fashion, but some of the scars remained.

The period was marked also by extensive institutional planning, not only from year-to-year and biennium-to-biennium, but even to a quarter century ahead. Inevitably some of these plans had to be changed, others abandoned, and new ones adopted.

The campus of 1956, when Dr. Bevis retired, was vastly different from the one he inherited in 1940. Much of the change was due directly to him, and most of the remainder was under his supervision.

His tenure as president was the longest of any in the University's first century save that of Dr. William Oxley Thompson. Inevitably Dr. Bevis left his mark on the University and it was mostly good.

Part 1, of Volume VIII, *The Bevis Administration, 1940–1945*, dealt with the University in a world at war. It was published in 1967. Part 2 brings the *University History* series through mid-1956. Work is already under way to deal similarly with the succeeding administration, that of Dr. Novice G. Fawcett, 1956–1972.

The emphasis on Part 1 was more chronological than topical. In Part 2 the opposite is true. This caused some unavoidable overlapping and repetition but it was felt that this helped to offset the greater length of Part 2.

Many persons helped at one time or another in the preparation

of the present volume. To all of them the writer is more indebted than he can say. For any errors of fact or of judgment in the work he alone is responsible.

James E. Pollard
July 1, 1971

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I

THE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR YEARS

THE impact of the years immediately after World War II upon The Ohio State University was as varied as it was profound. What occurred there between late 1945 and, say, the end of 1948 was no different basically from what went on at other colleges and universities except perhaps in its dimensions. The University strove mightily to cope with the new demands upon its physical facilities and manpower and other resources. Some of these needs had been foreseen but others had not, at least on the scale that developed suddenly.

Eventually it caught up, more or less, with the most pressing of these. But despite its best efforts the solutions were sometimes makeshift or were delayed and under the tremendous pressures that developed there was much improvising and making-do with less than the eruptive needs called for.

The resulting major problems were five-fold: 1) to meet the essential requirements of the Veterans' Bulge—of dealing with the individual and collective needs of tens of thousands of students; 2) to provide housing on a scale undreamed of before the war, involving the use of such makeshift facilities as Quonset huts or "temporary" barracks in a "G.I. Village," a trailer camp at the State Fair Grounds, and the brief temporary resort to the use of Navy facilities at Port Columbus; 3) to solve the greatly expanded budgetary needs; 4) a renewed and continuing effort to strengthen the faculty; and 5) the resumption of a modernized building program on a greatly enlarged scale.

The last decade of the Bevis administration was marked and, unhappily, marred in several respects by certain developments. Some of these were: a student body of unprecedented size; great physical expansion, including more land and buildings and, especially, the beginnings of an elaborate dormitory system; the

establishment of new departments of instruction; growth of the University Research Foundation; notable changes in top administration and the faculty; the issue of Communism on the campus; and the adoption of two controversial speaker's rules which widened the gap between the administration and a large segment of the faculty.

Administrative Changes

The structure of the University began to change during the second phase of the Bevis administration—1945–1956. The number of colleges remained as before, but Music and Architecture gained the status of schools and by 1956 there were more departments, with changes also in the names of some departments. Where Dr. Bevis began in 1940 with one vice president—Morrill, and had two by the end of World War II—Davis and Stradley—, he had three by the time his tenure ended—Heimberger (academic), Stradley (student affairs), and Taylor (business manager and treasurer).

When he took office in 1940 he inherited what was sometimes referred to as a Davey-oriented Board of Trustees. Governor Davey was no friend of the University. During his 16-year tenure Dr. Bevis dealt with a total of sixteen Trustees. Half were new appointees and two—Lockwood Thompson and C. F. Kettering—were renamed to the Board after an interim. On the whole his relations with the Trustees, individually and as a group, were good.

Despite the early planning, the campus transition from war to peace was complicated and difficult. In that first post-war year alone, 1945–46, the enrollment all but doubled. By the fourth year after the war this tide of bodies had begun to ebb. But the problems it had brought in its train persisted—housing, staff, faculty, classrooms, other physical facilities, supporting funds, and the like. Certain developments of the immediate post-war years are traced or summarized in what follows.

1. *Peace at Last*

"This is a University at peace—at last," The *Lantern* commented in its October 2, 1945 issue, the first of the new school year. But while there was peace there were still many signs of the recent conflict along with resulting problems. And various voices were heard as to the future.

One was that of Norman Thomas, the perennial Socialist candidate for President. In an address in the chapel on December 12, 1945 he urged support of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. To do so, he argued, would insure world security by internationalizing atomic energy, world-wide abolition of conscription, and progressive disarmament.

A resolution reflecting the still troubled state of men's minds was adopted at the November 13, 1945 Faculty Council meeting. It urged "That immediate public recognition be given by our government to the fact that another world conflict employing man's most effective weapon, the atomic bomb, may mean complete disaster to world civilization."

It warned that "A positive choice must be made between disaster or survival. More urgent than secrecy or its opposite, or the development of atomic research for the common good is the basic search for a world government which will make world living possible in an atomic age." It was voted to "transmit the action to the executive or other appropriate departments of the Federal government."

Although the war was over, echoes of it continued in terms of a community War Chest drive, another Victory Loan, and a final report from the Student War Board. The campus War Chest goal in October, 1945 was set at \$25,500. By the end of November, a total of \$25,597.44 was raised.

The pace picked up similarly in the campus participation in the latest Victory Loan campaign. By December 10 there were 865 purchases for a total of \$539,102.25,

That month also the Student Senate ended the work of the Student War Board. This had been formed in March, 1943 to coordinate undergraduate war activities. At the December 13 Senate meeting, it was reported that through S.W.B. war savings stamps and bonds had been sold in the amount of \$169,782.60.

Early in the Autumn Quarter, 1945, a plan to raise \$100,000 as a memorial to the University's war dead was announced. This was to be done through the University Development Fund. The goal was set at \$33,000 a year for three years. The fund was established July 18, 1945. The income was to be "used for scholarships for the highest type of youth at the University" with recipients chosen by the University Scholarship Committee.

Further proof of the return to peacetime in the spring of 1946 was the holding of the June commencement in the Stadium again after a lapse of four years. Another was the revival of the annual Engineer's Day on May 17-18. That month also Strollers celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as a campus dramatic organization.

The question of the status of a conscientious objector who had rendered proper service during wartime and had received an honorable discharge arose in the summer of 1946. The matter was studied by a subcommittee of the Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff. Its report was presented at the August 27, 1946 Faculty Council meeting. The case turned on a member of the Church of the Brethren, traditionally pacifist. The student (Otho Miller, of Bradford) entered the Arts College and was excused from military training for the Summer Quarter, 1946. But he was told that he would not be excused in the Autumn Quarter.

The report pointed out that the Assistant Secretary of War had said that the military requirement was an institutional affair. It added that the University itself had "repeatedly" ruled that "service in a Civilian Public Service camp in Ohio is to be viewed no differently from service in a military camp in Ohio," and that the Faculty Council had recognized that students inducted into military service and those called by their draft boards into Civilian Public Service should be treated alike.

Prof. E. L. Dakan offered a motion that students classified as conscientious objectors by local boards "be excused from Military Training at the University." After discussion, it was laid on the table. The Council minutes made no further mention of the matter.

Wartime leaves of absence also presented problems. In some instances leaves were extended or new ones were granted. And since those who had been on wartime leave often returned at an irregular time, it was sometimes a problem to get them back on the payroll promptly as the University had promised when they left, subject to their being physically able to resume their positions and the necessary funds being available.

2. Enrollment Problems

Even some of those closest to the scene missed the mark in enrollment predictions. In a report on future enrollment Dr. Ronald B. Thompson, registrar and examiner, made at the December 11, 1945 Faculty Council meeting, he noted that "Many factors influence . . . our future enrollment of students." On the basis of the best figures, he estimated Autumn Quarter enrollments for the next four years as follows: 1946, 14,860; 1947, 16,700; 1948, 18,100; and 1949, 18,000. Actually they turned out to be: 1946, 24,867; 1947, 25,403; 1948, 23,848; and 1949, 22,538.

At its October, 1945 meeting the Council had voted to create a committee "to study the whole problem of building utilization on the campus with particular reference to the scheduling of classes." This committee found "an apparent shortage of room space on the campus" especially at certain hours. It ascribed this to the recent expansion and development of new projects and departments and to the failure of many departments to utilize "the 8, 12, 1, 3, and 4 o'clock hours."

In the interest of better use of campus classrooms and office space, the Council on Class Size and Room Usage in November, 1945 was given "power to study and negotiate the issue in respect to class size, hourly schedule and room usage" and to formulate

the necessary policies relating thereto. At the February 11, 1947 Faculty Council meeting, Dr. Thompson, chairman, reported on the steps taken to carry out this mandate.

In the interim, detailed studies were made of the use of all classroom and laboratory space and the distribution of classes according to size for the Winter, Spring, and Autumn Quarters of 1946. In March, 1946 it was decreed that with the Autumn Quarter, 1946 all departments were to schedule as many courses between 12 noon and 5 P.M., Monday through Friday, as they had between 8 A.M. and 12 noon.

Near the end of 1945, meanwhile, the admissions situation was so critical, the administration and the Trustees felt it necessary to set up a priority system. At the December 21, 1945 Board meeting, Dr. Bevis presented a covering statement. "In light of the unprecedented number of applications for admission to Ohio State University," it began, "we feel that some statement of policy governing admissions should be made at this time."

First he outlined the current situation. In the Graduate School and Law it had not been necessary to fix any limitation. For years admissions to Medicine had been restricted to Ohioans and this applied also in the main to Dentistry. Veterinary Medicine, however, had been asked to serve Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia as well as Ohio. Ohioans, especially veterans, received preference in Pharmacy. But many freshman level subjects were closed. In Engineering, service courses in English, mathematics, physics, and chemistry had "reached the critical point." There were critical areas, similarly, in Education, Agriculture, Commerce, and Arts and Sciences.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Bevis statement went on, "To the extent that limitations of budget, classrooms, and housing facilities may force us to limit our enrollment of students, we believe that preference should be given to students in the following order: 1. Ohio veterans who qualify; 2. Ohio residents now enrolled; 3. Ohio residents not now in school; 4. Non-resident veterans; and 5. Other non-residents." Every effort should be made,

it emphasized, "to take care of all students who wish to attend" the University, but if this was not possible the foregoing order of preference was suggested. The Trustees approved the recommendation.

The Faculty Council had the enrollment problem before it in two forms at its February 12, 1946 meeting. First, it passed a motion under which it recommended that

as a matter of policy, the President and other University authorities consider the enrollment problem . . . as an opportunity to serve the citizens of Ohio, and that every effort be made to provide for as many Ohio citizens as possible within the present facilities of the University, and that such other emergency facilities and revenues be made available to adequately meet the situation. To this end, the Faculty Council urges and endorses the President and the Board of Trustees in their requests from the proper State authorities for such funds, equipment, buildings, and staff as may be needed to perform this important function of the State of Ohio.

At the same meeting an Entrance Board report for the academic year 1944-45 and for the Autumn and Winter Quarters of 1945-46 was presented. It said that the most important problem before it was "the application of the priority system established" by the Trustees giving Ohio veterans and other Ohioans preference. "In light of the fact that the Veterans' Administration tells us," it continued, "that we may expect applications from 20,000 Ohio resident veterans by fall, the problem of establishing further limitations is immediately forced upon us. It is evident that unless it is possible to take radical steps, thousands of residents of Ohio who wish to attend Ohio State University can not be admitted next fall. . . ."

Enrollment problems facing Ohio's colleges were discussed by Dr. Bevis at the June 4, 1946 Faculty Council meeting. He reported that the special advisory committee, of which he was chairman and which Governor Lausche had named, had found an expectable enrollment of 93,000 for the fall of 1946 for the fifty-two Ohio colleges as against 53,000 before the war.

It looked, therefore, Dr. Bevis went on, that "there will be a place in an Ohio college for every Ohio student who wishes to attend. The problem of matching the students to the curricula and the colleges, however, had not been solved. For this purpose it has been recommended that a Referral Center be established. . . ."

As for Ohio State, he said its plans must remain uncertain until a special session of the legislature had acted on additional budget needs. He explained how the University had been forced to limit entering students to Ohio residents but that several ways had been suggested to increase its capacity. At the same time, he emphasized, it had determined that its policy would be to accept all properly qualified Ohio residents who come before it.

He congratulated the faculty members on how they had solved the problems of the post-war years to date. At the same time he reminded them that the next period would bring new and different situations.

Veterans made up nearly two-thirds of the enrollment in 1946-47. To take care of the added load the Veterans' Center in the Administration Building was enlarged and its functions expanded. In the Autumn Quarter, 1946 alone more than 6800 new certificates of eligibility for veterans under the G. I. Bill were processed. With those previously enrolled, this brought the total for the fall quarter to 14,228.

Early in 1946 the double shift program of classes was stepped up. Classes began at 8 A.M., many were held after 6 P.M., and a few did not end until 11 P.M. Even then mass instruction had to be resorted to in elementary classes in some departments. The heaviest demands were at the incoming freshman and sophomore levels. An introductory course in Shakespeare, for example, was "limited" to 450 students. Another introductory English course was held to 300. Other similar large courses included Political Science 401, with 200 and another with 175; Geography 401 had 520. Other large ones were in History 401 and 404, Psychology 401, with 500.

Two and even three students shared single laboratory lockers in some cases. The new Room Use Council was making an exhaustive survey of classroom, laboratory and other space on the campus. Additional teachers were recruited from a variety of sources such as the emeriti, wives of members of the teaching staff, and graduate students and assistants.

The real campus population explosion occurred in the fall of 1946 when enrollment, as of October 8, reached a record 24,235. This was in contrast with 12,015 a year earlier. The final Autumn Quarter, 1946 figure was 24,867. About 13,000 veterans were enrolled, or roughly three-fourths of all the men. The teaching staff was practically doubled at around 2000 persons. More than 20,000 applications for admission from outside of Ohio were turned down.

Thirty-five wooden barracks obtained from the government were in use. Most classes were held to fewer than forty students but some, as noted, had as many as 500 to 600 enrolled. Space of all kinds was at a premium—housing as well as classroom. It was especially critical for married veterans and for new teaching staff members. Letters were sent to 10,000 alumni in Franklin County (Columbus) asking them to open their homes to students. The over-all situation was complicated by a local street car strike, by a record volume of traffic, and by the perennial fact—now worse—that the campus telephone lines were overloaded.

There were complaints over long lines for registration and for food. To ease the former, separate registration and fee lines for veterans only were set up in Derby Hall. Extra caterers were also installed in some buildings to augment the regular cafeterias.

Of twenty-five new barracks classroom buildings, eleven were grouped behind Hagerty and Page Halls, others in the area of Derby-Lord-Brown Halls, west of the Chemistry building, east of Oxley Hall on 12th Ave., north of the B. & Z. Building, and elsewhere. Most of them were partitioned off to make two classrooms each.

“We know college isn’t going to be easy for you this year,”

Dr. Bevis told the students. "We believe you know it presents some problems for us, too. Lots of things will be wrong and the remedies will probably come slowly. . . .

"We are about to turn the world over to you. You may not like it, but it's all there'll be. . . . And while we haven't done very well with the world, your fathers and grandfathers have raised the standard of living far, far above anything known in the world before."

The post-war policy by which demobilized students could cancel all "D" and "E" grades if they withdrew from classes between September 16, 1940 and the "date of cessation of hostilities" raised the issue in 1946-47 as to just when the latter occurred. The Adjutant General of the War Department reported that the President had ordered the suspension of offensive action on August 14, 1945 and this was accepted as the official date.

For reasons not stated, the Trustees at their September 7, 1948 meeting at Gibraltar directed President Bevis to submit to it at the next meeting admissions requirements of the various colleges of the University "and the method by which such standards are formulated." Thereafter, it ordered, "all such requirements shall be subject to the review and approval of the Board of Trustees." Further action was taken at the October 18 meeting to make the faculty rules and regulations consistent "with the policies of this Board," in other words, to make them uniform.

In an effort to get a larger share of the state's top high school graduates, an 8-member committee, with Vice President Stradley as chairman, was set up in the spring of 1949. What it sought was a "fair share of Ohio's best students." It was realized that the heaviest impact of the so-called G.I. benefits was about over. The committee expected to offer about fifty to seventy-five additional scholarships in 1949-50. Currently there were only twenty-eight so-called straight tuition scholarships plus eighty-eight elementary teacher training scholarships.

From time to time in the post-war years the University took steps to expand its services to the state. One such action was taken

at the February 9, 1948 Board meeting when the Trustees, upon recommendation of Dr. Bevis, established eighty-eight tuition scholarships in the College of Education, or one for each county. This was done to help relieve the scarcity of teachers. In 1946, Dr. Bevis pointed out, the University had 1188 requests for elementary school teachers and graduated only eighty-seven, of whom seventy-two were placed.

3. *Finances*

Added funds to enable the University to meet the immediate post-war needs became a pressing problem in the winter of 1946. President Bevis told the February 11, 1946 Board meeting that representations had been made to the governor for more money. Four days earlier the heads of the state universities had again presented detailed figures to Governor Lausche. The presidents asked him to let the universities put their needs before a special session of the legislature. The Board authorized Dr. Bevis to "urge upon the attention of the Governor the financial needs of the Ohio State University and to present such needs to the Legislature in special session if opportunity is given."

That spring the University was operating in the red because of having to meet staff and other needs caused by the swollen post-war enrollment. While technically illegal, it was done "in faith" and with some certainty that the legislature would come to its relief and that of the other state universities.

In an address before Canton alumni on April 22, Dean Harlan H. Hatcher said the University was already \$300,000 "in the red on faith." He predicted that the special session of the legislature would "bail us out."

Governor Lausche called the General Assembly into a special two-day session on June 24. It voted \$4,469,869, of which Ohio State got \$2,468,564. The funds voted for the state universities were in ratio to their respective enrollments. The legislature also authorized the universities to provide temporary housing for married veterans and their families but not to others.

The student fee structure was a continuing problem. From the time the University was organized, there was, in theory, no tuition as such. Instead there was an "incidental" fee which for years was nominal. But as costs mounted rapidly in the post-war years, the "incidental" fee was increased and it was argued each time this was done the Land-Grant principle was diminished by that much.

Early in 1947 the Trustees authorized President Bevis to survey "the present fee schedule" and to make recommendations thereon at the next Board meeting. He was instructed further at the January 6 meeting "to meet with the members of the Inter-University Council in the interests of achieving uniformity in incidental fees where appropriate."

Business Manager Taylor presented the results of the fee study at the February 3, 1947 Board meeting. He said the Inter-University Council on January 27 had voted unanimously to recommend that the member institutions increase their respective "incidental" fees to \$90 a year. On this basis, the administration recommended that with the Autumn Quarter, 1947, the fee at Ohio State be raised from \$20 to \$30 a quarter in the undergraduate colleges.

In Optometry, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine it was recommended further that their incidental fee be increased from \$20 to \$35 a quarter, and that in Dentistry from \$15 to \$35. But in Law and Medicine, where the fee was already \$35, no further change was recommended. The non-resident fee was raised from \$50 to \$75 a quarter.

Under Veterans Administration regulations the University in March, 1947 added \$45 per quarter to the fees charged for each veteran. Unlike some other universities, however, it did not exact the maximum. At the same time, this situation enabled the University in the next few years to build up a "kitty" which, with the approval of state fiscal authorities, made possible its use as a sort of revolving fund for certain major campus building projects.

For the 1947-49 biennium the University asked the legisla-

ture for \$49,773,787. Of this amount, \$25,527,434 was for salaries and maintenance and \$21,245,953 for new buildings, remodeling, equipment, and additional land, plus \$3 million for the Medical Center.

In support of the request, Dr. Bevis pointed to a 90 per cent increase in enrollment and related factors. He emphasized, "The need will not disappear when the 'veterans' bulge' disappears. It is the belief of most qualified educators that 1960 will see a doubling of the enrollment of 1940."

But Governor Thomas J. Herbert recommended about \$5 million less than the universities had sought. The amount he favored for Ohio State was \$22,856,700 or about \$2.5 million less than requested. The Trustees complied with a request from the governor that fees be increased by 50 per cent.

The University fared well in the biennial quest for appropriations to meet its money needs for 1947-49. It emerged with a total, including Agricultural Extension, of \$43,950,722. Such an amount would have been undreamed of a few years earlier just as it was only a beginning on what was to come in the 'Sixties.

Of the total voted by the legislature, personal service (salaries, &c) accounted for \$19,529,000, with \$4,962,700 for maintenance. The building appropriation was \$12,830,000, but of this \$8 million was earmarked for the new Medical Center. Of the remaining \$4,830,000, reappropriations from 1945-46 amounted to \$2,950,000, plus \$1,880,000 to offset increased costs for seven buildings. Five new building items totalling \$4,611,000 were provided for: library addition, \$2.5 million; Commerce addition, \$1,085,000; and electrical engineering, \$750,000.

Taking cognizance of this "excellent outcome," the Board at its June 30, 1947 meeting congratulated President Bevis, Business Manager Taylor and other University officers "for the manner in which the University's case was prepared and presented."

Dr. Bevis next presented the annual salary budget for 1947-48. At this point the Trustees asked him to retire from the meeting and then fixed his salary at \$18,000 a year, up from \$15,900.

Of the record appropriations voted, the *Alumni Monthly* observed in its July, 1947 issue, "The Ohio State University has been given its big chance." It commented also on the related enabling legislation creating the University Housing Commission. This was authorized to issue bonds, buy lands and erect or remodel buildings "for suitable housing, dormitory, dining hall and recreational accommodations" for students, faculty and staff.

It quoted Dr. Bevis as saying that the governor and the General Assembly had placed the University in "the very front rank of American state universities." He said the immediate objective was to meet the needs "of the expanded student body now upon our campus. At longer range, however, it seeks the realization of the vision held before our eyes by the Board of Trustees at its Gibraltar conference. If that vision is realized, Ohio State University will take its rightful place in Ohio and surrounding areas as the center of higher education. . . ."

By mid-October, 1947 the new building program began to take shape. The first major item was to be a "recitation" building for the School of Music to cost \$840,000. The next was a \$1,040,000 Central Service building. Then came the Medical Center, followed by physics, the main library, and electrical engineering.

Early in the new year plans were disclosed for a new and enlarged physical plant for the College of Agriculture west of the Olentangy River. Dean Leo L. Rummell said the first two buildings would be for dairy technology and agricultural chemistry, respectively. New Veterinary Medicine facilities were to be located north of Kinnear Road, also west of the river.

A 25-year campus building plan was spelled out early in May at a meeting in the chapel attended by some 250 faculty and students. It was outlined by Business Manager Taylor and Architect Smith. The expansion called for these major items: a field house, a "coliseum" with a capacity of 21,000, completion of the Fine Arts and Education quadrangles, a women's gymnasium, additions to the men's physical education building and Campbell Hall, and a new College of Law "at the gateway north of the

Museum." Many of these projects came about, but time altered ideas and the new law building, for example, finally came into being at 11th Ave. and High St., while the Mershon Auditorium was built north of the 15th Ave. gateway. With the substantial enlargement of the University Library, the Trustees on February 9, 1948 formally named it the "William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library."

Trustee Herbert S. Atkinson, '13, broke ground for the new recitation (Music) building at ceremonies on a site east of Hayes Hall on November 20, 1947. He used a silver spade which twenty-six years earlier had figured in the actual start on the Ohio Stadium.

Ground was broken in May, 1948 for the new \$8-million Medical Center. Special tribute was paid to Dr. Russel G. Means, spearhead of the campaign to get the necessary initial appropriation from the legislature. Governor Herbert, Trustee Atkinson, and Deans Doan (Medicine) and Postle (Dentistry), took part in the ceremony.

At the annual Sunset Supper the next month, Dr. Bevis described the spade used as "the old shovel that broke the dam—the long dry spell of sixteen years. . . . Many times in its history, the University has been in the valley and couldn't see the heights. But that's not the case now. Our enterprise is in the ascendancy. . . ."

All properties in the University physical plant and all business and custodial service matters growing out of the operation of University Hospital were assigned to the control of the University business manager at the September 7, 1948 Board meeting. All of the former and their employees were to be under the director of physical plant.

It was foreseen that the development of the new Medical Center would result in "greatly increased administrative details." To anticipate this the Trustees decreed that all "medical matters" in connection with the operation of the hospital were to be under the jurisdiction of the dean of the College of Medicine. Admis-

sions, collections, accounting, purchases, the dietary department and housekeeping, and other matters were under the University business manager. This was effective October 1, 1948. Pursuant to the foregoing, John M. Wilcoxon, formerly of the State Auditor's office, was named business administrator of the University Hospital.

But certain questions arose by the spring of 1949 as to "who is to run the Hospital" as to medical vs. business and other aspects. To this end the Board on June 10, 1949 approved setting up an auditing and cost control department. Provision was made also for a hospital superintendent who would have "at least nominal charge" of the hospital's business affairs subject to business office rules.

Efforts to obtain both a Veterans Hospital and a cancer wing in connection with the College of Medicine continued during the early summer of 1948. At the July 12 Board meeting, President Bevis told the Trustees that Gen. Carl Gray, Jr., of the Veterans Administration said he was "not authorized to commit the Government to the location of a hospital anywhere in Columbus."

The recommendation of Dean Doan for the allotment of \$1.5 million from the Federal government to establish a cancer clinic in connection with the new Medical Center had been forwarded "to the proper authorities" in Washington. The plan envisaged the construction on the campus of a clinic building "containing some 20 beds and other appropriate facilities."

An item in the 1947-48 building request to the legislature was \$300,000 for an optometry building. The Trustees on September 4, 1946 approved a recommendation of the Development Fund and the Ohio State Optometry Association to this end. Under the agreement the association was to raise \$100,000 before January 1, 1947 as a condition to the University including \$200,000 in the asking budget for this purpose.

Early in 1947 the possibility developed that the University might be able to get the use, from the Federal government, "of the remaining portion" of what had been the Scioto Ordnance

Plant, near Marion. Dr. Bevis told the Trustees at their January 6, 1947 meeting that he, Vice Presidents Davis and Stradley, the University architect, and the director of the physical plant had inspected the facility and had "formed the conclusion that it would be a valuable and desirable addition to the University property." Subject to Board approval, he said he had applied for its conveyance to the University.

If it could be had, he added that "the proper University uses for the property were clearly in connection with Agriculture and Engineering." The site consisted of some 3900 acres. He asked the Board for authority to "make formal and definitive application for the transfer of the property" and to negotiate for it. This was granted.

But any idea of the University obtaining any of the ordnance plant was abandoned officially at the January 12, 1948 Board meeting. This was done upon recommendation of President Bevis. He said he now believed that "it would be inadvisable for the University to acquire this property." He asked the Board to instruct him to tell Federal authorities that the University "will not make application for the transfer to it of the remaining portion of the Scioto Ordnance Plant acreage." The Board approved his recommendation.

The possibility of relocating the State Fair Grounds on a site near the farm campus was an issue in the winter of 1948. Under the chairmanship of former Governor Myers Y. Cooper, the State Fair Relocation Commission had a number of sites under consideration. On the evening of January 29, 1948, Governor Cooper telephoned President Bevis that the commission had unanimously agreed upon a site north of Ackerman Road. This was near that portion of the University farm west of Kenny Road and south of Ackerman Road.

At the February 9, 1948 Board meeting, President Bevis reported that on January 29, he, Business Manager Taylor, and Deans Rummell (Agriculture) and Krill (Veterinary Medicine) had attended a meeting of the commission where he had pointed

out that the University was considering the expansion of the College of Agriculture west of the Olentangy River. In the end the fair grounds project came to nought.

4. *The Faculty*

The faculty, meanwhile, had also to adjust to post-war conditions. An arm of the Faculty Council was the Program Committee which from time to time reported to the Council on various matters and raised questions for consideration. At the October 8, 1946 Council meeting Chairman Ward G. Reeder, Education, said that committee members had suggested some twenty-one questions for Council study during the 1946-47 school year. They covered a wide range of subjects.

Since President Bevis had addressed the faculty on the previous afternoon he limited his comments to some of these questions. "If we continue to take all students as they come," he remarked, "in a few years we shall have more than two or three times the pre-war enrollments. This raises the question 'is this desirable'? There seems to be no doubt that much of the work in some fields can be done elsewhere in the state. We might, therefore, encourage our neighbors to carry a greater share of the teaching. . . . The graduate, research, and professional work, which is carried at a higher cost and for fewer students, could be done here. It is not thought that all of the elementary work would be abandoned on the campus, but that the emphasis would be of the higher level."

Another special committee which reported to the Council near the close of the 1946-1947 school year dealt with the adequacy of faculty salaries. In the matter of "adequacy" it arrived at six conclusions:

1. Salaries have advanced materially in the University recently.
2. Salary developments in this and other universities have created a new market for teachers' services and at rapidly rising rates of compensation.
3. Changes in these market levels have left the salaries of many of

our staff below present market levels and considerably below those in prospect for next year.

4. Salary levels in this institution should be related to its announced objectives, namely, to make this an outstanding upper class, professional, and graduate institution.
5. A comparison of our current salary levels with those of some other similar institutions indicates that we are not now in a strong competitive position.
6. Salary plans already in force or approved for next year's operating budgets in comparable institutions will further increase the discrepancy in our salary levels.

The committee recommended that "A policy be adopted which will allow for a considerable number of selective salary adjustments of substantial amount at all levels," and that "A serious effort be made to effect considerable progress toward the establishment of the new schedule of salary minima suggested," namely, instructor, \$2750; assistant professor, \$3500; associate professor, \$4500; and professor, \$5500. Within a decade these minima were greatly exceeded.

Two steps were taken early in 1947 to help staff members meet the post-war rise in the cost of living. One was to boost the wages of non-teaching staff personnel by 2 per cent of their base salaries. The other was a concession to faculty members teaching during a fourth quarter instead of the usual three. For some years they had been paid for this extra service at the rate of two-ninths of their annual rate. Effective July 1, 1947 this was increased to a full one-third.

A committee named to review the University's retirement and group insurance programs made a lengthy report at the April 8, 1947 Faculty Council meeting. The committee reached the conclusion that "our program provides retirement allowances and group insurance comparable to those of other institutions studied." It had studied the plans in force at fourteen other major universities.

At the same time it recommended that: faculty and staff members "give serious consideration to the desirability of adding

to their retirement annuities" by contributing multiples of \$100 to the State Teachers Retirement System each year, that they "give serious consideration" to buying "E" bonds for annuity purposes, that the Trustees make participation optional for the first three years for new instructors and for the first two years for those above instructor, that compulsory retirement be reduced from age 70 to 68, and that the feasibility be studied of providing disability protection and group health insurance for faculty members and their families.

Another problem the veterans' bulge brought was that of a large number of young and relatively inexperienced teachers. In the spring of 1947 a special committee sought to deal with this. It sent a questionnaire to eighty-three departments as part of an effort to improve teaching competency.

"The huge and rapid expansion of the University," the committee reported May 8, 1947 to the Faculty Council, "has taxed its resources for teaching. Many inexperienced teachers and many who are new to the Ohio State University environment have been added to the department staffs. It is an exacting task for those without previous teaching experience to develop quickly and adequately the necessary classroom skills and deportment to discharge their responsibilities with satisfaction to themselves and to the best advancement of the students. . . ."

The committee asked a series of questions of the departments but got only a 39 per cent response. "Though much has been done," the report said, "much still remains to be done before the teaching standards are fully satisfactory." The committee recommended that a Committee on Improvement of Teaching be set up.

"Noteworthy progress" in faculty salaries "at all levels" in the past year was reported by a special committee at the March 16, 1948 Faculty Council meeting. In summary it made six other points: the administration's budgeting practices and policies were "in accord" with the Council's earlier judgment; it was on "the higher salary levels that we seem to compare least favorably with comparable institutions"; it did not "seem opportune" at the moment to adopt a new schedule of salary minima, or to attempt

“to specify any future” such schedule; but it “would seem wise” to set a new schedule “just as soon as a strongly competitive scale can be adopted and still leave sufficient funds for a substantial number” of merit increases; but in the interim to delete “the present outmoded” schedule.

What seemed like a major improvement in regard to faculty salaries was taken at the April 19, 1948 Board meeting. Upon recommendation of Dr. Bevis, the Trustees approved increases in the four teaching ranks from those set in July, 1941 to the following, effective in 1948-49: instructor, from \$1800 to \$2700; assistant professor, from \$2650 to \$3900; associate professor, from \$3500 to \$5100; ad professor, from \$4000 to \$6000. These increases seemed substantial at the time but were dwarfed by the changes that occurred in the next decade.

Upon recommendation of the Faculty Council, the Trustees on June 14, 1948 took a step to improve University standards by putting an end to the practice of faculty members or administrative officers working toward advanced degrees in the University. Earlier this had sometimes gone to extremes when men (or women) took advanced degrees, especially the Ph.D., in their own departments. In rare cases a department chairman even took such a degree from staff members who were actually his colleagues or subordinates.

Starting with the Summer Quarter, 1948, the new rule stipulated that “no professor, associate professor, assistant professor, or college or University administrative officer will be permitted to become a candidate in this University for a degree administered by the Graduate School.” But any such person who, before the summer of 1948, had been granted permission to work toward “a degree in this University may complete all requirements for that degree.”

A special faculty committee to study the adequacy of faculty salaries on the campus, set up in November, 1949, reported its findings at the May 9, 1950 Faculty Council meeting. The committee was the same as had reported similarly in 1947 and 1948. It found that “very substantial progress in salary levels” had been

made on the campus in the decade 1939-40 to 1949-50. The committee found also that "salaries in this University have not kept pace with the cost of living. Our figures also reveal the fact that the professorial group has fared least well in cost-of-living terms and that instructors have been the most favored group."

At the April 29, 1947 special Faculty Council meeting, the Committee on University Professorships recommended that such a rank be established. In arriving at this decision it had had considerable correspondence with other universities. It said it felt that the advantages of such a move outweighed any potential dangers such as the creation of "invidious comparisons between the abilities of men in various fields."

Specifically it recommended that such professorships carry a stipend of \$10,000 a year and that their holders be freed from all departmental and college administrative and teaching responsibilities "except these which they may care to undertake." They were to be responsible to the dean of the Graduate School. The report noted that criteria for such professorships must be "general and each case must be decided upon its own merits." But one criterion was pre-eminence in creative work. The Council gave final approval to the creation of University Professorships at its June 3, 1947 meeting. A motion to name these professorships "after distinguished persons chosen by the appropriate University authorities" was passed.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Bevis, the Trustees wrote into their By-Laws the longstanding rule and policy that appearances before the legislature or state agencies "shall be under the direction of the University President." Such a policy was first adopted late in the Thompson administration. The new one, approved January 6, 1947, covered the preparation and presentation of appropriation requests "and official dealings" on the University's behalf "with all State department offices, boards and agencies." Unauthorized appearances, moreover, before state officers or agencies were prohibited. The minutes gave no inkling as to why this matter came up at this time.

6. *The Post-War Program*

Various actions were taken in 1948-49 by the Faculty Council to point the University's feet more firmly in the direction of its post-war program. On November 9 it recommended that the President name special committees to study 1) teaching methods and procedures; 2) adult education, extension courses, Junior College and general education; 3) a University Press; and 4) extended leaves of absence for professional development.

Shortly afterward, a special committee on instructional loads found that teaching loads in the University "are consistently higher than in a) five selected 'Big Nine' Universities (Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota), and b) twenty-eight selected American universities." Further, teaching loads for selected colleges of the University were "consistently higher than in the comparable colleges" of the five Big Nine universities. The committee recommended that campus teaching loads should call for "average maximums" of from nine to twelve hours, according to rank. On February 8, 1949, the Council voted to do away with the post-war policy of giving credit for military service and to abolish the 7-week rule which provided for a credit bonus to service men.

The Council on Instruction had taken a stand, meanwhile, for a broader base of courses as a general University requirement in December, 1946. The Faculty Council agreed to consider at a later meeting the questions this raised. A letter, from Vice President Davis as chairman, said the Council on Instruction

believes that a University of the standing of Ohio State has educational responsibilities beyond that of the training of individuals in the technical competencies of the various professions. It is convinced that university graduation also demands a perspective on human affairs and a capacity to assume the duties of informed citizenship in a democracy.

To this end, the Council felt that a minimum of forty-five hours "of broadening courses" should be required for all bachelor and professional degrees and as a prerequisite for admission to

candidacy in the Graduate School. Of these hours not more than fifteen could be in any one department. At its January 14, 1947 meeting the Faculty Council approved a policy of requiring approximately one-fourth of the degree requirements for undergraduate degrees "be work considered broadening in purpose and effect."

In its annual report to the Faculty Council for 1946-47, the Council on Instruction called attention to various problems it had faced during the year. Many of these were posed by new curricula. Among them were: a 5-year program in Pharmacy, a new B.A. curriculum, a labor-economics curriculum, a two-year program in dental technology, one in restaurant management, and one in aeronautical engineering leading to an M.Sc.

"The department of Speech and the Schools of Home Economics and Music," the report noted, "have presented exceptionally large programs of expansion for next year. The Council did not find it possible with the resources available to approve these proposals in full, but did approve those portions which seemed most essential for the immediate progress of the units concerned."

The year 1946-47 was marked by two other major curriculum changes. That year the new 5-year program in Engineering was in effect. The intent of requiring a fifth year was to broaden the program. But under it outstanding students could earn a master's degree along with the bachelor's degree.

The College of Pharmacy also adopted a 5-year program. This was to be effective July 1, 1948. It was divided, however, into two years of pre-pharmacy and three years of pharmacy. According to the *Journal* of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Ohio State had the first college of pharmacy to adopt a 5-year program.

Upon Faculty Council recommendation, the College of Dentistry was authorized to establish a program for training dental technicians effective October 1, 1947. This was approved at the February 3, 1947 Board meeting. The purpose was to help students, with a sound training in science, to develop skills in the

making of dentures and other prosthetic appliances. This was launched as a four-year program but leading to a certificate rather than to a degree. The program was abandoned in time.

The College of Veterinary Medicine asked approval at the March 9, 1948 Faculty Council meeting of its intention to add a year of pre-professional requirements for admission to the college. This was in the belief that its students "should have more training in the basic sciences and humanities." It was expected that this would also provide "more extensive clinical training" in the senior year.

Concern as to how to meet the growing need for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians was embodied in a resolution adopted at the September 7, 1948 Board meeting. "In order that the University discharge its public obligations in this respect," the resolution, offered by Trustee Warner M. Pomerene, asked the president to request the deans of the three colleges concerned to submit a report at the next meeting. They were asked "to outline the plans of each College to provide training for such number of students in each College as will discharge the full duty of the University to the people of Ohio and to the public generally, in providing graduate practitioners in these three vital fields."

At a resumed session on September 10, Trustee Dargusch offered a related resolution concerning the College of Medicine. This was in anticipation of the completion of the new Medical Center in 1950, thus making available additional teaching facilities. This in turn would enable the College to increase its enrollment. On this basis the resolution asked the administration "to take such steps as may be necessary to provide the following enrollment of freshman students in the College of Medicine: 1948, 84; 1949, 84; 1950, 110; 1951, 150."

A proposed plan whereby the number of first year students in medicine could be increased beyond that approved in September, 1948 was reported at the May 9, 1949 Board meeting. The scheme was worked out by Dr. Ronald B. Thompson, registrar.

Dr. Bevis told the Board it was "an ingenious plan which has much merit for making still further use of our physical facilities by taking in an additional class each year."

To implement it, he added, would require "certain additions to the staff and some additional expense." But if this was done, he said, "our Medical School will be making in proportion a greater contribution in supplying sufficient numbers of doctors than any other in the country." The Board approved Dr. Bevis's request that a comprehensive study be made of the advantages, cost, etc., of the Thompson "or similar plan" be made and he was asked to have "said report ready for the Board as quickly as possible."

Vice President Hatcher made a progress report on the Thompson acceleration plan at the June 10, 1949 Board meeting. A motion was passed to make it University policy "to adopt a plan which will have as its goal the increase of the number of entrants in the Medical School as follows: 1950-51, 145; 1951-52 and thereafter, 200."

New and expanded services for students, new departments of instruction, and broadening curriculum requirements were among changes that marked the school year 1947-48. In the area of student relations, in the Autumn Quarter alone 14,473 veterans were helped by the Veterans' Center. The Occupational Opportunities Service similarly gave vocational counseling to 3682 students.

New departments created were welding engineering, preventive medicine and radiology. A new geology field station was opened at Ephraim, Utah. Admission and other requirements were being raised in the professional colleges. In Law the point-hour for admission was raised from 2.0 to 2.25, and the applicant must pass a legal aptitude test.

Luke K. Cooperrider, director, presented a 12-page report on the Twilight School at the May 10, 1949 Faculty Council meeting. He recalled that while evening classes, special institutes and refresher courses had been offered for years the Twilight School

was not recognized as a University administrative unit until July 24, 1942. Since then it had been part of the University Division. In January, 1946 the Wright-Patterson Field Graduate Center, under a contract with the Army Air Force, became another responsibility of the Twilight School.

During 1948-49 some 225 courses were offered by Twilight School through thirty-four departments. But there was "a definite reduction" both in the number of such courses offered and in the Twilight School enrollment. "Some departments have offered nothing within this year," the report noted. "This we . . . consider to be decidedly unfortunate and a backward trend. If we are to go ahead, this situation must be corrected. . . ."

Twilight enrollments for the six years varied as follows: 1942-43, 1308; 1943-44, 2055; 1944-45, 3986; 1945-46, 2765; 1946-47, 2734; and 1947-48, 2511. The drop in the past year was laid to "a decided reduction of our program and to departmental problems over which we had no control, nor have we recovered from that shock."

The report closed with eight recommendations: 1) "let all educators dismiss prejudices against adult education . . ."; 2) "let us reapportion support in accordance with the growing necessity of adult education as a generator and preserver of social values. . . ."; 3) "let us devote serious thought and substantial sums of money to the expansion of training facilities for adult education. . . ."; 4) "survey comprehensively and intelligently the educational needs interests and needs of adults"; 5) "work toward abolishing the all-too-prevalent system of making each unit of adult education pay its own way"; 6) "study seriously the differences in methods and in substance of subject matter involved in the teaching process in adult education as contrasted with 'regular' education"; 7) "foster the tradition of adaptability in young and old by minimizing the importance of rigid recording of intellectual achievement. . . ." and by actually behaving as if education . . . never ends, but must go on till death or senility

claims us"; and 8) "it is well past the hour of decision as to the overwhelming importance of bringing integrity to our citizens and integration to our society. . . ."

5. *University Organization*

Earlier action of the Faculty Council, at its May 3, 1945 meeting, approved four days later by the Trustees, in establishing a School of Music in place of the former department had two side effects. It brought into the open "sharp differences" in the Council and led to a sweeping study of the entire problem of University organization. This study was made by a 5-man committee, appointed May 17, 1945 by President Bevis, with Dean Arthur T. Martin, of Law, as chairman. Martin died in February, 1946 and Prof. Harry Vanneman, also of Law, succeeded him.

Earlier the Post-War Planning Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences, among other things, recommended the transfer of eight departments to that college. Then the University Policy Committee suggested changes in existing University organization. Dr. Bevis gave the new "campus-wide" committee a mandate "to make a thorough and objective study of the entire subject" with respect to the "allocation of departments, schools, and other organizational units of the several colleges of the University." When it had done this he asked it "to report (a) recommendations as to theory and basic policy, and (b) such specific application of theory and policy as appears to you to be desirable."

Because of the death of Martin much of the committee's earlier work had to be repeated. It not only interviewed all deans and department heads "concerned in any way by any proposed reorganization," but consulted others. It studied also the organizational plans of other leading colleges and universities.

After some two years, the committee in the fall of 1949 brought in a majority and two minority reports. The majority report ran to fourteen typescript pages and each of the others to two pages. In essence the majority report called for a sweeping reorganization of Arts and Sciences and the creation of four new colleges.

Two committee members, Profs. Ray Fife and T. C. Holy, dissented from all of the recommendations in the majority report calling "for the transfer of schools and departments to other colleges." They took exception to the assumption in the majority report that "pure research should take precedence over applied research," and that "departmental programs now weak where they are located, will become greatly strengthened by transferring them to the proposed revamping of the College of Arts and Sciences."

Holy and Fife contended also that in all the committee's deliberations no evidence had been offered to indicate that "the schools and departments recommended for transfer" were not "doing a satisfactory job" where they were, that the directors and department chairmen Vanneman had interviewed as to the proposed transfers "were practically unanimous in their opposition to such a move," and that since the correspondence with other universities indicated "no ideal pattern for university organization," they felt that there was "no assurance" that the plan the majority proposed "would improve the functioning of the Ohio State University."

The other minority report had to do with the allocation of the department of mineralogy. Prof. Paul N. Lehoczky objected to the fact that the general committee, by a 4 to 3 vote, had recommended shifting the department from Engineering to a proposed new College of Physical Sciences. Lehoczky called such a move "inadvisable."

In its lengthy report, the majority dealt in turn with such facets of the problem as "bigness," "accidental vs. planned development," enrollment, and theory and basic policy and their specific application. The committee felt unanimously that a transfer of all twenty-two or more departments concerned "with fundamental areas of learning" to the College of Arts & Sciences would create a college so large as to be "unwieldy and inefficient." It cited "a dread on the part of many" of those interviewed at "being lost in a huge College of Arts and Sciences." But it called the current allocation of many departments of fundamental learning on the

campus "the result of accidental or chance development and often of the dominance of a strong personality."

In mid-stream, meanwhile, the committee felt it had to alter its course because of the lengthy discussion of a long range plan for the University at the annual meeting of the Trustees from September 4 to 6, 1946 at Gibraltar. (see Chapter X). This was the so-called 25-year plan.

On this point the committee explained:

Your committee was approaching the conclusion of its work when the Board of Trustees and the Administration leaders of the University held the August (sic) conference at Gibraltar. As a result of decisions there reached, the majority of your Committee concluded that its aim should be to propose a plan which in its judgment would give to the University an organizational set-up best designed to further the educational policies approved at this conference for the future of Ohio State University. This meant a radical change in our thinking and in the plan which was evolved. The future emphasis at this University, we understand, is to be upon graduate work and in the professional and vocational areas. . . .

In essence, the committee's plan called for the creation of a new School of Arts & Sciences to replace the existing college of that name along with four new colleges. The University would then consist of the Graduate School, the other nine colleges, and the new Arts and Sciences School. This last, in the words of the report, "on the undergraduate level, will be the counterpart of the Graduate School on the graduate level." It would organize curricula for students in general education, life sciences, physical sciences, humanities, and social sciences, and give professional training for professional or vocational colleges.

The four new colleges, with the proposed reallocation of departments, would be: Life Sciences—botany, bacteriology, psychology, zoology "(and entomology—and genetics?)", physical education and health, physiology, Home Economics; Physical Sciences—chemistry, geology, mathematics, geography "(?)", mineralogy, and physics and Optometry; Humanities—English, speech, Romance languages, classical languages, German, philoso-

phy, Fine and Applied Arts and Music; and Social Sciences—history, political science, sociology, economics, and Journalism.

Each of these colleges would have a dean responsible directly to the president's office in budgetary and other matters. Students in those colleges would be registered in the Arts & Sciences School and in the Graduate School. "Thus a consistent plan of student enrollment in undergraduate levels is achieved," the report observed, "and in both areas there will be schools with students but no faculties and colleges with faculties but no students."

A study of the memoranda of the interviews with deans and department heads, the report conceded, "will reveal an almost uniform opinion against such a change," particularly on the part of the eight or nine departments and schools which the plan would transfer to another college, especially Arts and Sciences. The objections centered in "contentment with existing relationships, satisfaction with existing deans, and dread of bigness."

Controversial allocations to the proposed College of Life Sciences involved botany, psychology, physiology, and physical education and health. For the proposed College of Physical Sciences there was controversy over the inclusion of geography and mineralogy. There was objection likewise to the transfer of the Schools of Music and Fine and Applied Arts to the new College of Humanities, chiefly on the argument that they belonged in Education. There was similar objection to taking economics and sociology out of Commerce.

The report closed on this note:

The proposal made in this report, Mr. President, is far more sweeping than anything contemplated before the August (*sic*) meeting at Gibraltar. The majority of your Committee believes that the reorganization here planned in outline will implement the new policy for the future of Ohio State University. We recognize that vested interests are attacked and time-honored practices are disturbed. Nevertheless, we believe the philosophy underlying the plan is educationally sound. . . . The shifting of a department from a college to which it has long been allocated to one of these new colleges is a very different proposal than a shift to a great unwieldy

College of Arts and Sciences. No department will be lost or overshadowed by mere bigness. . . .

The report had a covering letter from Vanneman, with a request that the committee be discharged. The committee voted unanimously that Arts & Sciences be abolished as a college. Only Holy and Fife, however, supported a motion not to disturb the current allocation of eight departments and the Schools of Music and Fine Arts. Four other motions were carried, by votes of five to two, for the reallocation of six departments and the School of Home Economics to Life Sciences, of five departments and the School of Optometry to Physical Sciences, of six departments and the Schools of Music and Fine Arts to Humanities, and of four departments and the School of Journalism to Social Sciences. The main report was signed by all five committee members: Profs. Foster Rhea Dulles, George W. Eckelberry, Paul N. Lehoczky, Bruce K. Wiseman and Harry W. Vanneman.

The committee report was undated but President Bevis's letter of acknowledgment bore the date of October 27, 1947. It was addressed to Vanneman as chairman. In it Dr. Bevis thanked the committee and added that the report had been gone over "carefully in this office and the Council on Instruction has given it consideration." Then he added significantly: "The central recommendation—the creation of four new colleges—is obviously a long-range objective. I am glad to have the report at hand."

From this point the report, and its important recommendations, apparently remained in limbo. There is no record of its ever having come before the Faculty Council, none of any action on it by the Council on Instruction, and no mention of it in the Trustees' minutes. But nearly a score of years later—in the school year 1966–67—another sweeping plan was adopted which incorporated many of the ideas advanced by the Vanneman committee in the spring of 1947.

In the school year 1946–47 steps were taken also to fix criteria for the creation of new colleges and departments. Earlier many such moves seemed to be left to chance or to the impulse of the

moment. Prof. Vanneman, chairman, Committee on Criteria for Establishing Departments and Colleges, submitted a report setting up four criteria "which should control the establishment or maintenance of a department," and a like number in respect to colleges.

The criteria for departments were: "1) A distinctive and important core of subject matter, 2) A demonstrated need for the development of such subject matter based upon both local and regional considerations, 3) A demonstrated need from the point of view of administrative efficiency, 4) Availability of financial support determined by considerations of university priorities." An amendment added the words "with a qualified teaching staff available" to Point 1.

For colleges, similarly, the criteria were: "1) A group of closely related departments (or in rare cases a single department) with a similar objective along broad educational lines—general or professional, 2) A demonstrated need from the point of view of educational policy, 3) A demonstrated need from the point of view of administrative efficiency, 4) Availability of financial support determined by considerations of university priorities." The report was accepted at the February 11, 1947 Faculty Council meeting.

Two additions to University activities were authorized in July 1946. One was the creation by Board action July 1 of the Office of Student Financial Aids. The other, three weeks later, was approval of the establishment of an Office of Religious Activities. Both were responsible to the president. The Student Financial Aids action was effective at once and the other with the start of the Autumn Quarter.

The underlying purpose of the former was to centralize and coordinate student financial counseling, scholarships, loans and employment. Until then there had been little centralization or coordination in the University's program of loans, scholarships, and jobs. The growing need was illustrated by the fact that during the previous year 4400 students had sought employment, 124 desired loans, and "an indefinite number" wanted scholarships. Since

"adequate employment" was becoming more difficult to obtain, there were relatively few scholarships, and loan funds were limited, it was felt that the new office would "avoid overlapping and duplication of grants and will help us to extend aid to as many students as possible."

Years earlier students were helped to get part-time jobs through the campus Y.M.C.A. By 1936-37, this function had been taken over by the office of the Dean of Men, with William S. Guthrie as assistant dean and director of the Student Employment Office. On October 1, 1941, Dr. Founta D. Greene became assistant director. She took over the office when Guthrie in 1943 became acting junior dean, College of Arts & Sciences. The agency came under the supervision of Bland L. Stradley when he was made vice president for student affairs on January 1, 1944. The 1946 Board action officially expanded the function of the office to include counseling, scholarships and loans as well as employment.

Creation of the Religious Activities office was in recognition of the growth of such programs on and near the campus. For years the University Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. had served some of this need. More recently individual churches and denominations had expanded their services to students and the University Religious Council was increasingly active.

In setting up the new operation the basic principle of the separation of state and church had to be observed. This meant that no state funds, as such, could be used for the purpose. The necessary financial support, including the hiring of a director, was provided for by the Religious Council and by the Development Fund, each contributing \$3000 at the outset.

The Religious Activities director, the Board minutes explained, would "serve a need in the University by coordinating and advising all religious activities and programs." He would serve as executive secretary of the Religious Council and thus would be "in a position to give leadership and direction to all activities pertaining to the religious life of the University."

Milton D. McLean, of Macalester College, was named presently

to the directorship. One of the first major programs undertaken was the annual Religion in Life Week. All of this was a far cry from the early days of the University when it was criticized as a "godless" institution.

From time to time efforts were made to have the Alumni Association take a larger hand in University affairs. At the April 22, 1946 Board meeting Thomas F. Patton, Alumni Association president and later a Trustee, brought in four proposals to give the association a greater voice in University policy making. The effect would have been to give Secretary John B. Fullen a more important say in University matters.

The four proposals Patton presented were that the Alumni secretary be made an ex officio member of the Administrative and Faculty Councils, that the University vice president for student affairs (Stradley) become an ex officio member of the Alumni Advisory Board, that the Alumni Association "have a larger share" in getting legislative appropriations, and that an Athletic Board offer to help the Alumni Association finance the employment of a field secretary be approved.

The Board acted on the first and fourth proposals. It voted to ask the association to "designate a representative" to attend Administrative and Faculty Council meetings "for liaison purposes." It approved the Athletic Board proposal to contribute \$7500 to the association "for the purpose of stimulating Alumni interest and organization to the end that the accomplishments, future program and urgent needs of the University be brought to the attention of the people of the State of Ohio."

The matter of making Stradley an ex officio member of the Alumni Advisory Board, the Trustees felt, was a decision that rested "entirely" with the association. On the proposal that the association help more in securing legislative appropriations, "it was agreed that the President should have this suggestion in mind as he develops the long range program of University needs and the plan of its presentation to the Governor and legislature."

II

IN MID-STREAM

WITH the end of the post-war period Dr. Bevis began what proved to be the second half of his tenure. Some old problems were mainly solved or ceased to exist but new ones took their place. As always the University was in a state of continuing change, some of it planned and some unforeseen.

After a brief lag the enrollment began to mount again. For a time the war in Korea posed certain problems. The faculty, mainly through the Faculty Council and related committees, took a more active part in University decision making. So did the Faculty Advisory Committee and the Alumni Advisory Committee. As state appropriations grew student fees were increased. Under a new state law the Board of Trustees meetings had to be public. Religion in Life Week took an important place in the list of campus activities, although with controversy one year. The Distinguished Service Award was created. Curriculum and structural changes continued. In any case, the University of the first half of the 'Fifties was far different from that of a decade earlier.

1. Enrollment Up Again

As indicated, enrollment expanded rapidly on the heels of the shooting war. The immediate post-war peak was reached in 1946-47 when the net total was 31,596. Then the enrollment began to recede, dropping to 23,792 in 1951-52. By the end of the Bevis administration in the summer of 1956, it had begun to climb again, reaching a net total for 1955-56 of 27,921.

By June, 1954 mounting enrollments were a common problem for nearly all of Ohio's colleges and universities. They began to make concerted efforts to anticipate and deal with the resulting situation. Dr. Bevis told the June 14, 1954 Board meeting that

pursuant to its direction at two sessions of the Inter-University Council he had taken up the problem "of getting ready to take care of the expanded enrollment which seems inevitable" at all Ohio colleges and universities. "The immediate problem," he went on, "is to create an awareness of the necessity of beginning to do something now. . . . In the Inter-University Council, however, we have agreed to project our thinking into three successive five-year periods and by the 15th of July the State Universities have agreed to try to indicate what each will need in the way of increased plant facilities."

The Council, he continued, had asked him to seek a meeting with the executive committee of the Ohio College Association "with a view to enlisting the cooperation of all of the colleges and universities of Ohio." An outcome of this was that a 7-man Committee on Expanding Student Enrollment was named with Dr. Bevis as chairman. Two of the other members were President John D. Millett, of Miami, and Novice G. Fawcett, Columbus school superintendent. Millett less than a decade later was to be chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents and Fawcett was to succeed Dr. Bevis as Ohio State president.

Signs were beginning in 1953-54 of a general campus "population explosion" before many years. Dr. Ronald B. Thompson, registrar and University examiner, attracted wide attention in the fall of 1953 with a report to the American Council on Education. This projected the rapid expansion in terms of greatly increased college and university enrollments all over the country. "This is a situation," Dr. Thompson declared, "that we simply have to become aware of. Decisions will have to be made." These would affect teaching staffs, physical facilities, and related items.

The faculty Council Program Committee at the May 12, 1954 Council meeting took a look at the problems expected from mounting enrollments. Upon request, Dr. Thompson presented pertinent data. If the current proportion of 18-year-olds attended college, he predicted the University enrollment by 1960 would be 22,860; by 1965, 28,640; and by 1970, 34,350. (For the first two

years indicated, they actually proved to be 29,090 and 46,067, respectively.)

Vice President Frederic Heimberger emphasized that the University must pay serious attention to the probable increased enrollments in terms of such problems as classroom and office space, possible new instructional methods for dealing with large numbers, also whether entrance examinations should be given to all seeking admission, whether more remedial courses would be necessary, and whether dismissal rules must be strengthened. It was voted to create a special committee to "Determine the scope of the problems facing the University in the next decade, due to the predicted increase in enrollment," and "to recommend methods and procedures to solve these problems."

Dr. Bevis, as chairman of the O.C.A. committee on expanding student population, had some ideas in the fall of 1954 as to enrollment trends and policies. Before Ohio State's enrollment reached 40,000, he predicted that "a good many other alternatives may be opened to us." In less than a decade time proved him right in a number of major respects.

"Before we get through with this wave," he remarked, "we will probably be doing a great number of things we haven't done yet. There is a great possibility for some sort of junior colleges, technical schools and terminal courses." Within ten years all three ideas were being worked out. He emphasized that the plan of offering certain college level courses in public school buildings after hours while students lived at home was "at least worth looking into." This very idea materialized within a few years in the so-called branch centers developed by Ohio State and the other state universities. Those organized by Ohio State were located at Newark, Marion, Mansfield, Lima, and for a time, at Lakewood. All five offered basic two-year programs.

After a lull of sorts, enrollment rose to 21,744 in the Autumn Quarter, 1955. This was the highest for that quarter since 1949. Some units of the University felt the increase more than others. The College of Dentistry had 644 enrolled, the highest in its his-

tory. It had a record entering class of 217, including those in dental hygiene and dental technology, and 120 in dentistry itself. In a *Lantern* interview early in February, 1956, Dr. Bevis said he believed that getting ready for the increasing number of students was the biggest job the University faced.

The problem of "dropouts" had long been a serious one. At the April 9, 1956 Board meeting Vice President Stradley reported on a U.S. Office of Education sampling of about 17,000 students. The University was one of 170 colleges and universities which participated.

In terms of Ohio State, the study offered data relative to 3221 freshmen who entered in the fall of 1952 and would normally have been graduated in the spring of 1956. The campus phase of the report disclosed these facts:

About one-third of the class had dropped out by the end of the first year.

Less than half the class began the third year. More than 40 percent of the entering class were still in school at the end of their third calendar year.

Relatively few students dropped out in the third and fourth years.

A direct relationship was shown between academic ability or success in high school and persistence in the University.

2. *The War in Korea*

The worsening situation in Korea in mid-1950 raised again the question of University policies in relation to the war. At a special Faculty Council meeting on August 1, 1950, Vice President Hatcher reported an increasing number of calls from students and faculty on such matters. He said the administration had "been aware of the implications of these developments, and has been determined to be ready to meet any emergency."

A specific question was whether the University would renew the so-called 7-week rule, in force during World War II, under which students called to service might receive full credit as was granted to students in residence at least seven full weeks during the

quarter in which they were called up. This rule, repealed in February, 1949, was now reinstated.

Even though it was half a world away, the effects of the war in Korea began to be felt on the campus in the fall of 1950. The Program Committee recommended that the Faculty Council ask Dr. Bevis to name a committee "to plan for a period of large-scale military mobilization." He set up a 14-member Committee on Civil Defense. Its function was to make "available to Ohio communities the knowledge and facilities represented at the Ohio State University for coping with atomic warfare." As a further step in preparedness, R.O.T.C. courses were to be offered on the campus in the summer of 1951.

By March, 1951 University emergency facilities had been inventoried by the campus Civil Defense Council and local and state authorities had been advised of their availability. A War Emergency Committee was set up also.

The undeclared war created new problems for men students in 1950-51. As was the case after Pearl Harbor, President Bevis and other officials counseled men students to remain in school until called. The argument still was that they would add thereby to their usefulness to their country if and when drafted and meantime would further their own education.

New and revised regulations as to deferment from military service were made public at the opening of the Autumn Quarter, 1950. The specific provision applying to college students read: "Any person, who, while satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of learning, is ordered to report for induction under this title, shall, upon the facts being presented to the local board, have his induction under this title postponed (A) until the end of such academic year or (B) until he ceases satisfactorily to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is the earlier."

Under the heading, "Don't Give Up," the *Lantern* took the position that students should stay on the campus until summoned.

"Instead of adopting a 'don't care' attitude," it commented, "the student should try to learn all he can while he can."

President Bevis returned to the subject at the opening of the Winter Quarter with a letter to draft-age students. Again he urged them to "stay in school as long as you can and do your work the very best you can! Whatever happens, this will make you of greater service to your country." Registrar Thompson reported early in January, 1951 that 150 students had withdrawn from the University during the Autumn Quarter for military reasons.

All men between the ages of 18 and 26 were subject to Selective Service, barring disability or some other valid reason. In a way this hit the campus fraternities particularly hard. Vice President Stradley echoed what Dr. Bevis had said. "Students will better equip themselves to serve the national interests," he observed, "by remaining in college to complete the academic year."

To a degree possibly not fully appreciated at the time, the University again neared a war footing early in 1951. This was because of the mounting involvement in the war in Korea and uncertainty as to what might follow. This situation was underscored by a lengthy statement Dr. Bevis made to the Trustees at their January 8, 1951 meeting. This centered upon "utilization of the University plant in case of war emergency."

"The continued deepening of the national emergency," he remarked, "has given the administration continued and increasing concern. The registration figures for the current quarter, while disclosing some decrease . . . , are not yet in themselves alarming. The trend, however, is easily discernible . . . Both in the national interest and in that of the University itself, we believe the University's capacities should be employed to their best advantage."

He called attention first to its "large and varied research program, some of which is of great strategic importance." He felt sure that some members of the teaching staff would be called into service. For some time, he went on, the administration had been

“actively engaged in appraising the capacities of the University” and soon would have ready a statement thereon. He listed five major areas of consideration “of the University’s potential in the mounting and extended emergency.”

The Trustees authorized Dr. Bevis “to carry forward the ideas outlined above, and especially the plan to bring to the attention of the proper Government agencies the capacities of the University to assist in the expansion of the present military programs under the three ROTC units.”

The Korean war tapered off inconclusively and never attained the dimensions of a dire national emergency. But the disturbed state of the world at the time was reflected when Vice President Hatcher told the February 13, 1951 Faculty Council meeting that the war emergency steering and coordinating committee had been created. This was brought about partly by the uncertainty of the war in Korea. The committee consisted of the three vice presidents and the assistant to the president with five subcommittees.

The latter were: undergraduate programs, research and graduate training, healing arts, armed services, and housing. These subcommittees, Hatcher explained, “were to make careful appraisal of the University’s resources in their respective areas . . .” to enable it “to meet calls from the defense department for training or research in specific areas.”

The first Korean war death involving University personnel was that of Lt. John F. Archer, w’45, of Columbus. He was killed in action July 29, 1950. He had served two years in World War II during which he won five battle stars.

The second reported was that of Ens. Jesse Leroy Brown, w’50. He was said to have been the only Negro aviator in the Korean campaign and the first Negro flier to go on such a combat mission. He was killed in action in December, 1950 in the Chosin Reservoir area. His home was given as Hattiesburg, Miss.

The third such casualty was Ens. John R. Brinkley, w’51. He was killed December 23, 1950 when his Navy Corsair plane crashed in action. He was from Bellefontaine. The fourth was Lt.

David H. Mock, '50, killed in action February 8 in the Wonju section. The fifth was 1st. Lt. Charles E. Brannon, w'46. He died of wounds in Korea.

One effect of the war was a partial clamp by the National Production Board on building construction. It banned projects for "amusement, recreational or entertainment purposes." Such items as field houses, gymnasiums and swimming pools were specifically mentioned in the order.

An atmosphere somewhat like that on the campus during World War II developed during the school year 1950-51. It took the form of extensive preparations for civil defense "in case," the production of a pamphlet on defense against the atom bomb, and related help to other parts of Ohio. Early in December, Vice President Stradley announced that the University would work with Columbus and Franklin County civil defense authorities in preparing a defense against an enemy's atomic bombs. At that time Columbus was described as one of seven logical targets in Ohio in case of such attacks.

The Truman ouster of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from his Far Eastern command got adverse attention in the *Lantern*. It urged readers to write their congressmen in protest. A senior member of the history faculty (Ragatz) had predicted MacArthur's removal from his command. But he also uttered the opinion that Russia and the United States would be at war within a week afterward. In this he was mistaken.

A surprise atomic bomb alert was sounded at 8:52 P.M. on November 8, 1954. This was part of a 10-minute civil defense exercise. On the campus it was greeted with apathy and University civil defense authorities were not pleased with the response. The exercise was part of a practice air drill embracing seven states.

3. *Student Affairs*

A further increase in the student "incidental" fee became effective in September, 1952. One factor in this was action taken by the Inter-University Council on December 14, 1951 to recommend an

increase in the basic fee to \$105 a year. The General Assembly had reduced the appropriations for A-1 (faculty and administration) salaries somewhat below the figure for the first year of the biennium. Also, Dr. Bevis told the Board on January 14, 1952 that "a somewhat larger portion of the cost of educating students . . . should be borne by the students themselves" through higher fees. This was postponed to the second year of the biennium.

Dr. Bevis said that Governor Herbert had been "strongly of the opinion" that the fees should be higher, citing especially "the very great difference" between fees charged at private colleges and universities and those in the state's institutions. Upon Dr. Bevis's recommendation the Trustees voted to increase the fee to the \$105 figure.

But the president had some reservations on this. "It is not without question," he commented, "that I pass this recommendation to the Board. The principle of widespread education at low cost has been fundamental in the State University system and should not in my judgment be departed from." At the same time, he recognized that "the continuing view of the state authorities that a larger fee should be charged cannot be lightly ignored." At the February 11 meeting the Trustees approved a raise in the fees for students in the professional colleges of \$5 a quarter.

Early in February, 1954 it was announced that the "incidental" fee would go up another \$10 a quarter, effective in the fall of 1954. The fee would now be \$45 a quarter in the undergraduate colleges. But the fees would be increased to \$50 a quarter in the professional colleges and to \$85 for non-resident students.

In line with an agreement reached in the Inter-University Council, and upon recommendation of President Bevis, the Trustees at their February 13, 1956 meeting authorized a further increase of \$11 a quarter in the "incidental" fee, effective with the Summer Quarter, 1956. This brought the fee in the Graduate School, the five undergraduate colleges, Home Economics and Nursing to \$75 a quarter. In the professional colleges the quarterly fees now were: Medicine, \$187; Dentistry and Dental Tech-

nology, \$177; Veterinary Medicine, \$107; Dental Hygiene, \$122; Optometry, \$112; Law, \$87; and Pharmacy, \$80. Corresponding increases were adopted by all of the other state-assisted universities.

In another area, success of the 1954 Religion in Life Week held in January, was reported in detail by Vice President Stradley at the February 8, 1954 Board meeting. More than 11,000 persons, most of them students, he said, had attended the 5-day sessions. Thirty faculty members, twenty-five religious workers and some 200 students helped to plan the conference. Twenty "distinguished" educational and religious leaders, representing the major religious faiths, he added, had given from three to five days of their time free to the program.

Another 5000 persons, Stradley estimated, heard the guest speakers at Sunday church services. Informal discussions at fraternity, sorority houses, and residence halls attracted 2781 students. He cited many testimonials from guest leaders, local churchmen and the press as further evidence of the worthwhileness of the program.

But there was heated debate over some of the topics discussed. The strongly opposing views were aired at length in the May, 1954 *Alumni Monthly*. Chief spokesman for the critics was Capt. John E. Wright, U.S. Army (Ret.), identified as chairman of the Committee of O.S.U. Parents and Taxpayers. The chief defender was Prof. Roger L. Shinn, an R.I.L. speaker and chairman of philosophy at Heidelberg College. A middle ground point of view was expressed by Milton D. McLean, campus religious coordinator, who answered the general question of "Who decides what should or should not be said?" by saying that the University "respects differences."

Wright questioned whether the purpose of R.I.L. Week was "to teach the basic tenets of Christianity, on which this nation was founded, or has it become an agency to mobilize students' opinion on political issues?" He objected particularly to the inclusion in the program of such topics as McCarthyism. He took exception

to the views of Shinn who deemphasized the importance of the discussion on McCarthyism. He pointed out that it came up at only one of about 200 meetings during R.I.L. Week.

McLean stressed the fact that "eighteen distinguished religious and educational leaders gave five days . . . out of their busy schedules" to take part in R.I.L. Week. Two student chairmen, "acting in good faith," he explained, had invited speakers "not approved by the sponsoring groups, the executive committee, or the Administration." But they agreed to cooperate when the matter was called to their attention. He defended the inclusion of controversial issues in the program. He charged that Wright's "'report' on what was said in the few meetings he attended misrepresents the intent and spirit of the entire program." The official Stradley report on R.I.L. Week made no mention of the controversy.

The April *Monthly* carried a letter from Wright which said he was a member "of your so-called 'Thought Control Group' which presented evidence in a quiet way to University authorities with the idea only to help Religion in Life Week." But he demanded to know what place the lecture by Dr. Shinn on "Is McCarthyism a Safe-Guard or Threat to Freedom?" had on the R.I.L. program. John B. Fullen, editor of the *Monthly* made a lengthy reply to this. In the May issue the program was debated further.

Others who complained to Dr. Bevis included Mrs. R. D. Gantz, Ohio vice president of the D.A.R., and the Rev. William E. Ashbrook, minister of Calvary Baptist Church in Columbus. They, too, submitted notes they had taken at the time of the program. Dr. Bevis said the matter would be left with the Religion in Life planning committee.

Unlike the situation a year earlier, the 1955 Religion in Life Week passed without incident. This was partly because of foresightedness and long range planning. In mid-October, 1954 the executive committee agreed to screen local speakers. Prof. D. Luther Evans, of philosophy, remarked that the week "should be

devoted to giving information and inspiration in the field of religion and should not be a substitute for discussions of non-religious import in the fields of politics and economics."

The *Lantern* was still sensitive to outside pressures in the matter of R.I.L. speakers. "We welcome outside guests," it commented, "but we deny their right to influence our choice of speakers or topics."

About 12,000 students attended at least one of the more than 200 meetings held during the 1955 Religion in Life Week, Vice President Stradley told the Trustees at their February 14, 1955 meeting. Through the chaplains more than 1200 additional students were contacted, he said. Jewish, Catholic, and Presbyterian choirs and the University Symphonic Choirs took part.

"Probably we have reached the saturation point as far as voluntary student attendance is concerned," Stradley commented. By motion, the Board formally voiced its "appreciation and approval" for the success of the Week to Prof. Evans, general chairman, and to Stradley and others.

4. *Growing Faculty Activities*

In 1940-41 the Board of Trustees had adopted a report on academic appointments, tenure and promotions. Ten years later a 3-man committee, with Dean Walter Weidler, of Commerce, as chairman, took another long look at these matters. Its findings were presented in a 13-page report at the April 10, 1951 Faculty Council meeting. These reflected growing faculty participation in decision and policy making.

The report began by noting that "A decade of experience has demonstrated the values inherent in observing a body of principles in relation to staff appointments, to tenure and to promotions in both salary and rank." It observed that the new plan was designed to accomplish these twelve purposes:

To assist the administration by providing sound standards for the original selection of staff members.

To result in the retention, encouragement and promotion of the ablest and most promising staff members.

To result in the elimination of the incompetent and the mediocre. . . .

To protect the University against the establishment of claims by the incompetent and mediocre as a result of a policy of drift. . . .

To assure the University that, in the selection, retention and promotions of members of the staff, due cognizance shall be taken of the specific needs of the institution. . . .

To assure the University that in appraising the merits of individual staff members total functioning will be considered. . . .

To assure the faculty that individuals will be treated with the maximum of impartiality.

To offer assurance that accomplishment will not be overlooked. . . .

To assure the faculty of the maintenance of promotional opportunity.

To offer assurance that, in arriving at judgments with reference to the qualities of individual staff members, every use will be made of sound facilities for this purpose. . . .

To assure the faculty of security of tenure . . . and of freedom of teaching, of research, and of opinion.

To provide appropriate procedures for the determination of claims of justification for termination of tenure so that faculty members may be guaranteed adequate notice and a fair hearing of complaints bearing on their security of tenure.

A major item under Part I, Principles as to Selection, Promotion, Privileges and Duties of Persons of Academic Rank, had to do with criteria of merit common to all ranks. These included: teaching ability, scholarship, personal attributes, "capacity to awaken in students a sense of their opportunities and responsibilities as free citizens in a democracy," possession of the qualifications necessary for the particular rank, contribution to the department's need for diversity, quality and variety of experience as teacher and scholar, contribution to the educational program or the administrative work of the University, assisting with student counseling and guidance, and calls to other institutions. Each of these was spelled out in some detail. Part II dealt with adminis-

trative implementation of the foregoing, and Part III with application of the principles to particular ranks.

In the fall of 1950 the special Committee on Adult Education, Extension Courses, Junior College and General Education, made one negative and five positive recommendations to the Faculty Council. In view of wartime conditions, the committee did not "think it wise to undertake a study of general education or the junior college."

It recommended, however:

1. The establishment of a "center" on the campus especially designed for conferences, institutes and workshops.
2. The expansion of the "Twilight School" into a comprehensive "Evening College" program.
3. The extension of "Field Graduate Centers and Field Workshop Courses," such as the Wright-Patterson Field Graduate Center at Dayton since 1946.
4. The expansion of consultant and leadership training services to organizations, agencies and communities.
5. The creation of a "Division of General University Extension."

The committee realized that any such program would require additional funds and it did not favor diverting current funds for such purposes.

A mounting problem of the post-war years was what the University should and could do for faculty emeriti. By rule, they were still faculty members and supposedly were entitled to desk space, but in practice they were often ignored and neglected. A special committee created February 8, 1949 to study their role made a 22-page report at the May 8, 1951 Faculty Council meeting.

The committee noted an "increasing tendency to force people into retirement between 60 and 70 years." The problem of finding "socially valuable work for retired members of a faculty," it went on, was one "which has not been faced by any of our universities." Among other things it inquired into conditions elsewhere and analyzed the activities of retired professors at Ohio State.

The committee felt that "emeritus professors can contribute

more to the scholarly and educational work of the University than is at present appreciated." It recommended that seven "rights and privileges be guaranteed to emeritus professors by the Administration" as far as possible. These were: office space, secretarial assistance, library facilities, laboratory and other "proper" research facilities, freedom to attend faculty meetings, a share of "whatever available support" the University could give toward publishing scholarly books and papers, and educational and social privileges "on the same basis as active" faculty members.

From time to time, on behalf of the Faculty Council, the standing Program Committee canvassed the faculty as to campus problems needing study. In a report at the February 10, 1953 Council meeting, it listed these major items: the establishment of a University Press, more travel funds, teaching and other loads in relation to total faculty activity, research, sabbatical leaves, adequacy of faculty salaries, faculty physical examinations, a pamphlet on faculty "benefits," and other matters. A number of these matters, such as the University Press, had been before the Council previously. The secretary was directed to write to President Bevis, reviewing the earlier recommendations, and asking for information as to what had been done.

The question of establishing a University policy as to research leaves kept recurring in the early 'Fifties. A special committee had reported on this on November 14, 1950. The Program Committee had noted a continuing interest in the matter on November 13, 1951, after which a special committee was set up to formulate a plan "under which faculty members might obtain relief from teaching duties for purposes of research." This committee also made a report at the February 10, 1953 Council meeting stressing that the "Emphasis is not upon leave as such but upon Research Duty."

The committee studied the policies in fourteen other institutions as to such leaves and found no uniformity. It said that research on the Ohio State campus was "being performed under a

variety of arrangements which may be characterized by a lack of uniformity." Unless a faculty member had a research project underwritten by a business firm, government agency or foundation, however, he had "difficulty in doing research while carrying a full teaching assignment and performing other staff duties." The committee made three recommendations: the establishment of a University policy on research duty for faculty members; the assignment of qualified faculty members to such duty; and that a share of each annual budget be made available for this purpose.

A plan to encourage continuing research by competent faculty members was proposed, as noted, for a trial run during 1953-4 by Vice President Heimberger at the March 9, 1953 Board meeting. He recommended that \$15,000 be set aside from Research Foundation funds for a pilot study. Under the plan faculty members would submit projects on which they would like to continue work. If approved, they would be relieved of teaching and other assignments for limited periods of one quarter or more. The Trustees approved the plan.

A fourth report on the adequacy of faculty salaries was made June 9, 1953 to the Faculty Council by the special committee named to study the matter. It reported eight findings and three recommendations.

It found: "1. Salaries for all ranks have advanced very materially in the thirteen years 1939-40 to 1952-53; 2. Especially noteworthy salary progress has been achieved in the current bien-nium; 3. Substantial salary progress has been achieved not only in terms of average salaries but also in the extension of top salaries . . . to new and much higher levels; 4. In terms of salary progress, . . . Professors have not fared as well as those in the other ranks. . . .

"5. In terms of purchasing power, instructors were the most favored group, trailed by assistant professors, associate professors and professors, in that order; 6. Despite the substantial salary levels achieved salaries here compare rather unfavorably with

those current in four leading midwestern universities"; and 7. It was in the higher salary brackets for the several ranks "that we compare least favorably with the schools referred to above."

The recommendations were: 1) that every effort be made to bring campus salaries "to levels which will compare favorably with those current in the very best of the schools with which we may fairly compare ourselves"; 2) "That funds permitting, a sound salary policy for the immediate future would include a modest general salary increase, in addition to selective merit increases. . . ."; and 3) if funds were limited and a choice had to be made between general and selective merit increases, "preference should be given to the latter."

An agreement looking toward closer cooperation among the graduate schools of Ohio's five state universities was reported at the October 14, 1952 Faculty Council meeting. It was agreed that under certain conditions, graduate work beyond the master's degree at the four universities other than Ohio State could be applied toward the Ph.D. degree at Ohio State.

A month later (November 18) the Council's Program Committee called attention to the fact that while graduate work on the campus had changed greatly, the basic organization of the Graduate School and of the Graduate Council "in general, remained unchanged." It said that many faculty members had "become concerned with the existing situation and have expressed the opinion that the present organization should be reviewed." It recommended that Dr. Bevis be asked to name a committee "to study the relation of the Graduate School to the University . . ." Vice President Heimberger reported at the February 10, 1953 Council meeting that Dr. Bevis had named a committee with Prof. Henry E. Hoagland as chairman.

Three changes in the organization of the Graduate School growing out of this were approved March, 1954 by the Trustees upon recommendation of President Bevis. For the first time a formally recognized graduate faculty was established. The new scheme provided for the election of a Graduate Council by the

graduate faculty. It also created a new advisory research council for the University. Earlier the Graduate Council had consisted of nine ex officio members and twenty-four appointed by the President. Now it was to consist of twenty-four elected faculty members, with the dean of the Graduate School ex officio.

Another post-war development on the campus was the expansion of University short courses, conferences, institutes, workshops and other special meetings. These varied in scope and importance and there was no clear definition of responsibilities in such matters. A special committee had reported on the situation, but as Vice President Heimberger commented at the January 12, 1954 Faculty Council meeting questions were still arising and the problem was much greater in scope than that assigned to the committee.

He suggested that a central agency might help while leaving all questions of objectives and policy to the operating units. He added that the plan for continuing education should be developed through the Council.

A recurring question on any campus has to do with the democratic process—the extent to which the faculty and others help to determine policy. A special committee, set up in 1938 had reported in 1940. A second such committee, authorized in 1951, after several delays made a 99-page report on the existing situation at the February 9, 1954 Faculty Council meeting.

This committee went into conditions in great detail, with inquiries directed to both individual faculty members and departmental chairmen. The four chief sources of dissatisfaction were over physical facilities, research time, promotions, and rank and salary. A few department chairmen, “through the misconception of their proper role, and arbitrary, proprietary methods of administration” were found to “have contributed to the existing dissatisfaction in certain areas.” “In general,” the report indicated, there was “less dissatisfaction concerning existing conditions than there was in the 1938–40 period.” One perennial cause of dissatisfaction had to do with promotions and salary increases. Here the

committee found wide variations among departments. It "unqualifiedly condemned the pressure tactics of candidates for promotion brought to bear upon higher administrative officers in contradiction to the judgment of their own colleagues and department chairmen."

The committee reached four conclusions 1) "it seems that on the whole, the faculty of the University is reasonably well satisfied with existing conditions . . ."; 2) "There appears to be a considerable basis in fact for this improved state of opinion. . . ."; 3) "over the past years there has been a discernible increase in emphasis on greater participation by department members in the conduct of departmental affairs and the formulation of departmental policy. . . ."; and 4) "While these improved conditions are encouraging . . . , that does not suggest that there is any basis for complacency. . . ." The report closed with nine recommendations bearing on these matters.

Although there had been a Summer Quarter since 1922 when the Four-Quarter plan went into effect, faculty opinion about it was still somewhat divided after thirty years. A special committee, set up to study the functions of the Summer Quarter, reported at length at the May 11, 1954 Faculty Council meeting.

Among other findings it was brought out that summer enrollment on the campus ranged from 6000 to 8000 as against 16,000 to 20,000 in the "regular" quarters, that the apportionment of students among the colleges was quite different from that in the other three quarters. Yet the committee pointed out that its evidence did "not indicate the existence of widespread dissatisfaction with the present summer quarter program."

Majority faculty opinion, the report said, "appears to favor the retention of the summer quarter as such." It suggested that better coordination in course offerings should be achieved. It closed with these six recommendations: Summer operation should be continued on substantially its present basis; in view of the almost certain uptrend in enrollment, the Summer Quarter program should be viewed as an expanding program over the next two

decades; the Summer Quarter calendar should have only the last two days of the quarter for final examinations in full quarter courses; a Summer Quarter coordinator should be appointed; present policies regarding course offerings and staffing for the Summer Quarter should, in the main, be retained but with more emphasis on developing courses especially adapted to Summer Quarter conditions; and provision should be made for expansion of the Summer Quarter recreational program and for the improvement of indoor conditions in some major student work centers.

In a long report at the June 8, 1954 Faculty Council meetings, the Council on Instruction emphasized that it had given special attention to the continued increase in the number of courses offered. For some years many faculty members, it noted, had been "disturbed about what appeared to be an undue proliferation of course offerings on this campus." During the year, however, the trend had been reversed somewhat.

"The paradox is," the report continued, "that this increase has resulted from both progress and inertia, . . ." The Council had hoped that departments and colleges would "keep their programs of instruction constantly viable by revising, consolidating, and withdrawing courses and programs." It felt that in some areas "courses have merely accumulated, layer by layer, with the development of new knowledge."

To checkmate this tendency, the Council now required a total course inventory from each department proposing new courses. And where a course had not been given for five quarters the Council wanted to know why it should be continued. Thus, the Council was able to report that the "inflationary trend toward over-specialization in course offerings has been halted and reversed." Prior to 1952 the annual increase amounted to about seventy-five courses with a total of more than 4000 courses offered. In 1952-53 the increase was only five, and in 1953-54 there was a decrease of eighteen. Another Council goal was to improve the breadth of degree programs.

An echo of the sticky screening or speaker's rule was heard at the May 10, 1954 Board meeting when Dr. Bevis presented rule changes recommended March 9 by the Faculty Council. One was to create a 7-member Faculty Advisory Committee to the President and the Board of Trustees. This replaced the earlier Committee on Evaluation. The other action was to amend the rule on tenure with respect to dismissals or termination of contract.

The new committee, to be chosen by the Council, was to continue to meet with the Trustees but was also to "absorb the work of the committee assigned the responsibility of evaluating the operation of the screening rule." It was likewise to be "available for advice and counsel whenever the President holds hearings that look toward the termination of service and contract." It was to be available also to the president and Trustees "for advice and counsel on any important matter that relates to the operation and development" of the University.

On this basis the Council felt it necessary to substitute two new "principles" relative to tenure and the grounds for ousting a faculty member. Under the first (Principle 11) "Permanent tenure means tenure terminable only by voluntary resignation, by retirement, or for incompetence or grave misconduct." It applied to all professorial ranks and that of instructor.

Incompetence or grave misconduct was to be "established through a hearing arranged by the President who was then to make a recommendation" to the Trustees. "Any one against whom charges have been made," the new rule went on, "shall be given due notice, presented with written charges and allowed reasonable opportunity to reply. The rights of representation, submission of evidence and the introduction of witnesses shall be granted." A permanent record of the hearing was to be kept.

In case of a hearing, the advisory committee was to choose three members who then were to "participate responsibly" in it and in counseling with the president. But the latter was to have the sole right to make a recommendation to the Trustees. Termination of a contract was not to take effect until a year's notice had

been given of the final decision except in cases "of such extreme gravity as to create an intolerable situation."

The Faculty Advisory Committee met for two and a half hours May 10, 1955 with the Board it reported at the Faculty Council meeting that afternoon. It described the Board members as "cordial and deeply interested in the topics presented by the Committee for consideration" and as "giving them continuous consideration." There were three topics: "the long range plans to meet anticipated increases in enrollment, faculty participation in the selection of a successor to President Bevis, and travel funds."

While the University was making major strides in physical plant expansion, from time to time it scrutinized itself carefully as to curricula and course offerings. At the November 8, 1954 Board meeting, Vice President Heimberger reported on such a study, authorized by the Council on Instruction. He headed a committee of five which inquired into undergraduate programs and courses leading to the bachelor's degree.

The Council hoped that the study would lead to a "clear and workable definition of what may properly be expected of any curriculum leading" to such a degree. In mid-November, 1954 renovation of the undergraduate program was begun. In October, 1954, Heimberger met with some 400 faculty members from the five undergraduate colleges. "In the interest of our full development as a major university," he told them, "programs of study leading to baccalaureate degrees merit our most careful attention." At issue was continued emphasis on the specialties as against broad general instruction, coupled with a high degree of college and even departmental authority. The Council on Instruction report of June, 1954 called for reasonable command of certain basic skills, with some introduction to the possibilities of continuing cultural growth.

A small campus storm blew up early in 1956 over a College of Engineering recommendation, approved by the Council on Instruction, that the department of mining and petroleum engineering be abolished and that the petroleum engineering curriculum

be shifted to chemical engineering and that in mining engineering to metallurgical engineering. The college executive committee had approved the move which was opposed vigorously by Prof. Edward V. O'Rourke who, in March, 1955 had been asked to become acting chairman of the department. O'Rourke contended that he and other interested faculty members had not been consulted on the latest move.

He presented a March 24, 1955 letter from Dean Gordon B. Carson, of Engineering, commending him for his willingness to serve as acting chairman and inviting him to consult the dean's office as to departmental matters. Instead, O'Rourke emphasized, he had no notice of a "desire" to abolish the department until November 19, 1955 when Carson told him "the resolution was already passed" by the executive committee. O'Rourke protested that "There had been no attempt to find out the thoughts of either myself or any other member of the department with regard to the move." He suggested that alumni or other interested persons be consulted, "but the Dean was not interested."

He added that he had been "the sole teacher of petroleum production engineering" on the campus for about thirty years and had "attracted" as high as fifty students majoring in the subject. He asked for "the appointment of a legal committee to investigate the procedure and report to this council." Upon motion, the Council on Instruction recommendation was tabled "until the opinion of the Faculty of the College of Engineering is ascertained and presented to this body."

At the March 6, 1956 Faculty meeting, Carson made a detailed report on the matter. A special meeting of the Engineering faculty was held February 29 to discuss the issue. Afterward a secret mail ballot was taken in which the executive committee recommendation and that of the Council to abolish the department were approved, 77 to 35. In the Faculty Council meeting the pending motion was taken from the table and passed. It was brought out also that the Engineers' Council for Professional Development

following a visit in June, 1954 did not reaccredit the petroleum engineering curriculum and only provisionally reaccredited that in mining engineering for two years.

The Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff reported at the April 24, 1956 Faculty Council meeting that it had completed an inquiry lately into a dispute within an unnamed department over the choice of a textbook for multiple-section courses. The issue was over who had final responsibility for selecting such textbooks. The committee asked the Council "for an explicit statement on the point in the University rules."

What had occurred was that the department chairman "constrained" an instructor "of professorial rank . . . to use a textbook of which the instructor had expressed violent disapproval." While the committee felt that it would be futile to submit a detailed report, it added that "bitter recriminations and charges of bad faith followed." Upon motion, a special committee was authorized to draft a proposed statement of policy on the question of selecting a text for multiple-section courses.

Further improvement in the benefits from faculty group insurance resulted from Board approval of a report by its Committee on Retirement and Insurance at the July 11, 1955 Board meeting. The supplemental benefits, depending upon length of service, were raised from \$17 to \$37 a month, effective July 1, 1955. Most important was an increase in the basic group life insurance benefit from \$5000 to \$7500 as of July 1. But the face value of such a policy was to be reduced \$200 each year once a person insured reached forty. Similarly, the death benefit for retired persons in (faculty) service was increased from \$500 to \$750. This was on condition that the individual had been in service at least twenty-five years and was carrying group life insurance at the time of retirement.

Further increase in the coverage for those getting more than \$7500 a year was projected also. This was to be at least \$500 but in no case for a total of more than \$20,000. Under a later policy

this insurance for those at \$7500 a year or more was raised to one and a half times their salary, and still later to double the salary figure.

5. *Seventy-Five Years Old*

The school year 1948-49 marked the formal observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the opening of classes in the University in 1873.* The high point of the year centered in the two-day formal celebration on October 14 and 15. Some aspects of the total observance continued throughout the school year.

First official step toward observance of the anniversary was taken at the December 15, 1947 Board meeting. After President Bevis made a statement as to the desirability of giving official recognition to the occasion, Trustee Carlton S. Dargusch offered this motion:

That it is the sense of the Board that the 75th anniversary of the opening of classes at The Ohio State University should be held at an appropriate time in 1948 and that the President be directed to take such steps as may be necessary for the planning and holding of such celebration.

Charles F. Kettering was named to represent the Trustees on the committee on arrangements. Dean Harlan H. Hatcher, of Arts & Sciences, was appointed general chairman. President Bevis named a planning committee and there were special or subcommittees. Prof. James F. Fullington, chairman, English department, was executive director of the celebration. General theme for the observance was "Growth through Service."

At the time of the formal observance, in mid-October, the official delegates included representatives from 126 other colleges and universities and thirty-three learned and professional societies,

* Since the addresses and proceedings of this anniversary have been published in full (1951) under that title as Vol. VI, University History series, the program is merely summarized here.

(The University has been singularly inconsistent in observing its anniversaries: the 50th on October 13-16, 1920; the 75th as above; and its 100th, formal observance, March 22, 1970—Ed.)

as well as twenty-one student groups. On the afternoon of October 14, the formal convocation opening the program was held in the men's physical education building. There were brief greetings from Governor Thomas J. Herbert for the state, President H. E. Simmons, University of Akron, for the colleges of Ohio, W. A. Dougherty, '17 and '20, for the alumni, Leslie R. Forney, '49, for the students, and Prof. H. Gordon Hullfish for the faculty.

Two major addresses followed. The first was on "New Occasions and New Duties," by President J. L. Morrill, '13, University of Minnesota, president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. The second, by President Bevis, was on "Our Diamond Jubilee."

Three major conferences and a closing dinner marked the second day of the observance. Speakers at the first of two morning conferences on October 14 were Charles F. Kettering, '04, inventor, Trustee, and vice president and director, General Motors Corporation, who spoke on "Science and Technology—Servants of Man"; and Cornelius Kruse, Wesleyan University, on "Humanity's Need for the Humanities." At the second morning session, President Robert L. Stearns, University of Colorado, discussed "The State University—A Service to Democracy." The other speaker was W. W. Waymack, of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on "Education for Survival."

The afternoon speakers were President Mildred McAfee Horton, of Wellesley College, who spoke on "Living with Our Human Relations," and Reinhold Niebuhr, well known theologian, of Union Theological Seminary, on "Our Pilgrimage from a Century of Hope to a Century of Perplexity."

Vice President Hatcher presided at the anniversary dinner at the Neil House. There were four responses, greetings from the Trustees, and an address by President Karl T. Compton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A place of honor was occupied by Harriet Townshend, 91, the last surviving member of the original entering class in 1873.

The responses were given by Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt, of the Ohio Supreme Court; Alumni Secretary John B. Fullen, '25; Consul James J. Hurley, of Canada, and Consul Ramon Gual, of Mexico. Trustee Donald C. Power, '22, '26, presented the greetings from the Trustees.

In his remarks at the opening convocation, President Bevis said:

If in some respects we know more than we did in 1873, the demands upon our knowledge and wisdom have made our relative progress small. If there is any relative gain, it is, I believe, in the increased sense of our own finite capacity in the presence of infinite need. I believe, too, that we are less assured in the mastery of material things, more humbly ready for the guidance of Infinite Good. In a world adrift from moral anchorage, as much of it seems to be, this belief may seem precarious. I still hold it. Its validity is the hope of the world.

At the anniversary dinner, he closed on much this same note. He said: "With a prayer on our lips for the great cause which we all serve, we bid you Godspeed. We are heartened by your fellowship, and our gates will always be opened to you when you return."

At the Board meeting of October 18, 1948, for the record, Dr. Bevis declared that the celebration had "passed beyond the realm of success into the realm of inspiration." He praised the "pains-taking labors" of the committees which, he said, "produced a series of events marked by an easy smoothness noted and commented upon by hundreds." He called the visiting speakers "top-flight personalities who both brought honor and paid honor to this University." Other observances might have been "more extensive," he added, but he knew of "none which maintained a higher note of quality."

He ended on this note:

I do not think I exaggerate when I say that our Diamond Jubilee marks a new departure, sets a new bench mark, for our University progress. Visiting administrators observed, again and again, that

there was in evidence here, not only marked physical expansion, but a 'ferment' among our people. There was favorable comment upon the light emphasis placed upon our history, our size and our accomplishment to date, much heavier emphasis upon our plans and aspirations for the future.

6. *The Trustees*

A new state law which took effect February 1, 1954 threw open the doors of all state boards, commissions and other agencies, except the Pardon and Parole Commission, to the public for the first time. Included in this was the Board of Trustees. Such groups could still hold so-called executive sessions but could not officially transact business except in open session. The practice soon developed, however, of holding a closed session the night before or even prior to 9 or 10 A.M. when Board meetings normally begin so as to thresh over matters or even to agree upon decisions or policies. The press and segments of the public regarded the new law as a long step in the direction of greater freedom of information.

The Board met first, as noted, in open session under the new law February 9, 1954. Its minutes made no mention of the change in procedure. Quite a number of newspaper and radio reporters attended the meeting. In time, except on special occasions, they lost interest and the number dwindled.

The *Lantern* meanwhile was having "closed door" problems with the Council on Student Affairs and other campus agencies. It complained editorially March 9, 1954 about the closed door policies of the C.S.A., the Social Board and the Ohio Union Board of Overseers. It asked them "to reconsider their policies."

Near the end of the Spring Quarter the C.S.A. rejected a proposal to open its doors to *Lantern* reporters and others. This was for two reasons: the Council from time to time had to consider disciplinary matters which could not very well be aired in public, and because earlier when it had partly opened its doors to the *Lantern* on a conditional basis the results had not been satisfactory.

For twenty-three years Herbert S. "Hub" Atkinson, '13, was a devoted Trustee. He died January 10, 1952 after a long illness. Four days later the Board adopted a warm tribute to him. Within a month it took an unusual further step. Atkinson had expressed the wish that his body be cremated and that the urn containing his ashes be kept in a suitable place on the campus.

At the February 11, 1952 Board meeting, the president recommended that this be done and suggested that a place be found in the Administration Building. Specifically, he recommended "a proper place in the wall" of that building. The site chosen was in the north wall of the second floor, just to the west of the door to the Board room where Atkinson had attended many meetings. No publicity was given to the inurnment or to the small, informal ceremony that was held. The spot was marked with a bronze plaque, 7 by 11 inches.

The Board recessed briefly at its June 14, 1954 meeting to take part in the commemoration ceremony. Dr. Bevis read a statement explaining that Atkinson's wish reflected "his deep and lasting devotion to his Alma Mater," that the location of the crypt containing his ashes was "an expression of the great esteem in which he was held . . . ," and that his nearly twenty-four years on the Board marked the longest tenure by any Board member down to that time save one.

In connection with the seventy-fifth birthday of Charles F. Kettering, distinguished alumnus, industrialist, inventor and long-time fellow member, the Trustees at their annual meeting September 4, 1951 adopted a lengthy resolution in his honor. Kettering was the only Board member unable to attend the meeting. The resolution took notice of his lifetime as marking "three quarters of a century of progress in American life," that his contribution to that progress was "unsurpassed by that of any other person of his time," that the University gloried "in the fact that Mr. Kettering is an alumnus and deeply appreciates the service he continues to render his Alma Mater in his nineteenth year as a member of its Board of Trustees," that the other Board members

“derive singular enjoyment, stimulus and inspiration from his attendance at their meetings,” and they joined “the myriad of Mr. Kettering’s friends in warmest congratulations and look forward with keen anticipation to his continuance in their councils. . . .”

For decades it has been state policy not to carry fire insurance on the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of buildings and other real property it owns. Experience showed that the state had relatively few fires and when it did it was more economical to rebuild than to pay the heavy insurance premiums. The University followed this policy on buildings constructed with state funds, but carried substantial fire and related insurance on buildings financed by self-liquidating bonds. This was especially true of the later multi-million dormitory complexes, the Mershon Auditorium, the new Ohio Union, the stadium, the arena, and the field house.

At the May 12, 1952 Board meeting Trustee Robert F. Black questioned the wisdom of the state’s policy not to carry insurance on its buildings and properties. He suggested that the entire matter should be studied. After discussion, a committee consisting of Trustees Black, Ketner, and Gorman was named to make such a study and report its findings to the Board.

In line with the policy of insuring major structures built with non-state funds, Vice President Taylor told the Board at its December 12, 1955 meeting that insurance in the amount of \$5 million had been taken out on Ohio Stadium, plus \$375,000 for “business interruption.” The new Research Center was protected similarly in the amounts of \$1,350,000 and \$150,000.

On another front, the original University seal, designed by Joseph Sullivant, had given way before 1940 to a new one devised by University Architect H. D. Smith. He also prepared the design for a University flag.

When he was doing the latter in 1951 he corresponded with the Quartermaster General’s office in Washington which called attention to the fact, as Vice President Taylor reported to the

Board at its January 14, 1952 meeting, that "our present seal takes on the aspect of a face (caricature) and that it might be desirable to prepare a revision of it." Smith submitted a new sketch which, Taylor noted, "saves the basic features of the present seal but eliminates those which have been thought to be objectionable." The Board ordered it "substituted for the one presently in use."

In line with the foregoing, Smith redesigned the University coat-of-arms. According to the April 14, 1952 Board minutes, this was "in harmony with the new seal of the University." The Board approved it and the new University seal. The design of the new University flag had been adopted December 10, 1951 and the Board instructed the cabinet to procure the necessary flags from the design.

The question remained as to when, where and how the flag was to be displayed. In Smith's thinking, two kinds of flags were called for: a ceremonial one for the president which could be used for commencements, special ceremonies, pageants, reviews, and parades; and flags for outdoor use. Places where the latter could be flown regularly or on special occasions included the Administration Building plaza, the main entrance at 15th Ave., the Ohio Union, the Ohio Stadium, and elsewhere. The Trustees on July 12, 1954 provided also that upon the retirement of a president or Board chairman a set of the colors be presented to him.

To establish closer relations with the organized alumni, the Trustees on July 11, 1955 formally recognized the Alumni Advisory Board as the contact agency between the two groups. The Advisory Board consisted of an alumni delegate from each of the University's colleges plus several delegates-at-large, as well as delegates from other agencies.

The Advisory Board was to transmit "such information, views and suggestions" regarding the University as it might "deem worthy of consideration" by University officials. But the right of "any individual or group" to present to the University administration "such information, views, and suggestions" as they might de-

sire was not to be limited nor the right of the Board to initiate contacts with individuals or groups on University matters.

"Pursuant to these relations between the University and the Alumni," the resolution continued, "and to effect the utmost communication on Alumni relationships with the University and other matters of mutual interest, the fullest exchange of information and suggestions shall be carried on between the President and the Alumni Board to insure that said Board is at all times informed of the plans and programs of the University and that being thus informed, said Alumni Board will be enabled to reach stated conclusions and recommendations which will be of the greatest help to the University in the solution of its many complicated and diverse problems." The purpose of the resolution was "to establish a working liaison" between the Alumni Association and the University.

Howard E. Fritz, '13, Alumni Association president, wrote to the Trustees proposing a meeting between the Board and a special alumni committee at the July 9, 1956 Board meeting. The Trustees agreed but the minutes gave no hint as to the purpose of such meeting. If any such meeting took place it was not of record in the July 9, 1956 minutes.

By Trustee action July 11, 1955, the compensation of the chairman, vice chairman and chairmen of the several Board committees was fixed at \$54 a year. It was also stipulated that they were to be eligible for University group life insurance in the amount of \$20,000 each. But at the September 6 Board meeting the minutes were "corrected" to show the compensation of Board officers as \$1 a year.

III

BEYOND MID-STREAM

1. *Money and Buildings*

THE financial picture of the University changed greatly after 1950, but there were still money problems. Because the legislature did not pass the biennial appropriation bill until July 2, 1953, for example, the University's 1953-54 salary budget was delayed. Vice President Taylor gave each Trustee a confidential memorandum on the situation at their July 6, 1953 meeting. In it he described the University's financial problems.

So that it could do business during the summer, the Trustees authorized the administration to continue the current payroll until after the completed budget was presented to the Board in September. Salary adjustments for the administration and the faculty would be effective October 1.

At the same time the Board adopted a 5-point outline of principles as to the budgets for the next two fiscal years: no deficit was to be incurred, all practical economies must be effected, and all sources of revenue should be examined carefully. As against "every indication of a decline in state and federal revenues" with possibly less support from those sources, the outline continued, "it should be assumed that appropriated revenue will not continue to expand as in the past few years." Finally, timely provision as to personnel and facilities must be made to meet the substantial increase in enrollment in the next four years. Along with this, as noted, the Board approved a further increase of \$10 a quarter in the "incidental" fee as of September 1, 1954.

The legislature finally voted \$33,317,993 for the University for operation during the 1953-55 biennium. Of this amount \$25,930,593 was for personal service and \$7,387,400 for maintenance. This was an increase of \$3,507,752 over the previous biennium, but was

\$4 million short of the amount requested. In addition, \$4,317,500 was granted for new buildings, rehabilitation of old ones, and land acquisition. This enabled the University to go ahead with building facilities in Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture, Law, and Medicine.

Appropriations for the 1955-57 biennium showed improvement but, as usual, the University did not get all that it had sought. Where it asked for some \$24.2 million for capital improvements ("A. and B."), it got only \$2.1 million, plus \$3.5 million for the Medical Center. But it was voted \$38.6 million for operation and maintenance, an increase of \$6.5 million or 20 per cent.

At that the University received more for its operating budget than the State Director of Finance had recommended. The Senate added \$1.62 million. The \$2.1 million appropriated for "A. and B." was earmarked for the improvement of existing buildings with nothing for new buildings.

A strong ray of hope for new buildings lay in the plan for a \$150 million state bond issue to be voted upon in November. This was passed eventually and the University got a substantial share of these funds. To carry out this over-all purpose, a long-range Capital Planning and Improvements Board was created.

Students, faculty, administration and alumni lent a hand in the successful campaign for the passage of the bond issue. Its proceeds were intended to update the state's welfare, public education and mental health programs, especially as to capital improvements. At the start of the Autumn Quarter students prepared to launch their own campaign in support of the issue. The bonds were to be paid off from the proceeds of a 1¢ increase in the state excise tax on cigarets.

President Bevis strongly indorsed the proposal at a faculty meeting. He described it as "one of the greatest issues ever to confront the Ohio State University." He went on: "For the first time we are given an opportunity for readying ourselves for our responsibilities ahead on a long-term basis."

During a football game October 8 in Ohio Stadium, thou-

sands of bumper stickers urging support of the bond issue were placed on automobiles parked on and near the campus. On October 14 Governor Lausche headed a bipartisan list of speakers on the campus with 400 bond issue workers present. That same day the text of a letter to be distributed to students explaining the purposes and advantages of the bond issue was made public. On election day the voters approved the bond issue by a substantial majority.

A long-range building program for Ohio's six state-supported universities was submitted in December, 1955 to Governor Lausche and the Planning Board. The total came to \$140 million, with "immediate pressing needs" put at \$47,250,775. The cost was to be met by the universities' half of the \$150 million bond issue. Ohio State's share of the "immediate" needs was estimated at \$24,222,025.

The report to the governor was made by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of Central State College and president of the Inter-University Council. It dealt successively with "the immediate need to catch up with accumulated needs," and "the long-run needs."

Specific needs listed for Ohio State were: land, \$500,000; College of Arts classroom-office building, \$3.5 million; chemical engineering building, \$3.5 million; classroom-office facilities, \$3 million; completion of Law building, \$1.5 million; completion of Dentistry building, \$2 million; clinical unit addition, Veterinary Medicine building, \$3 million; Agriculture, additional building, \$2,222,025; matching money for R.O.T.C. grant, \$500,000; capital equipment and other capital outlay, \$1 million; roads, walks, etc., \$1 million; power plant west of river, \$300,000, rehabilitation, existing facilities, \$1 million.

For his leading role in helping to present the urgent building and other needs of the six state universities to the legislature, the Trustees at their February 13, 1956 meeting praised the efforts of Vice President Taylor. He appeared before the governor and legislature in 1955 and before a special session of the latter in mid-January, 1956. The Trustees expressed to him their "heartfelt

thanks" and praised him for his "untiring and brilliant efforts."

In the spring of 1956, the Trustees approved having nine architectural firms draw plans and specifications for six new buildings and for additions to six others. The volume of such business had long since outgrown the facilities of the University Architect's office. The Trustees likewise approved a plan for 1600 parking spaces adjacent to St. John Arena and French Field House.

A major development toward the end of the Bevis administration was the expansion of the University to the north between Woodruff and Lane Avenues and west from High Street to Neil Ave. Within a few years what came to be called the North dormitory complex emerged there.

With the first unit of the new law building under construction in 1956, steps were taken by the Ohio Bar Association and others to raise funds for a law center nearby. This was to house the bar association and to provide legal research facilities. Through gifts and other sources more than \$500,000 was obtained for the purpose and an association headquarters building was erected at 33 W. Eleventh Avenue. At the outset there was some talk of building the structure on the campus but this raised a legal question.

Unlike the situation after World War I when Army huts dotted the campus for some years, the University had moved fairly early to get rid of those it got from the government after World War II. At the December 10, 1951 Board meeting authorization was given to proceed with a schedule for the demolition of nine two-story buildings erected earlier to help meet the veterans' bulge. Authority was granted to tear down one back of Page Hall "at once," one north of the B. & Z. Building and four opposite the president's home by September 1, 1952, and three north of the Electrical Engineering Building later.

2. The Medical Center

By law, meanwhile, the use of the new Medical Center was to be statewide. It was open to the general public of Ohio upon the recommendation of any duly licensed physician, surgeon or dental

surgeon who had the privilege of visiting any patient admitted to the hospital.

Additional hospital facilities—beds and laboratories—were expected to be ready for use about July 1, 1950. In this connection, the Trustees at their October 18, 1949 meeting adopted a resolution spelling out the intent of the statute referred to above “under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the University Hospital authorities with the advice and consent” of the Board.

Besides the new University Hospital and the College of Dentistry, the new Medical Center contained two other hospitals, one for tubercular and the other for psychiatric patients. Outwardly the situation was favorable for close cooperation among the several units, but the tuberculosis and psychiatric hospitals remained under the control of the State Departments of Health and Welfare. It was not until the 'Sixties, which brought a further reorganization of the Medical Center, that the two special hospitals finally came under University control.

In the post-war years, it became policy to have the medical and dental teaching staffs on a full-time basis. An individual action reflecting this change, taken at the May 8, 1950 Board meeting, was to put Dean Wendell Postle, of Dentistry, on full time.

At this same meeting the Trustees agreed that there would be two categories of employment for the medical faculty. The first involved part-time service under which the individual would maintain a private practice. But under full-time employment the faculty member could see patients “to such an extent as may be consistent with the proper performance of University duties, but all fees and charges” for his service were to be made by the University and with “all proceeds paid to the University itself.”

The policy of paying permanent members of the medical staff on a full-time basis was approved again at the July 12, 1954 Board meeting. This policy was recommended by Dr. Bevis. The purpose was to “attract topflight people.”

Under this policy such persons would be permitted within

limits to earn fees by "practice" or "consultation." But the University would send out statements for services rendered and receipts would be paid into rotary funds. Part of the salary of such personnel would be paid into rotary funds. Part of the salary of such personnel would be paid out of A-1 (state) funds "to approximate the salaries paid to persons of equivalent status" elsewhere in the University, and the remainder would come from rotary fund earnings.

This was a sharp departure from earlier days when members of the medical staff were paid partial or token salaries and were permitted to retain their private practice. For a time a few even had offices in the campus medical buildings. In the depression days one medical department head, with full rank, received only \$100 a year from the University.

In November, 1949 the U.S. Public Health Service offered the University \$300,000 toward the construction of cancer research facilities. This was less than had been requested but, as Dr. Bevis told the Board, it was "a recognition of our growing capacity for research and may well be the forerunner of larger grants." His recommendation that the offer be accepted was approved and it provided the first section, known as Wing C, of the new hospital devoted to cancer research. The addition would make it possible to bring most of the cancer research on the campus under one roof. Dr. Herman Hoster, later ironically to become the victim of a form of cancer, and Dr. C. A. Doan, dean of Medicine, were to oversee the program.

The new Rehabilitation Center was officially opened October 2, 1952 with the admission of two patients. Function of this new facility was to restore to useful life Ohioans incapacitated by injury or illness. The center was located temporarily in University Hospital but in time had its own new building in the Medical Center.

A related project established in 1949 was the Institute for Research in Vision. Its purpose was to provide opportunities for cooperative investigation in vision and to obtain financial support

for such research. Dr. Glenn A. Fry, director of the School of Optometry, and Dr. Arthur M. Culler, chairman of ophthalmology, were named co-directors of the new Institute.

It was easier to create the new agency, however, than to make it work. Optometry was an offshoot, in University history, of applied physics. Some members of the medical faculty resisted any improvement in the status of Optometry. Later they even blocked the taking of common courses by Optometry students in the same sections with medical students, even though the same subject matter was required.

Function of the Institute was to coordinate current research in vision and to initiate new work in the field. The idea of such an institute originated in the 'Thirties with Dean Alpheus W. Smith. Other interested departments and agencies included psychology, physiology, pediatrics, bacteriology, anatomy, Veterinary Medicine, education, Fine Arts (visual perception), illuminating engineering, and zoology.

A Visual Perception Laboratory was opened in November, 1949 in the Social Administration Building under Prof. Hoyt Sherman, of Fine Arts, and Prof. Ross L. Mooney, Education. This was made possible by outside funds. Its functions were to develop methods of teaching to increase efficiency in learning activities dependent upon seeing, and to analyze related processes. Sherman had developed a theory of "perceptual unity." The laboratory was one of three of its kind in the U.S.

In the late summer of 1952 a request was received from the medical division of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, in Washington, for the University to establish a program of aviation medicine. Vice President Taylor informed the Trustees of this at their September 2 meeting. It would involve space at Don Scott Field for equipment and office space in the Veterans' Village. The Board authorized Dr. Bevis to negotiate with the C.A.A. as to how such a course might be developed and how the cost might be shared.

3. *WOSU—AM, FM, TV*

Great changes occurred in the scope and coverage of WOSU in the last eleven years of the Bevis era. What had been one AM station in 1945 had now become three stations—AM, FM, and TV. For a number of reasons WOSU became one of the most valuable of the University's assets.

Many programs in 1956 were continuations of those popular in 1945. These included standard and special musical programs, the Farm and Home Hour, language lessons and other forms of adult education.

"The Ohio State University operates WOSU primarily as an extension of University facilities to the people of Ohio," a policy statement declared in September, 1949. Its purpose, it went on, was "to present education and information as well as the other usual broadcast services in as attractive a manner as possible. Discussions of public questions in an unbiased, complete manner are regularly scheduled, as well as news and events of importance occurring at the University. . . ." It was emphasized also that WOSU was "not intended, in any way, as a student laboratory." Students appeared on its programs "only when they are competent and have a contribution to make to WOSU programs."

The F.C.C. approved the University's application for an FM station December 8, 1948 and granted a construction permit shortly. Early in 1950 the FM station began broadcasting regularly. In 1954 the WOSU-FM broadcasting day was extended to 10 P.M. It was the most powerful of five such educational FM stations in Ohio.

Administrative action to apply for a television license and channel was authorized June 10, 1950. Dr. Bevis recommended to the Board that "the proper University officers be authorized to make application for a television license and channel." While its application for the assignment of a television channel was still pending in Washington in the spring of 1951, the University

began action to get funds for the necessary facilities. It asked for \$500,000 for this purpose.

An estimated 30,000,000 persons, meanwhile, saw and heard two major salutes to the University in March, 1951. One on the Ted Mack Old Gold Hour, originating March 8 from the State Fair Grounds, was so good the twenty-three student participants were flown to New York City for a repeat performance on television on March 13. The radio program was aired through WCOL, of Columbus, over the ABC network. The local show cleared about \$2000 for cancer research.

At their May 12, 1952 meeting, Dr. Bevis told the Trustees that UHF Channel 34 had been allocated to Columbus. "This sharply raises the question of our acceptance of Channel 34," he commented. "It is not allocated specifically to the Ohio State University, but rather to 'education' in this area. However, in view of its situation, the University will be expected to take the lead in this matter . . ."

He pointed out that there were no receiving sets "in the homes of our public" that could get UHF programs, but that adapters were available at moderate cost. The University, he added, had a year in which "to accept the wave length" (Ch. 34), failing which it would be open to commercial or other educational use. The estimated cost of such an installation, he said, ranged from \$100,000 to \$250,000. Application for assignment of Channel 34 to the University, he went on, would have to be accompanied by "satisfactory assurance" to the F.C.C. of its intention "in good faith" to establish such a station. He recommended that the Board "declare the desire of the Ohio State University to accept the best available channel, and that the administration . . . be authorized and directed to take such steps as are necessary and proper to fulfill the requirements and establish an educational television station." The Trustees agreed.

The ultimate outcome of the move for a campus television station was still in some doubt in the early spring of 1953. Vice President Taylor told the Trustees on April 20 that the Fund for

Adult Education had extended the time to accept its grant of \$100,000. He explained that the University had "pressed for delay in this matter pending final determination" as to the allocation of the channel. Issuance by the F.C.C. of a construction permit for a University television station finally came on April 22, 1953. It was the fifteenth to be issued in the high-frequency range and the first in Ohio for a non-commercial station.

Early in 1953 the Ohio Program Commission's educational committee revealed plans for a state-wide educational network, centering in WOSU. Dr. Bevis said the University was "all ready to go" on the project. Within a few days he added that construction of the University's new UHF television station should begin by the end of the year. The cost was now put at between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

"Conversations" were carried on that year in the Inter-University Council also about establishing a state network of TV stations with the state universities as a nucleus. The idea was to utilize UHF channels assigned to certain state universities, including Ohio State. Such a network was regarded as "highly desirable in the interests of the people of Ohio." On behalf of the Council, Vice President Taylor was authorized to draft a statement on the subject for presentation to the education committee of the Program Commission.

The new campus TV facility moved a step nearer to reality when Taylor reported at the February 8, 1954 Board meeting that the University and the Fund for Adult Education had exchanged letters of agreement. Under its terms the Fund would give the University \$100,000, as indicated, for the necessary equipment and the University would spend at least \$200,000 of its own funds to construct the station. In mid-February it was announced that the 550-foot tower for the new UHF television station, WOSU-TV, would be completed by June 1. A studio was to be built near the tower.

The school year 1955-56 was important from the standpoint of the University's radio and, especially, its television facilities.

Early in the summer it was announced that the WOSU-TV transmitter was to arrive July 15. That fall, it was beginning to operate its test pattern. Early in February, 1956 the F.C.C. granted the University permission to begin a programming service over WOSU-TV. The station, located at 2470 North Star Road, expected to be able to produce regular telecasts by February 20.

One obstacle to a ready audience for WOSU-TV, as noted, was that most of its original viewers had to have a converter or adapter for their regular television sets in order to receive the station. These cost about \$20 each. It was estimated at the time that only 2000 or 3000 sets in the area had such converters.

The first regular WOSU-TV program went on the air at 3 P.M. Monday, February 20, 1956. It consisted of the showing of a 40-minute film, followed by a talk by Vice President Heimberger. He foresaw that "with proper development" electronic education could go beyond the bounds of imagination. He lauded President Bevis, Vice President Taylor and Director R. C. Higgy for their parts in making WOSU-TV a reality and the Ford Foundation for its financial help. Within a few years, as it turned out, besides the WOSU-TV outlet, the University was producing laboratory programs in medicine, dentistry and other areas on closed circuits. Another development was a closed circuit medical program telecast to some fifty Ohio hospitals to keep their staffs updated on medical developments. This was achieved by 1966.

There had been a brief flurry of criticism, meanwhile, over WOSU radio news broadcasts, in the spring of 1952. In April of that year, Trustee John W. Bricker received a strong complaint from a retired Army colonel against WOSU broadcasts entitled "Background of the News." With one exception these were taken verbatim from the United Press radio news wire. Yet the former officer regarded the newscasts as biased, anti-Republican, and left-wing. Senator Bricker asked to see the copy used in the newscasts. To the *Lantern* the complaint was "almost funny." Bricker examined about a dozen transcripts of the WOSU newscasts and gave the station a clean bill of health.

Valuable electronic equipment was stolen from WOSU twice in 1955. In February, items worth \$1200 were taken and in August the station was "burgled" again, this time of equipment worth \$4200. These proved to be "inside jobs." That fall the grand jury indicted two former students in connection with the thefts.

Relatively few persons knew of the existence of a second campus radio station. This was WOIO, a closed circuit outlet, operated by speech students. Its broadcasts were heard mainly in the campus dormitories. They consisted chiefly of campus news reports and, for music, the use of recordings.

4. *University Relations*

As experience showed, the campus radio and television stations operated increasingly in the sensitive area of broad University public relations. But time proved also that other segments of the University's over-all public relations needed continued planning and supervision.

From time to time specific efforts were made to improve University relations, especially off the campus—with the General Assembly, with business and professional groups, and with segments of the public. This was particularly true during the great depression of the 'Thirties when public sympathy for and understanding of the need for support of the University were near an ebb.

After the formation of the Inter-University Council in 1939 the six state-supported universities joined hands in a common and continuing effort to enlist statewide understanding of and support for their cause. Still other efforts were made.

In preparing for the long-range University plan he was to present at the September, 1946 Board meeting, Dr. Bevis in mid-1946, wrote to Harold K. Schellenger, director of public relations, for a statement on the University's future role in that field. Schellenger responded July 16 with a 4-page, single-spaced typewritten letter in which he inquired as to the status of his office.

He wished to know whether the approach in the next ten to

twenty-five years was to be that of Trustee J. F. Lincoln who wanted more information circulated about the University or that "of the long-standing administrative practice which makes legislative and financial matters quite a secretive affair." Schellenger complained that public relations or publicity "ranks pretty far down the line in the administrative set-up."

In the years ahead he inquired whether publicity or public relations would be "given a status commanding general staff cooperation and respect." He spelled out what was then being done in this field and how it could be expanded and improved.

He went even farther August 8 in a 7-page letter to Dr. Bevis in which he recommended improvement and expansion of the public relations program over the next few years. But he emphasized that he went beyond publicity to the broader area of public relations. He wanted more opportunity to participate in the planning. "Often we are called in after the planning has been completed," he observed, "and are expected to glorify a mediocre project, or to save it when it is on the verge of failure. Just as often we are not informed at all. . . ."

He made four general recommendations: that the administration inform itself about successful public relations programs elsewhere; that it take steps "to win the confidence and understanding of its own staff before increasing its efforts to impress others"; that public relations be lifted from its "present 'step-child' basis" to one on the same level as student relations; and that the administration "become public relations and publicity-wise in the planning of its activities."

The need for more manpower in the Public Relations Bureau was developed earlier by Schellenger in a letter to Dr. Bevis on December 20, 1945. He urged provision for two new positions—an assistant director and an assistant to the director. The Board approved these December 21. Schellenger remarked that while creation of the new positions would increase the bureau's salary budget by half, such a step would "enable us to more than double our productivity and effectiveness."

Under the shadows of the Rugg and Hinshaw incidents in 1951 the University's image undoubtedly suffered in the eyes of large elements of the public.* The Trustees and the administration were clearly aware of this because the over-all problem was discussed at the December 10, 1951 Board meeting. The minutes for that meeting are silent on this specific point but those of January 14, 1952 refer to "The problem discussed in the last meeting of the Board of how better to present to the public the University, its personnel, its facilities, and its accomplishments, has been the subject of earnest and prolonged consideration in the President's Office." Dr. Bevis now presented a progress report, saying:

A number of different approaches to the problem at once present themselves. The most obvious is that of publicity through the media of newspapers, magazines, radio, speakers at public meetings, etc. Some of this we now do pretty well and some, in my judgment, pretty poorly.

Another is through the contacts of our staff people each in his own field and with his own particular public.

Another is through carefully chosen representatives to particular groups which might be interested in particular phases of the University's work and perhaps be able and willing to make substantial contributions to its progress.

It is obvious that our approaches are not to one but to many publics and that the method in each case ought to be adapted to the major end sought. Certain ends can be attained through general publicity; others require "rifle shooting rather than shotgun shooting."

In view of all of this, it has seemed to us that the sound way to begin is by looking carefully at what we are and what we have, to study again our strong points in terms of accomplishment, of program and the facilities, and conversely our weak points at which help might bring new strength.

Such an analysis need not unduly consume time. It would, we believe, suggest in many instances the best method of bringing our case to the appropriate public. Sometimes it may save us some unfortunate mistakes; not all publicity is helpful.

* See *infra* Ch. VII.

We suggest that this procedure would be better than the more frequent one of creating another agency first and then looking about for things for it to do.

To this end I am proceeding, subject to the Board's approval, to set up a small group working with the President's Office to make the suggested analysis.

He closed by noting that he would "expect to report further concrete measures in the near future." The Board took no formal action on his report.

He made no mention, however, of the fact that four days earlier—on January 10, 1952—he had appointed a 7-member committee on University public relations. Its mission was "to study the entire problem of relations between the University and the public, with a view to the establishment of a long-range program calculated better to acquaint the public with the aims, methods and functions of the University." Prof. James E. Pollard, Journalism, was chairman.

From the time of its first meeting on January 30, the committee pursued its task broadly, called before it a substantial number of persons experienced in public relations, and corresponded with other colleges and universities as to their methods. It sat regularly in lengthy sessions for about six months. It also "sifted" pertinent books, proceedings and publications on the subject. It heard spokesmen for the alumni, the Chamber of Commerce, industry, labor, the Farm Bureau and the Grange. It consulted with members of the administration.

On December 10, 1952 its 14-page report was presented to the Faculty Council. To quote its introduction: "The consensus of those who appeared before the committee, as well as of the committee itself, was that the University's public relations are good in many respects, but spotty and neglected in others. Time and time again, the opinion was expressed that the University needs to put more emphasis on its public relations, to expand its over-all program, to make of it a more inclusive activity with a greater

continuity and larger outreach, and that it needs to give it a status more in keeping with its importance."

The committee arrived at eight conclusions, along with eleven recommendations, eight for the near future and three long-range. The "immediate" recommendations included the drafting of a statement of University objectives, formulation of an inclusive public relations policy, a stronger Bureau of Public Relations, provision for a top level public relations administrator, creation of a University Relations Council, better internal relations, improved external relations, and a continuing study and reappraisal of campus public relations.

The Faculty Council approved the report as presented. It would be nice to add that many of the recommendations were put into effect promptly. Some of the major ones were realized in time. As a matter of cold fact, little was done then to implement the findings and recommendations of the report. The Bureau of Public Relations was strengthened somewhat and the lines of communication generally were a little more open.

But the simple truth was that President Bevis and especially Vice President Taylor seemed to feel that they could best handle the University's major public relations themselves. In some areas this was not only true but necessary as in dealing with the General Assembly. There was a strong impression, further, that Taylor did not want to see a new official of top rank charged with responsibility for University relations. The result was that until early in the Fawcett period the report of the special committee on public relations languished in a filing cabinet and was largely neglected.

5. *Miscellaneous Items*

A. The Lake Laboratory

The University's Lake Laboratory had rounded out fifty years of usefulness in the summer of 1946. Appropriate ceremonies were held July 13 at Gibraltar. The laboratory had been in continuous

operation since 1896, first at Sandusky, next near Cedar Point, then on South Bass Island, and finally on Gibraltar Island.

The recurring problem of how to make the best use of Gibraltar as a center for research and teaching came up again at the September 7, 1954 Board meeting there. During the discussion, as the minutes reported, "careful attention was given to the much broader problem of bringing the full resources of the University to bear upon the whole matter of conservation, development and use of natural resources."

It was the consensus that there was "need for a thorough study of the total contribution to be made by the entire University and that plans for the use of facilities at Gibraltar Island be considered in this light." The president was asked to name a small committee "to consider and make recommendations concerning a University-wide approach to the whole problem of the conservation, development and use of natural resources." The committee was to confer with the State director of natural resources (Marion), Director Rummell, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and with other "proper" State agencies.

Creation of a campus Natural Resources Institute and abolition of the Department of Hydrobiology were approved by the Trustees on June 13, 1955. This was done at the request of President Bevis and upon the recommendations of a special committee, headed by Vice President Heimberger, which had been studying the over-all problem since September, 1954. The committee took into account also an earlier study of the future of the Stone Institute of Hydrobiology and the facilities at Gibraltar.

The report made six observations, that:

1. The conservation, development and proper use of natural resources is and must be a matter of grave concern to the people of Ohio. . . .
2. The problem is a very broad one, reaching into agriculture, engineering, recreation and urban development. . . .
3. The Ohio State University should bear a heavy responsibility for taking the lead in determining facts and giving direction

to the conservation and developmental programs . . . essential to the public interest.

4. In many and varied fields this University is already making a substantial contribution. Our present efforts, however, are spotty and lack integration. They also fail to take full advantage of the possibilities for cooperative ventures with off-campus agencies. . . .
5. Perhaps the most noteworthy of our efforts in the field of conservation, the Stone Institute of Hydrobiology has been set apart from the total University by distance and what is more important, by administrative separation from the normal pattern of college and departmental organization. . . .
6. In certain areas of teaching and research related to conservation our approach has been rather narrowly specialized, with the result that the larger problem with all of its many ramifications has not received the attention it deserves.

On this basis, six recommendations were made, that: a Natural Resources Institute be established, the department of hydrobiology be abolished and its courses of instruction be returned to departments on the campus, the present teaching and research staff of the department be fully protected, name of the Franz Theodore Stone Institute of Hydrobiology be changed to the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, and the use of its physical facilities be under the control of the Natural Resources Institute director. Steps were to be taken also to assure the most effective possible uses of the Laboratory as a center for University research and teaching during the open months of the year but it was to be used "only as a laboratory outpost or collecting station for exceptional research problems otherwise."

B. The Library

In the spring of 1953 the University Library collection passed the 1-million mark. In mid-May a thin book of lectures by historian Arnold J. Toynbee, entitled "The World and the West," was accessioned as the millionth volume. A brief program marking the event was held May 26 in the library. As of that time it was rated seventeenth in size among university libraries in the U.S. and was growing at the rate of 50,000 volumes a year.

Early in 1953 announcement was made that the University library had joined the Midwest Inter-Library Corporation. This meant that the University was now a member of an agency which pooled surplus and unused books of the member institutions in Chicago. It meant, further, that these books were available for the use of students and faculty of the member universities. It brought relief also from some of the overcrowding with which virtually all of them were beset. The M.I.L.C. had sixteen Midwestern universities as members.

C. Archives

The death of former President Rightmire in December, 1952 focused attention upon the fact that the University had neglected to give serious attention to its archives. Vice President Heimberger called the matter to the attention of the Trustees at their April 20, 1953 meeting. "There seems to be no well-established plan at the present time," he reported, "for collecting and preserving the important papers of The Ohio State University, particularly those relating to the former presidents." It was highly important, he pointed out that a start be made "for getting these materials together, protecting them and making sure that they will be available for future generations."

After Dr. Rightmire's death, Heimberger explained, the librarians of the University and of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society looked over the personal papers of Dr. Rightmire. "There seemed to be an immediate conflict of interests," he went on, "because of President Rightmire's intimate association with both. . . ." It was agreed that "a careful study was needed so that both organizations might be sure that the important materials were preserved."

When the Society trustees met April 10, Heimberger moved that its director and librarian be instructed to confer with someone designated from the University to prepare a suitable plan. He asked the University Trustees to instruct the librarian "to cooperate fully with the Society in the preparation of a proposed plan." They agreed.

Under an agreement reported at the December 12, 1955 Board meeting, the University libraries and the Ohio Historical Society Library worked out an accord for the acquisition, ownership, preservation and selection of certain manuscript and other library materials. However acquired, such material was to be disposed of under the terms of the agreement which was not, however, to be retroactive.

Material related primarily to the University was to become the property of its libraries. In general, a given collection was to be kept together rather than divided. Where the disposition of the material was not easily determined, it was to be decided by consultation.

D. Hagerty Hall

The Commerce Building was renamed Hagerty Hall in honor of the first dean of the College at the March 3, 1947 Board meeting. The Board action noted that Dr. Hagerty had "pioneered in the fields of commercial and social science education" and had served the University "with honor and distinction . . . for some forty years."

There was no connection between the two developments, but at the next Board meeting Dr. Bevis informed the Trustees that Dr. Hagerty had made two bequests to the University. One was \$5000 for a scholarship in marketing and the other was \$3000 for a scholarship in criminology. Dr. Hagerty died November 10, 1946.

E. Thompson Centenary

The centenary of the birth of Dr. William Oxley Thompson, president of the University from 1899 to 1925, was observed in a two-day program on the campus on November 5-6, 1955. In the presence of members of his family, a wreath was laid at the base of his statue in front of the Thompson Memorial Library on Saturday, the 5th. The next day a program was held in the Historical Society auditorium, with three speakers.

F. 100,000th Degree

A feature of the 78th annual commencement in June, 1955 was the awarding of the 100,000th degree to be conferred by the Uni-

versity. It went to John L. Lemponen, of Ashtabula, and was a B.Sc. in Bus. Admin. "The granting of the 100,000th degree," President Bevis commented, "marks a significant milestone in educational service by The Ohio State University. . . . The number is significant but more important is the constructive influence these graduates have had in all areas of our society. . . ."

G. Thompson Portrait

Formal offer by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert of the portrait of Dr. William Oxley Thompson by the artist Charles Hawthorne was reported by Dr. Bevis at the May 7, 1951 Board meeting. This had been painted in the Siebert home in June, 1922. In his letter, Prof. Siebert noted that it was the one "that the Doctor repeatedly said he wished to be remembered by." Dr. Bevis informed the Board that Professor Siebert had this portrait done "at considerable expense," and that it seemed to him fitting that the University Dr. Thompson "served so well should accept it and accord it proper placement."

The Board agreed and asked Dr. Bevis to express "its sincere thanks and appreciation for the gift." This was done but the portrait in time found its way to the attic of the Main Library where it was wrapped in "butcher" paper and deteriorated. When they learned of this after the deaths of Prof. and Mrs. Siebert, the Siebert heirs, as noted elsewhere, withdrew the offer of the Siebert home to the University for use as a guest house.

H. Service Award

After resuming the granting of honorary degrees in 1929, the University down through 1947 had averaged about three such degrees a year. Need was felt for some other kind of special award to recognize other "worthy" persons where an honorary degree did not seem to be in order.

To solve this problem, President Bevis at the February 11, 1951 Board meeting suggested the establishment of another. He proposed "an award of different nature which might be given in recognition of such service either to persons whose service has

been rendered on the campus or to alumni or to others who have served the University in off-campus capacity."

It was his idea to confer a limited number of such awards so "as to make the receipt a matter of real distinction," and that this be done by Board action upon the recommendation of a special committee. The Board approved the proposal and authorized Dr. Bevis "to proceed therewith."

Prof. Erwin F. Frey, of Fine Arts, designed a medal to go to each recipient of the Distinguished Service Award. The first such awards were made in 1952 to four alumni—Ervin G. Bailey, '03, Robert Lazarus, '12, Hugh E. Nesbitt, '14, and Joe Wood Morrison, patent attorney and vice president, Research Foundation: and two administrative officers, Vice Presidents Stradley and Taylor. The awards were a feature of the June, 1952 commencement.

I. "Tony" and North

Great men have come and gone on the campus but others whose station there has been humble have won affection and recognition for long and faithful service and for the special place they made for themselves. Two of these were "Tony" Aquila, longtime Stadium groundskeeper, and Bill North, veteran campus police chief. Each was a campus character.

Both Aquila and North retired at 70 and Tony continued to live for a year or so on the ground floor of the southeast Stadium tower. North later served as a Stadium guard. This special status for him, made possible by funds given by the Alumni Varsity "O" Association, was approved by the Trustees at their April 14, 1952 meeting. North continued to serve until he was past eighty. The North Commons was named for him.

J. Campus Traffic

One of the worst growing pains on the campus in the immediate post-war years had to do with traffic. Not only did the number of vehicles grow with the larger faculty, staff, and student body but the available space for parking shrank. To attack the over-all problem a traffic survey of the University grounds

was undertaken by Prof. Emmett H. Karrer, of civil engineering. His report, after careful study by the cabinet, was presented at the March 3, 1947 Board meeting. It was adopted in principle, along with three specific recommendations. The first provided for the first one-way streets on the campus: 18th Ave., westbound, 17th Ave., eastbound, N. Oval Dr., westbound, and S. Oval Dr., eastbound.

Two additional parking areas were also approved—one north of the Armory and the other west of Baker Hall and south of 12th Ave. The third item embodied parking regulations and penalties for their violation. The fine was \$1 for each of the first five offenses, \$2 for the sixth, \$5 for the seventh, \$10 for the eighth, and \$25 for the ninth “and following” offenses. This was at least a start on a knotty problem.

By the spring of 1947 the campus police department had grown to an 8-man force. It was now operating a cruiser on the campus from 7 P.M. to 2:30 A.M. Within a few years, it mushroomed still more.

The campus traffic problem got worse during the school year 1948-49. With the opening of the Autumn Quarter six parking lots were available to students with a capacity of 1600 cars. By then 7000 student and 2100 faculty cars were registered for campus parking.

By this time the University was well through the problems of the immediate post-war years and was on its way to meeting newer ones for the long haul into the future.

IV

PERSONNEL AND DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES

1. *Top Personnel*

PERSONNEL and organizational changes were numerous during the final years of the Bevis administration. This was understandable considering the time period—1945–1956, an era of marked growth and rapid change. There were shifts also in the University's structure. One innovation was the beginning of the extension of University services to far away places such as India and Guam.

The size of the faculty outran the growth in enrollment in those years. In 1945–46 the teaching staff—instructors through professors—numbered 987. For 1955–56 the corresponding total was 1544, an increase of 56 per cent. The matching enrollment figures for the two years were 22,169 and 27,921, a gain of 26 per cent.

On the structural side there were changes in top administration, particularly at the level of the president's office. New departments were created and several became schools or institutes. Inevitably there were many faculty retirements and deaths.

Only two Trustees who were on the Board in 1945 still occupied seats in 1956 when the Bevis era ended. They were Charles F. Kettering, the General Motors genius, who served from 1941 until his death late in 1957, and Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, from 1938 to 1959. For the others, Forrest G. Ketner, Columbus, replaced James F. Lincoln, Cleveland, in July, 1949; James W. Huffman, Columbus, succeeded Warner M. Pomerene, Coshocton, in May, 1951; Donald C. Power, Columbus, was replaced by Robert F. Black, Cleveland, in June, 1951; Judge Lockwood Thompson, Cleveland, who resigned from the Board in 1943 for wartime military service, was reappointed in June, 1945, but gave way

to Judge Robert N. Gorman, Cincinnati, in April, 1951; and Herbert S. Atkinson, Columbus, longtime Board member, resigned in December, 1948 because of illness. He was replaced by Senator John W. Bricker, Columbus. Atkinson served 23 years and 9 months, and Bricker until his third term ran out in May, 1969. Under a new law, he could not succeed himself.

When Dr. Bevis arrived on the scene in February, 1940 he had one vice president, J. L. Morrill, '13, who left at the end of that year to become president of the University of Wyoming. Morrill was followed by Prof. Harvey H. Davis, Education, who in 1948 returned to the State University of Iowa, his alma mater. He was succeeded by Dean Harlan H. Hatcher who in September, 1951 became president of the University of Michigan. In an educational version of "musical chairs" Hatcher was replaced that month by Dean Frederic W. Heimberger, who had followed Hatcher also in the Arts College deanship.

In 1943-44 the University added a second vice president in Dean Bland L. Stradley, of Arts and Sciences. Stradley was responsible for the broad area of student relations. He served in that capacity from January 1, 1944, until his death in 1957. The retirement of Carl E. Steeb as business manager in 1945 led shortly to the advent of a third vice president in the person of Jacob B. Taylor, former chairman of accounting. Taylor succeeded Steeb as business manager but the latter stayed on as secretary of the Board until his death in 1958. Taylor's appointment was effective in February, 1946. He was elevated to the post of vice president and business manager as of November 1, 1948. Another administrative addition was Prof. Norval N. Luxon, who was transferred from Journalism during the war and in 1946 was made assistant to President Bevis, in charge of the personnel budget.

Nearly a dozen changes occurred in deanships during this period. In chronological order, they were: 1946, N. Paul Hudson, former head of bacteriology, as dean of the Graduate School, vice Alpheus W. Smith, retired; Dr. Walter R. Krill, Veterinary Medicine, vice O. V. Brumley, deceased; Donald Cottrell, Educa-

tion, vice Arthur J. Klein, resigned; 1946-47, Leo L. Rummell, former Trustee, Agriculture, vice John F. Cunningham, retired, also a former Trustee; Jefferson B. Fordham, Law, replacing Arthur T. Martin, deceased (Harry W. Vanneman, acting); 1947-48 Frederic W. Heimberger, Arts and Sciences, vice Harlan H. Hatcher, promoted to academic vice president; James F. Fullington, 1952-53, English, succeeded to the Arts and Sciences deanship as of October 1, 1952; Gordon B. Carson, Engineering—and director, Engineering Experiment Station, vice Charles E. MacQuigg, deceased; Frank R. Strong, Law, vice Jefferson B. Fordham, resigned; 1944-45, N. Paul Hudson, resigned as dean, Graduate School, to become assistant dean of Medicine; 1955-56, Everett Walters, acting dean, Graduate School (made dean later); Lloyd M. Parks, Pharmacy, vice Bernard V. Christensen, retired.

A curious situation developed over the appointment of Rummell as dean of Agriculture. At its January 6, 1947 meeting the Board authorized Dr. Bevis to negotiate with him for the deanship along with the directorship of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at a salary of \$10,000. Rummell at the time was a vice president of the Kroger Company in Cincinnati.

On January 29 a group of nearly 100 agricultural leaders met at the Neil House apparently to try to block the impending Rummell appointment. Their criticisms were that the Trustees had not canvassed other possibilities sufficiently and that Rummell allegedly lacked adequate qualifications.

At the February Board meeting five days later, three men appeared before the Trustees to urge that "the selection of the Dean be deferred for a time." They were Paul Teegardin, Elton M. Kile and Ralph Rainier, otherwise unidentified in the minutes. Kile and Teegardin were Agriculture alumni but the minutes gave no reason for their recommendation.

After hearing the trio, the Board was informed by Dr. Bevis that he had conferred with Rummell and the latter was willing to accept the combined post. A minor hitch developed, however, in that Director Edmund Secrest, of the Station, indicated his in-

tention to resign as of December 31 while Cunningham planned to give up his deanship August 31. Dr. Bevis recommended, and the Board approved, Rummell's appointment as dean as of September 1.

There was an unusual parallel in the careers of Cunningham and Rummell. Each had been editor of the *Ohio Farmer*. Each had served as a Trustee. Each then, in turn, became dean of Agriculture and held that post until retirement. Cunningham resigned as Trustee in December, 1922 because of his removal to Wisconsin. He had been a Trustee since January, 1915. Rummell was a Trustee from June, 1939 until June, 1945. Both men were Agriculture alumni, Cunningham, '97 and '99, and Rummell, '15 and '17. Cunningham was dean from 1932 to 1947 and Rummell from 1947 until 1960.

The Ohio State University Research Foundation, meanwhile, had come to play an increasingly important role in the University. In the Bevis time it had three executive directors. Dr. A. Ray Olpin, who was the operating head when Dr. Bevis came to the campus, resigned in 1946 to become president of the University of Utah. He was succeeded by Dr. James S. Owens who served until 1951 when he resigned to return to industry. His successor as of February 1, 1952 was Dr. Oram C. Woolpert, who had been in bacteriology, then was in war service, and following that for six years chiefly with the Army in biological warfare research. With his appointment as director, the department of industrial research was changed to the department of sponsored research and was moved from the General Division to the University Division.

A number of remarkable men who had had much to do with the ongoing and growth of the University retired during the later Bevis years. Two served as presidents of the Research Foundation. They were Julius F. Stone, longtime Trustee, who was one of the Foundation's incorporators in 1936 and its president from 1938 to 1946. Stone died July 25, 1947 in California at ninety-two. The 25th annual Foundation report (1961) described him as having had

“a notable career in industry and service as a patron of the arts and sciences.”

His successor as corporate president was Dr. Apheus W. Smith, former dean of the Graduate School. He served in the presidency for eleven years and despite impaired vision contributed greatly to the advancement of the Foundation. He lived to be ninety-two.

Two others who served with distinction over long periods and whose work brought them into close relationship were Carl E. Steeb, business manager and Board secretary, and W. C. McCracken, superintendent of the physical plant. Steeb lived to be eighty-five and McCracken to ninety-six. The former's active connection with the University extended over sixty-three years. He died in May, 1958 having been Board secretary since 1904. He came into University employ as an accountant after his graduation in 1899.

McCracken was part of the University family long before Steeb. He retired from active service in the summer of 1946 when he was seventy-seven, the longest working span by anyone in University history. He had begun as engineer in 1886. It was said that he knew where every tunnel, pipe, conduit, and wire were on the campus and had seen most of them built or installed. Yet he returned after his retirement on a part-time basis to complete a 2-volume typescript history of the physical plant. His original pay was \$66 $\frac{2}{3}$ a month and for this he was to have “charge of the gas, water supply and heating apparatus at the University, together with the care and cleaning of the buildings. Said McCracken is also to make all ordinary repairs” to these facilities. McCracken lived until August 25, 1959.

Another “oldtimer” who retired in 1946 was Edward S. “Beanie” Drake, manager of the Ohio Union since 1914. He was a sort of father confessor to hundreds of students and served as advisor to major student organizations such as Sphinx. Only he knew how many students he had befriended, even to sharing his apartment with them, and helping them financially. His interest

in student organizations continued after his retirement. He was succeeded as manager of the Union by Frederick Stecker, '33, formerly in the office of the Dean of Men.

Harold K. Schellenger, director of the Bureau of Public Relations, resigned as of April 30, 1947 and was succeeded by William G. Wilcox. A new office created was that of personnel director, under the business manager. This appointment went to Lewie C. Stephens whose duties covered "the employment, salaries, promotions and transfers of all non-academic employees."

Also that year H. W. Nisonger, formerly of Agriculture, was made director of the Bureau of Special and Adult Education. Similarly Frank Seiberling became director of the School of Fine Arts. As of March 10, 1947, Carroll J. Peirce was named director of the School of Aviation. Upon the resignation of Prof. Frances McKenna as director of the School of Nursing, as of July 1, 1951, she was succeeded, September 1, by Dr. Mildred Newton. To replace Norval N. Luxon, who became assistant to the president, Luke K. Cooperrider, '17, was named director of the Twilight School as of July 1, 1946. He was responsible also for the new Graduate School center at Wright-Patterson Field which the Annual Report called a "unique" project. This tie-in proved somewhat unsatisfactory since the Twilight School courses were mostly undergraduate while those at Wright Field were in the advanced graduate range.

The close of the 1947-48 school year was notable for the unusual number of important retirements: Dean Cunningham, Agriculture; Prof. C. C. Stillman, director, School of Social Administration; Prof. James R. Hopkins, director, School of Fine and Applied Arts; L. W. St. John, director of athletics and physical education; Prof. Clyde T. Morris, civil engineering chairman; Dr. Leonard W. Goss, chairman, veterinary pathology; and Dr. Carl W. Gay, chairman, animal husbandry. Nearly all had been in University service for fifteen years or more.

It was seven months after Steeb's retirement until Taylor was

named business manager. In January, 1946 the *Alumni Monthly* reported that the Trustees were still looking. During the previous summer the Alumni Advisory Board and Alumni Association directors by joint resolution favored the appointment of an alumnus and proposed four names for the post. At the December, 1945 Board meeting the *Monthly* said that Dr. Bevis had submitted four new names but the Board minutes are silent on this. He proposed Taylor's name at the February 11, 1946 meeting of the Trustees only five of whom were present. Four voted to approve the recommendation. For reasons not given, the minutes added that "Mr. Lincoln did not vote."

To anticipate, Taylor was a tower of strength in the administration. He was dedicated to the University, stood well with State-house officials and other groups and, in general, was a driver. Much of the improvement in University finances and in the physical plant was due to his vigor. But this was done at something of a price because at times he seemed to exert undue influence and the president obviously on some occasions appeared disinclined to cross him. Some persons even regarded Taylor as the strongest figure in the later years of the Bevis administration.

After the death in June, 1953 of Hugh E. Nesbitt, '14, the Trustees made Taylor University treasurer as well as business manager. Nesbitt, an active alumnus and highly regarded Columbus businessman, had been treasurer, a non-salaried post, since June, 1944. In support of his recommendation as to Taylor at the October 19, 1953 meeting, Dr. Bevis noted the great increase in the scope and importance of the University's fiscal affairs.

Besides the Taylor recommendation, the president made two others: the creation of a 4-member finance committee of the Board to advise "on financial and investment matters" and to formulate fiscal policy, and the appointment of a 3-man advisory committee of Columbus bankers to give professional advice on investments. Dr. Bevis cited the great increase in University appropriations, as well as in the Development Fund and the Research Foundation,

and the heavy dormitory financing program. Taylor was already treasurer of the Research and Student Loan Foundations and the Development Fund.

Luxon, administrative assistant to Dr. Bevis, resigned in November, 1952 to become dean of Journalism at the University of North Carolina. Prof. Samuel R. Beitler, mechanical engineering, replaced him as director of personnel budget. As of April 1, 1954, Prof. Robert S. Green, chairman, welding engineering, was named executive director, Engineering Experiment Station.

An appointment of special interest, approved at the February 14, 1955 Board meeting, was that of Dr. Dorothy D. Scott as professor and director of the School of Home Economics, effective July 1. She was the third generation of her family in University service. Her grandfather, Dr. William H. Scott, was the third president of the University. Her father, Dr. Ernest Scott, was chairman of pathology until his sudden death in 1934.

In another change, Prof. Everett Shimp in 1955 was promoted from acting director to director of the School of Social Administration. As of the Winter Quarter, 1955, William E. Linch, '21, was named University architect. He succeeded Howard Dwight Smith, '07, retired.

2. New Departments, etc.

From time to time new departments were created in these years which usually meant personnel changes. One of these in 1945-46 was the department of neurology and psychiatry with Dr. Dwight M. Palmer as chairman. In April, 1946 the Trustees authorized the establishment of an Institute of Nutrition to "mobilize existing facilities and personnel in the field of nutrition and food technology," with Prof. T. S. Sutton as director. In October, 1946 the creation of a department of dairy husbandry was approved with Prof. W. E. Krauss as chairman.

At their December 21, 1945 meeting the Trustees ratified a Graduate Council recommendation for the establishment, as noted, of a graduate center for research and instruction in cooperation

with the Air Technical Service Command, at Wright-Patterson Field, near Dayton. The program was to cover seven or more related fields such as aeronautics, electronics, physics, chemistry and mathematics at the graduate level. This work was still going on in 1971.

The appointment as of January 1, 1949 of Prof. Tibor Rado, mathematics, as research professor marked a new policy approved by the Trustees. Rado was to be free to carry on research and was responsible directly to the dean of the Graduate School.

The Board approved the creation of a department of welding engineering December 15, 1947. At the moment it was an offshoot of industrial engineering.

Another new kind of appointment, noted elsewhere, was that of Milton McLean, formerly of Macalester College in 1948, as counselor for campus religious activities which had broadened in scope. To abide by the legal requirement of the separation of church and state McLean's salary was paid for in part out of Development Fund moneys.

The College of Medicine got another new unit in October, 1948 when the department of preventive medicine was created. Dr. Benjamin C. Houghton was chairman. The department of military science was changed to military and air science in May, 1949.

A significant development in the Autumn Quarter, 1950 was the appointment of Dr. J. A. Davis as visiting lecturer in political science. He was believed to be the first Negro to become a full-time member of the teaching staff.

Now and then departmental names were changed for various reasons. At the March 20, 1950 Board meeting three such changes were approved: the department of architecture and landscape architecture became a School of that name; rural economics and sociology was now agricultural economics and rural sociology; and the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, at Gibraltar, was changed to the Franz Theodore Stone Institute of Hydrobiology. In this last connection a department of hydrobiology was created "for

the courses taught at the Institute." All of the foregoing changes had been recommended by the Faculty Council and were effective July 1 next.

As of July 1, 1952 the School of Optometry, which had its origins in physics and astronomy, was given a separate status within the College of Arts and Sciences. By Board action September 4, 1951 a department of air science was created as of the Autumn Quarter and the name of the former department of military and air science was changed to military science. At the same time the names of the departments of animal husbandry, dairy husbandry and poultry husbandry were changed, respectively, to animal science, dairy science and poultry science.

That spring also mine engineering was changed to mining and petroleum engineering because petroleum engineering graduates had to be licensed as mining engineers. The relatively new department of neurology and psychiatry was dismembered in May, 1951 and became the department of psychiatry, the courses in neurology and neuro-surgery being returned to the departments of medicine and surgery, respectively. In May, 1953 the department of sociology became the department of sociology and anthropology.

In April, 1953 the graduate instruction program offered at Wright-Patterson Field, near Dayton, was granted special status. The Trustees designated it officially as "The Ohio State University Graduate Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base." As such it was an agency of the Graduate School with respect to courses and for the granting of degrees.

By Board action June 13, 1955, as noted, a Natural Resources Institute was created. Its purpose was "to bring the full resources of the University to bear upon the broad problem of the conservation, development and wise use of natural resources in the State of Ohio." This followed a 9-month study of the problem by a special 3-man committee. This took into account the earlier study of the future of the Franz Theodore Stone Institute of Hydrobiology and the Gibraltar Island facilities. The report on the new

Institute was presented, as indicated, by Vice President Heimbarger who listed eight purposes for the Institute. The first summed it up in these words: "1. Broadly to stimulate and coordinate teaching and research in the conservation, development and wise use of natural resources." The Institute was made part of the College of Agriculture with Prof. Charles A. Dambach as director.

3. *Foreign Aid*

By the end of the 1951-52 school year University personnel began to undertake assignments in foreign lands. This was to be expanded appreciably in the next few years. Dean Donald P. Cottrell, of Education, headed a special 5-month mission to report on educational conditions in Korea for the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency. Similarly, four members of the Education faculty went to Guam for educational work, two of them in the Guam Territorial College. The first faculty member "loaned" in this latter connection was Prof. E. E. Lewis, followed by Prof. Eldon B. Sessions who was granted leave of absence from October 1, 1952 through September 30, 1953.

By the mid-'Fifties the University was one of five large state universities taking part in a major program of agricultural education and research in India. This kind of outreach was expanded early in the Fawcett administration to include certain phases of engineering and education there. At the July 11, 1955 Board meeting Dr. Bevis and Secretary Steeb were authorized to sign the necessary papers after a preliminary tour of inspection in India that spring by Dean Leo L. Rummell and then Assist. Dean T. Scott Sutton.

The other participants were the Universities of Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Kansas State. The joint project was set up with the Foreign Operations Administration which as of July 1, 1955 became the International Cooperation Administration. One problem was to insure reasonable uniformity in the rates for "overhead" in the contracts with the individual schools.

The Ohio State contract was signed September 21, 1955, Dr. Bevis told the Board at its October 10, 1955 meeting. It called for an operating budget of \$499,110 and equipment in the amount of \$241,260 and covered the period September 12, 1955 to March 30, 1958, to be paid from funds provided by the I.C.A.

It was the policy to put faculty members chosen for the I.C.A. program on leave of absence for the period of their assignment, normally two years. It was the practice also to pay them more than their normal University salary, as well as round trip travel, shipping of personal automobile, installation of airconditioning units and other "perquisites." This was partly to offset the "hardship" often incident to such a move.

Three such transfers approved at the November 14, 1955 Board meeting were those of Profs. C. L. Blackman and J. P. Schmidt, of Agricultural Extension, and Carl R. Reese, of zoology and entomology, for two years from October 1, 1955. Blackman and Schmidt were transferred to the Indian-American Team, I.C.A., and Reese to campus staff coordinator, I.C.A. Guy Dowdy, of Agricultural Extension, was also a member of the team located at Ludhiana, Punjab State. Dr. James D. Grossman, Veterinary Medicine, was assigned to the Ohio team stationed at Bikaner, Rajasthan.

Three more ratified at the December 12, 1955 Board meeting for the Indian-American Team were: Thomas S. Sutton, professor and assistant dean, Agriculture, as group leader; Everett L. Dakan, poultry science; and Russell O. Olson, agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Prof. J. Marshall Hanna, Education, was granted leave from January 1, 1956 through September 30, 1957 to serve as dean of the Territorial College of Guam. He was the third Ohio State faculty member to go there.

Extension of leaves of absence for further work in Pakistan was granted at the March 12, 1956 Board meeting to Guy W. Miller, agricultural economics, and S. N. McIntosh, agricultural

agent, Holmes County. Miller was serving as chief economist to the Pakistani government. McIntosh was in charge of the agricultural education program in all of Pakistan.

Changes in the University's contracts with the I.C.A. were reported to the Board at its January 9, 1956 meeting. The major one was an increase in the reimbursements to the University from the I.C.A. from \$499,110 to \$845,650.

4. *Deaths*

A number of notable deaths occurred in the University family between 1945 and 1956. Among them were those of former President George W. Rightmire in 1952; former Graduate Dean William McPherson in October, 1951; Prof. William Lloyd Evans, distinguished chemist, in November, 1954; and longtime Trustee Herbert S. Atkinson, '13, on January 10, 1952. The Trustees, as noted, paid a moving tribute to Atkinson in a memorial resolution which read, in part: "Much of the University's growth and development occurred during the period of his trusteeship [1925-1948]. In each successive phase his discernment, his judgment and his courage contributed much to the Board's deliberations." It spoke also of his "capacity for continued growth" and of "his warm friendship and genial personality."

At Atkinson's request, as noted, his ashes were inurned in a crypt in the north wall, second floor, of the Administration Building. Nearly two and a half years elapsed from the time of his death until the commemoration ceremony June 14, 1954. On that occasion, the Board recessed briefly, as indicated, going to the spot outside their room where a memorial plaque had been affixed. Dr. Bevis reviewed Atkinson's career briefly.

Dr. McPherson died in 1951 at eighty-seven, having been on the faculty since 1892 until his retirement in 1936. He had been chairman of chemistry and was the first dean of the Graduate School from 1911 until his retirement. As of July 1, 1938 he was called without warning to serve as acting president of the Uni-

versity until the arrival of Dr. Bevis nineteen months later. He was a past president of the American Chemical Society and the author of widely used chemistry books.

Former President Rightmire died December 23, 1952 at eighty-four. He was first connected with the University in 1889 when he was enrolled as a second year preparatory student. For lack of funds he withdrew after a year, taught school for four years, and even worked in the lead mines in Colorado. He returned to the campus in 1893 and was graduated in 1895. He taught at North High School and joined the history faculty in 1902, the year he received his law degree. He became a member of the Law faculty, practiced patent law and served on Columbus city council. In 1908-09 he was acting Law dean.

Upon the retirement of President Thompson in November, 1925, Dr. Rightmire was made acting president and handled a touchy liquor investigation so well the Trustees made him president in March following. He was the first and, so far, the only alumnus to become president. Many changes occurred in the University during his twelve years in office, some of them incident to the Great Depression. He was a friendly but lonely man, who certainly never aspired to be president and it is doubtful whether he ever enjoyed many moments in that office. The Trustees, in a memorial resolution adopted January 12, 1953, called him one of the University's "great architects and builders" and "a completely devoted man" whose mark "will be long upon The Ohio State University."

In so large a faculty and staff there were bound to be many deaths in the period under review. For the sake of brevity the more important of these are listed by years.*

1945-6—

John Younger, chairman, industrial engineering

Francis N. Maxfield, psychology

Dr. Albert D. Frost, chairman, ophthalmology

* Indicates emeritus.

Horace Judd*, mechanical engineering

Dean Arthur T. Martin, Law

1946-7—

Dr. Frank R. Castleman*, longtime track coach

Dean James E. Hagerty*, first head of the College of Commerce

1947-8—

Victor A. Ketcham, former chairman, speech

Dr. Walter R. Hobbs, Veterinary Medicine

William S. Hendrix, chairman, Romance languages

Dean Embury A. Hitchcock*, Engineering

George A. Washburne, chairman, history

1948-9—

Dean Harry M. Semans*, Dentistry

Robert B. Stoltz, chairman, dairy technology

Floyd C. Dockeray, psychology

Edmund S. Manson, astronomy

Col. George A. Stone, son of former Trustee Julius F. Stone, active with his father and others in the opening of what became Don Scott Field.

1949-50—

Dean Clair A. Dye*, Pharmacy

James E. Boyd*, mechanics

Ray Fife, agricultural education

1950-51—

Dean William McPherson*, Graduate School

Joel S. Coffey, animal husbandry

C. C. Stillman*, School of Social Administration

W. W. Charters*, director, Bureau of Educational Research

Dean Charles E. MacQuigg, Engineering

1952-53—

Ex-President George W. Rightmire

Ex-Dean John F. Cunningham*, Agriculture

Boyd H. Bode*, philosophy of education

Wendell Paddock*, horticulture

Joseph A. Park, first Dean of Men
James R. Withrow*, chemical engineering

1953-54—

F. C. Caldwell*, electrical engineering, (son-in-law of President Orton)
M. B. Evans*, German
Joseph S. Myers*, Journalism
Thomas E. Kibler, Commerce Extension
Charles B. Morrey*, bacteriology
Joseph A. Leighton*, philosophy

1954-55—

F. E. Lumley*, sociology
William Lloyd Evans*, chemistry
Earl N. Manchester*, librarian
Roderick Peattie, geography
Herbert Osborn*, entomology
Carolyn G. Bradley, Fine Arts
Edgar H. McNeal, history

1955-56—

Hermann C. Miller, accounting
Raymond C. Osburn*, zoology
William D. Turnbull*, Engineering, engineering drawing
Edward Mack, chemistry

5. *Other Matters*

Twice during the Bevis years top faculty men were picked for high state appointments. In 1939 Governor John W. Bricker named Prof. Jacob B. Taylor, of accounting, as state liquor director. Taylor was on leave of absence from the campus during his four years in the state job.

In 1949 Governor Lausche proposed Prof. L. A. Kauffman, of animal husbandry, as director of agriculture. Dr. Bevis presented the matter to the Board in annual session September 7, 1949 where it was referred to a special committee. The Trustees met again September 24 to hear the committee's report. They asked Dr. Bevis

to inform the governor that a leave of absence should have been granted to Prof. Kauffman. Since this was not done the Board adopted "an official procedure which will prevent the repetition of such an experience in the future." In the end Prof. Kauffman did not get the appointment.

Steps to clarify University procedure was taken at the September 7, 1949 Board meeting at Gibraltar under a resolution presented by Gen. Dargusch. It provided that matters pertaining "to the internal functioning of the University are to be handled on a chain of command basis." This meant that normally they would originate with the person making the request or initiating an action and then go, in turn, to his department chairman, dean, and other higher officers concerned. But matters affecting the University as a whole or initiated by the governor or by heads of U.S. or state departments were to go directly to the president for action. He, in turn, could ask for the recommendation of the appropriate dean or department chairman.

Until about 1940 the University lacked anything like an adequate retirement program. In earlier years retired faculty members were paid \$2000—later cut to as little as \$1200—out of state funds. There was some question of the legality of this and the number of beneficiaries began to rise.

The General Assembly in providing for a broader retirement for state employees meanwhile, included University personnel. Under this the individual paid 6 per cent of his income into the retirement fund and this was matched by the state. By Board action effective July 1, 1950 a supplemental retirement program amounting to 2.4 per cent was put into effect on the campus. Under an earlier retirement plan the employee's contribution was limited to 4 per cent of the first \$2000 of his salary. The yield from this was negligible.

V

STUDENT MATTERS

THE last eleven years of the Bevis administration, 1945-56, saw many changes in student life and affairs. These were apart from the shifts brought on by the increase in enrollment, followed by a decline. They ranged all the way from a resurgence of fraternity life to student parking problems, from student involvement in the speaker's rule controversies to a growing awareness of an effort to begin to do something about racial discrimination on the campus.

Inevitably student politics reverted pretty much to its pre-war pattern and status. The Student Senate was the ruling body, with the usual charges that it was dominated by the "Greeks," i.e., the fraternities and sororities. To counter this some effort was made by the "independents," groups such as Civitas and Pleiades. These, unfortunately, tended to be ineffective and were sometimes short-lived. Phalanx, another, decided to disband in April, 1952.

The customary "hoop-te-do" was revived in connection with campus elections. These led invariably to charges of irregularities such as violations of election rules and procedures. Such issues were often decided by the Student Court, consisting of six students. Serious matters were referred to the Council on Student Affairs, a joint student, faculty and administrative body. In 1945-46 it consisted of the deans of men and women, three faculty members, three students and Vice President Stradley, *ex officio*. By the last year of the Bevis era, however, Stradley had become a regular member, along with Deans Mylin H. Ross (men) and Christine Y. Conaway (women) and three faculty, but there were now six student members.

One perennial facet of student life had to do with "queens" of whom, it seemed, more were created at the slightest excuse. At one stage there were known to be thirty-one. At this point an effort was made to limit the numbers.

Because most of the men were in military service or war work of some kind the fraternities had been a war casualty and many of the houses were closed. A few had to be sold because of inability to meet mortgage payments. In 1945-46, the first post-war year, the campus directory showed twenty-two active social fraternity (and eleven professional) chapters but twenty social groups inactive. Against this no inactive sororities were shown. By a year later, however, forty-six social fraternities were active. In Dr. Bevis's last year, the number of social fraternities stood at forty-nine, and the professional fraternities numbered twenty-one.

The "Greeks" operated through two bodies. These were the Council of Fraternity Presidents for the men and the Panhellenic Council for the women. Numerically, the fraternity and sorority members were in the minority in the swollen student body but they wielded a large influence in student affairs—especially elections, "queen" contests, membership in honor societies like Mortar Board, Chimes, and Mirrors, and Sphinx, Bucket and Dipper, and Romophos—out of proportion to their numbers. This tended to be true in respect to other groups such as Ohio Staters.

Two relatively new fraternity activities were Ditch Night and Help Week. The former first appeared at Ohio State in 1939 and then was given up in war time but was revived later. It was, in effect, a brief revolution by pledges against the "actives" in the form of kidnapping. The former took one or more of the latter to distant parts, sometimes many miles from Columbus, and literally "ditched" them. In the fall of 1947 the observance got out of hand on the campus and there was some street disorder. Individual groups later had their own "ditches."

Help Week replaced the old Hell Week early in 1946. Actually the latter was discouraged, with its abuse of pledges, during the Rightmire administration (1926-1938). But Dean of Men Park and other officials encouraged the pledges to work with United Appeal agencies and others on a constructive basis. In time this came to be a tradition in its turn. Other seasonal activities were the Gold Diggers prom and the Ugliest Man on Campus contest. The former involved a mild sort of begging, with the proceeds

going to charity. The latter was just that with all sorts of weird and ugly get-ups for the contestants.

Under Dean Park, and his successor, Dean Ross, the fraternity system at Ohio State won national recognition and many honors for the excellence of its organization and the quality of its work. The same was largely true of the Panhellenic group and even of Pleiades, made up of groups of unaffiliated co-eds. This latter organization, local in nature, was divided into sections bearing the names of stars. It had a rapid growth after the war and attained a measure of influence in student affairs.

The male "Greeks" were more numerous and more active and consequently got more attention and wielded more influence than the women. This was mostly for the good but, as noted, was beyond their proportionate numbers. They also got undue attention at times because of individual escapades or occasional involvement in water fights or disciplinary matters. From time to time the dean of men's office announced that various fraternities had been put on probation but this was usually routine because they had not filed required reports or had unpaid bills. As a rule, most of them complied in a matter of days and the probation was lifted. On the whole, then, they were a strong asset to student life and were invariably cooperative in University matters.

Now and then what came to be names-in-the-news broke into print. In the fall of 1946, for example, William B. Saxbe, junior law student from Mechanicsburg, was re-elected president of the Republican Veterans Club. In the current campus directory he was shown also as a graduate assistant in speech. Years later he was elected attorney general of Ohio and still later U. S. Senator.

In another field, Elizabeth Jean Peters, Ed.-2, of East Canton, was an independent candidate for Homecoming queen and was one of the six finalists but another co-ed was chosen queen. Miss Peters was known then as Betty. The following January she was named Miss Ohio State, went to Hollywood for a screen test, and in a short time rose to movie stardom in such films as *Three Coins in a Fountain* and *Captain from Castile*. Later she married multi-millionaire Howard Hughes.

On the tragic side, Jack T. McKeown, Arts-3, Norwood, managing editor of the *Lantern*, was shot and killed November 12, 1949 by a pledge of his fraternity, Delta Tau Delta. The freshman had been drinking, obtained a pistol and began to threaten others. When McKeown tried to dissuade and disarm him, he was shot and died soon afterward. Six months later the pledge was sentenced to life in the Ohio penitentiary. He served his time but was released in less than ten years.

The period turned out to be a decade of evolution in respect to Negroes on the campus. In that time, for example, Negro fraternities were admitted to the Council of Fraternity Presidents, individual Negro students began to appear in dormitories, and there was growing awareness of discrimination on the campus. A fuller realization of this problem and plans to begin to meet it were slow in coming but in the last year of the Bevis administration a movement in that direction was finally under way. There was some advocacy of interracial housing as early as the Winter Quarter, 1946.

As of 1945-46 there were three Negro fraternities but no Negro sororities on the campus. The former were grouped as the Kooda Council but neither it nor the individual chapters were identified as Negro. Two years later the three black fraternities sought admission to the Council of Fraternity Presidents. By then the Kooda Council was no more. Although the University had officially ceased to keep statistics on the number of Negro students, it was said that they constituted 10 per cent of the enrollment. Finally, in January, 1950, the Council of Fraternity Presidents accepted Omega Psi Phi and the next month Kappa Alpha Psi, both Negro fraternities. Part of the delay was because earlier none of these had chapter houses as required by Council of Fraternity Presidents' rules.

In January, 1950, the writer of a letter to the *Lantern* had several complaints about alleged discrimination against Negro students. One was there were no Negroes in the Stadium dormitories but three days later Lowell A. Wrigley, in charge of these dormitories, reported three Negroes were among students living there.

Other earlier complaints were that Negroes could not get haircuts on or near the campus, that most bars in the campus area were, in effect, off limits to Negroes, and there were no Negroes on the faculty.

At that time also, Phalanx, claiming to represent 15,000 "independent"—i.e., non-affiliated—students went on record as opposing "any questions or references as to a prospective student's race or creed" on any admissions application. A campus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) was listed in the directory among student organizations in 1950-51. It did not seem to be very active, however.

In February, 1946 there was a token observance of National Negro History Week on the campus. In February, 1954 National Brotherhood Week had somewhat the same general objectives.

From time to time sporadic efforts were made to implement the purposes of the Fair Employment Practices legislation. In April, 1947 a two-day "rally" was held on behalf of the passage of the Federal Employment Practices Commission bill then before the Ohio General Assembly. The Student Senate, however, failed to approve a resolution supporting the campus FEPC council. Some days later the University turned down a Council request to set up tables in buildings to promote FEPC legislation.

The race issue appeared in other ways. In January, 1949 the chess team was snubbed by a private club in Cincinnati which refused to play host in a three-way chess match. This was because William Granger, A-1, a member of the Ohio State team, was a Negro. Kentucky, the other opponent, did not object.

The question of discrimination began to come to the fore again in the school year 1953-54 when the O.S.P.A. political party voted to ask the Student Senate to study discrimination on the campus. The next day the Senate killed the move on the excuse of fear of publicity and "bizarre" headlines. But the next month the Council on Student Affairs discussed the over-all question for the first time. In June, 1955 the Student Senate delayed action on a resolution on discrimination until the Autumn Quarter. (Eleven

months earlier—5/16/54—the Council on Student Affairs at a rare Sunday meeting decided against a study of discrimination.)

In the Summer of 1955 the Senate set up a joint faculty-student Human Relations Commission to try to find a solution to segregation on this basis: “that all restrictions (race and religion) in the charters, constitutions, by-laws, codes of regulation in all groups, organizations, associations, fraternities, sororities, foundations, leagues, shall forever be abolished at Ohio State.” Religious groups were exempted from this restriction. (In the Winter of 1954 the Senate defeated a measure sponsored by the United Independent political party to make a comprehensive study of discrimination on the campus. The vote was 26 to 17. The Senate referred the proposal to the Council on Student Affairs.)

For some months the matter moved slowly. In October, 1955 a progress report was made. A few days later a Negro blamed racial discrimination for his discharge from the Ohio Union checkroom. This was denied by Manager Frederick Stecker. Toward the latter part of the month (October) the commission expanded the original inquiry from social organization restrictions to “all other areas of campus life.” Early in November the Council of Fraternity Presidents voted to investigate reports of alleged campus discrimination, especially any relationship with the fraternity system. The next day the Ohio Student Party Associated voted, 20 to 12, against the Student Senate making a study of campus discrimination.

In May, 1956 the Student Senate completed its discussion of the Human Relations report which was believed to express that body's acceptance “of a policy of non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion and national origin.” It was hoped that the University would seek “the elimination of all discriminatory practices on the campus.” But a proposed amendment that the Student Financial Aids Office refuse to honor discriminatory requests as to student employment was defeated. The general aim was to do away with any discrimination as to scholarships, grants, loans and admissions policies. No inquiry was to be made as to

race in connection with admission to the University nor was a photograph of the applicant required.

After long debate, the Senate on May 31 approved the report after a year of extensive inquiry. Ohio State was believed to be the first major U.S. university to adopt such a far-reaching policy. The adoption was nearly unanimous, all but two student senators favoring the action. The objective was the gradual elimination of discrimination in all areas of student relations on the campus.

In another area, from the period of the 'Thirties liberal fringe groups appeared on the campus and were seen or heard from at times. Two of these were the Ohio State Youth for Democracy (O.S.Y.D.) and American Youth for Democracy (A.Y.D.). In the spring of 1946, as noted earlier, there were charges that these groups were Communist-sponsored or affiliated and there was talk of an investigation. The accusations stemmed from a series of articles in the Scripps-Howard newspapers which brought the Ohio State chapter of Ohio State Youth for Democracy into the picture. It objected to any inquiry and denied the allegations but Dr. Bevis directed Vice President Stradley and Dean Park to look into the matter. The faculty advisor, Prof. Alan Griffin, denied knowledge of Ohio State Youth for Democracy activities. Upon the recommendation of Stradley and Park, as indicated, the University withdrew recognition of O.S.Y.D. for having "misrepresented its purpose." The chapter was not silenced, however, but early in May protested against the "infringement" of its liberties. On February 27, 1947 a *Lantern* headline read: "O.S.Y.D. Lives Outside Pale; Plans to Petition for Official Recognition."

In the next year or two, two other somewhat similar "liberal" groups turned up. The first was the Progressive Citizens Committee (P.C.C.). It, too, was accused of having Communists among its members. Early in April, 1948 five of its officers resigned over refusal to expel the alleged Communist members. A week later Dr. Bevis withdrew University recognition from it. But as with O.S.Y.D. earlier, the P.C.C. wanted "clarification" of the ruling. Some months later the student chairman was accused of

association with Communists. Before the month was up, a campus chapter of Students for Democratic Action was formed. At first the Council of Student Affairs withheld recognition of it but this was granted shortly. It seems to have been short-lived but was reactivated in December, 1952.

All of this occurred at a time when there was a general stir over alleged Communism on college campuses. In a talk before Washington alumni early in January, 1947, as indicated, Senator Bricker attacked un-American elements on the campus. There were objections to his remarks. The Board of Trustees took notice of the matter at its January 6, 1947 meeting, as noted, when it adopted a resolution touching on "certain recent publications in the city concerning alleged subversive activities," recognizing faculty and staff "privileges, duties and responsibilities" and of the right "to teach objectively in controversial areas," holding that they must "maintain complete impartiality of opinion in class room discussion." A little later six unnamed local groups were said to be under F.B.I. surveillance. The "smear" reached even to the campus Y.M.C.A. which received some financial support from the Franklin County Community Fund but, as indicated, it was given a clean slate.

Inevitably students were drawn into the campus free speech issue, especially after the 1946 ban on political meetings and the adoption in 1951 of the so-called speaker's rule. Various student groups were vocal over these issues. Even WOSU was drawn into the matter when a member of the legislature charged that it was being used for propaganda. Another time an interview by a senior faculty member with a "liberal" visiting speaker was kept off the air.

In February, 1948 students tried to form an organization to seek an end to the April, 1946 Trustees' rule banning the use of University facilities by candidates for public office. The Students-for-Wallace Committee, to repeat, was especially active in this. It sought to have a spokesman appear at a Board of Trustees meeting as well as to have Wallace's Ohio campaign manager speak on

the campus. This was denied. In May, Dr. Bevis withdrew recognition of the Progressive Citizens Committee (P.C.C.) because of variance from its original purposes and because it brought an "unacceptable" speaker to the campus.

Singer Paul Robeson, a Wallace supporter, spoke in mid-April, 1948, as noted, from a sound truck at Hunter Street and 11th Avenue on "Civil Rights and Peace." The P.C.C. had asked permission for him to speak on the campus but Dr. Bevis interpreted the ban on political talks as applying to Robeson. Hundreds of students were in the crowd, estimated at 2,000, which heard Robeson.

Student discipline is a variable but perennial problem on a campus as large as that of Ohio State. Some of the incidents between 1945 and 1956 arose out of sheer exuberance, especially in the spring. Some grew out of individual pranks but others, especially in 1950, 1951 and 1953 attained mob proportions and eventually involved the punishment of relatively large numbers of students. There were a few cases of liquor violations. Some of the incidents were impulsive but some resulted in extensive damage to property and danger to others, especially co-eds who, in several instances, were not blameless in what resulted.

Because of abuses and excesses the year before, Ditch Night was abandoned in the fall of 1945. In February, 1946 two pledges of one of the older campus fraternities were hurt in a fall into a quarry near Dublin. After inquiry it was held that what had occurred was not the result of initiation activities. In the spring of 1947 a star football player got into an altercation with and was said to have grabbed an English instructor in class. The matter was reported to two deans—Education and Arts—but whatever action was taken was not of public record.

Another perennial problem was the scalping of football tickets, especially for the Michigan game. In November, 1948 sixty students were picked up at the Stadium for so doing and their tickets confiscated.

There was a time when "wild" parties occurred after a football

game, both in Columbus and out of town. One such incident followed the Northwestern game at Evanston in 1950. The disturbance was worst at the Stevens Hotel in downtown Chicago. Sheets and pillow cases were thrown from windows, phones were ripped from walls, lamp shades were destroyed and Chicago police were called. The damage to hotel equipment was given as \$4000.

Rowdiness broke out after the 1954 Michigan game, which Ohio State won, 21 to 7, and which sent Ohio State on its third Rose Bowl trip. Hundreds in the jubilant crowd surged onto the field, attacked the goal posts and danced through the Michigan band. Some took the hats off the visiting bandsmen, tore their uniforms, and even damaged some of their instruments. Early in December a formal letter of apology was sent to the Michigan band. On the Monday after the game an exuberant crowd estimated at 1,500 gathered in front of the Library, then surged to the Administration Building chanting "We want Bevis" and "We want Stradley"—neither of whom was on the campus—, then poured into other buildings demanding more Rose Bowl tickets and Wednesday as a day off. At the next Student Senate meeting, Dean of Men Ross challenged it to apologize to Michigan for Saturday's discourtesy.

With the completion of the new Ohio Union, students wanted beer sold there. In February, 1948 the Board of Trustees, to repeat, ruled against the sale of 3.2 beer in the building.

Near the end of Winter Quarter, 1952 the Student Commission found a fraternity (Chi Phi) guilty of drinking at a "Bowery Party." The penalty was fixed at the loss of social privileges until the end of the Spring Quarter, 1952. This was upheld by the Student Court although other fraternities felt that the punishment was too severe. The chapter in question said it would appeal on the basis of the heavy financial loss it would suffer. The next month another fraternity was found guilty of having liquor in the house at a party. Again the Student Court upheld the finding and penalty.

In October, 1952 a professional dental fraternity was ordered closed for three weeks for having had alcoholic liquor in the house. In the fall of 1955 members of a social fraternity were accused of drinking at the Indiana game. The group was fined \$200. It was admitted there was drinking in the fraternity's block of seats in the Stadium but it was argued that alumni were doing the drinking. Two months later the Student Court reversed the earlier finding against the fraternity.

Fortified by too much beer, it was said, three members of a fraternity—the same one that had figured in other incidents—four days before Christmas, 1951 made off with a large statue of St. Joseph and one of a sheep from a creche on the lawn adjoining St. Joseph's cathedral downtown. Somehow they managed to secrete it in the fraternity house during the holidays, although the larger statue was 5 feet tall and weighed 500 pounds. The culprits were identified, found guilty and sentenced as follows: they were to apologize to the Bishop, were to donate a pint of blood each to the Red Cross, were to take a course in philosophy or ethics, were not to drive a car during the Winter Quarter, were to pay the cost of repairs to the larger statue, and were to be on disciplinary probation for the remainder of the year. To cap this the fraternity suspended them, and in court they were fined \$100 and costs each, with 60-day jail sentences suspended. The University did not identify them, but the court did and the judge called the trio "ill-advised smarties."

Early in May, 1953, the Men's Commission fined three male students \$5 for driving a car on the Long Walk after midnight. Campus police caught them near Orton Hall. About the same time three others were charged with closing and locking the campus gates at Woodruff and Neil Avenues, while another pair was accused of having women and liquor in an apartment. Fines of \$50 each were recommended for those said to have had women and liquor in the apartment, along with a year's probation. Fines of \$10 each and probation for one quarter were meted out to those in the gate incident.

A mounting problem after World War II, and still not solved, centered on campus traffic. Not only did the greatly larger enrollment swell the volume of traffic but a larger proportion of returning GI's had cars. Thousands of parking tickets were issued but these were often ignored. Finally, in May 1949, it was announced that three unnamed students had been dismissed for continually ignoring parking tickets after being warned also by the president's office. Several weeks later one of them was reinstated.

The later years of the period under review were marked by serious disorders, particularly about the time of May Week. In several of those years Dr. Bevis, anticipating possible trouble, appealed successfully to the student body not to make dormitory raids. But this kind of trouble not only persisted but sometimes reached major proportions.

Early in May, 1950 campus police used tear gas for the first time when Neil, Baker, and Canfield Halls were raided. Co-eds living in the halls made matters worse by throwing water from windows and by tossing some of the raiders into showers. On May 4 the Council on Student Affairs ordered five students suspended and their cases referred to the Student Court for final action. The next day six co-eds were suspended, and more raids were attempted but failed. Rules relative to the women's dormitories were tightened. The six co-eds were reinstated five days later.

The next spring (1951) another disturbance began with May Week and three weeks later reached riot proportions. On the night of April 30 ten students were arrested by Columbus police and were suspended for the remainder of the school year. For some reason this trouble centered at St. Hilda's (Episcopal) and Westminster (Presbyterian) Halls. Another raid, with 150 participating, was attempted at Baker Hall but fizzled. This disorder, in which three fire escape doors were broken, was in the face of an earlier warning and plea from Dr. Bevis to avoid such disorder. On May 3 some of the men involved asked for reinstatement and complained they had had no hearing or trial.

What began as a traditional water fight between two sororities

near Indianola and 15th Avenues spread to High Street and erupted into a five-hour riot on May 21, to the accompaniment of a blazing street fire and snake dances. High Street bus traffic was stopped, police cruisers were damaged, and fire hydrants turned on. Ten persons, including a co-ed and a non-student, were arrested and charged with deadly assault. Police used their clubs and tear gas. Dean of Men Park appealed to the rioters over a public address system but to no avail. Toward the end of the month Vice President Stradley suspended two students but no action was taken on others at that time. The next year, after another appeal from Dr. Bevis, was quiet.

But May, 1953 was another story again. About 1,500 took part in this 4-hour outbreak which was centered at 15th Avenue and High Street. It involved dormitory raids, broken windows, the halting of High Street buses, and flooding 15th Avenue. The "rioters" did a snake dance through the State Theater and tried to raid Baker Hall and the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority house. A group of students helped to get the crowd to simmer down but not until a dozen windows were broken in Baker Hall and street lights were smashed. The outbreak began about 7:30 with a water fight at Indianola and 15th and was renewed about 10 P.M. This time Columbus police stood by but did not try to stop the disorder.

Vice President Stradley and the Council on Student Affairs took prompt action. In two meetings with C.S.A. which, all told, sat for twenty-three hours on the matter, 190 students were questioned. A group of student leaders issued a statement deploring "the unfortunate behavior of a small portion of the student body." Initially Stradley announced that disciplinary action had been taken against thirteen students with more to come. Two days later a dozen others were punished, making twenty-five in all. Of these last, two were dismissed, five put on disciplinary probation, two suspended, and one put on probation, with ten hours added to his graduation requirement. Final disciplinary action some days later brought the total to thirty-three. In 1954, 1955, and 1956, pre-May

Week appeals by Dr. Bevis and others had the desired effect and there was no disorder.

Early in 1953 two students were suspended for a year following an attempt to steal final examination questions in Hagerty Hall. They were caught in the act at night by a janitor.

Late in 1955 there were ten false fire alarms in Baker Hall. It was said the University paid the city \$4,500 for responding to them. In January, 1956 the Student Senate recommended suspension for students caught in such activities.

Some student publications now and then get into hot water, either financially or because of their contents. The *Sun Dial*, supposedly humorous monthly, with such well known alumni as Gardner Rea, Milton Caniff, Elliott Nugent and, especially, James Thurber, had a continuing tendency to find trouble. In the fall of 1944, President Bevis took such strong exception to *Sun Dial's* "Uplift" number that, without consulting the Student Publications Committee, he personally stopped further sale of the issue. A co-ed was editor.

There was a minor uproar over this sudden execution of "Sunny," which had been published since 1911. (Oddly, on the cover of the first issue in October, 1911, was the promise that it would be "published when not suppressed.") Thurber complained loudly about the suppression of the *Sun Dial* and early in 1946, objected to the name of the *Scarlet Fever*, born in December, 1945 as the successor to *Sun Dial*. He called the new name "cheap." In October, 1946 the publication was permitted to resume its old name, on its promise to be "good." Thurber never quite got over his strong feelings in the matter.

Students and student organizations, as noted, got involved in the continuing campus controversy over the two so-called speaker's rules. The first of these, adopted by the Trustees in 1946, to repeat, barred the use of campus facilities by political candidates. The second, in 1951, forbade outside speakers of any sort unless properly screened and approved by the president. In April, 1948, for some reason, the Student Senate by a vote of 17 to 13, denied

the use of its name in an effort to remove the ban on political speakers.

The issue was relatively dormant for a time but in April, 1950 the Student Senate asked the Trustees to modify the ban. Nothing came of this at the moment. That autumn the rule was lifted, as noted, to the extent of permitting each major party to sponsor a one-day meeting. The situation worsened in September, 1954 when the Board adopted a rigid screening rule for off-campus speakers following the appearance July 10-11 on the campus, as described elsewhere, of Dr. Harold G. Rugg, formerly of Columbia University, as a guest speaker at the annual Boyd H. Bode Conference.

Another issue after the war involved Baker Hall which became a sort of pawn between men and women students. As of the Winter Quarter, 1946 the co-eds had it but in February it was announced that as of mid-June it would become a men's dormitory. Two months later it was decided that as of October 1 the women would return to Baker. On January 4, 1955 Baker was returned to the men.

In the spring of 1954 five Columbus youths, not students, who ran through the corridors of Baker, were charged by Columbus police with trespassing. They were seen on the third floor. Their explanation was they had heard some kind of "fun" was brewing.

Although the situation improved somewhat, the general student housing situation right after the war was bad. The trailer camp for married students, to repeat, was established at the State Fair Grounds. This camp had a capacity of 160 units. There were oddities such as two male students living there in a converted school bus while a married couple had a converted hog brooder in which to live. Near the end of the Autumn Quarter, 1947 tragedy struck when a student and his wife were overcome by gas fumes in their trailer. One was found dead and the other died some days later.

In January 1953 it was announced that women students would vacate the quarters they occupied in the River Road dormitories,

located on the University farm. Four of these barracks-like structures were occupied by women and eleven by men, besides offices, library and dining hall. The women were to be transferred to Oxley Hall which had been remodeled and repaired.

Announcement late in 1947 that Stadium dormitory rates would be increased from \$130 to \$140 a quarter, and then from \$140 to \$150 led to protests. Stadium food costs were challenged but a business official said that the dormitory had failed to break even in this respect by early 1947. To pacify the protesters, Business Manager Taylor promised to release quarterly financial reports on such matters.

Traffic also became a major problem, as indicated, in the post-war years. New rules regulating it went into effect October 1, 1946. Four student parking areas were created but soon became inadequate. A year later two lots were added, with a capacity of 500 more cars, or a total of 1,250. Students and faculty were slow—or reluctant—to accept the regulations. As of October 8, 1947 it was estimated that 3,000 parking tickets had been issued. As noted, the problem was compounded by the fact that a large proportion of GI students had cars. In the fall of 1954 it was said that the number of student cars using the campus was up about 25 per cent.

Two other developments of the post-war years were co-ed cheerleaders and a big increase in the number of “queens.” In January, 1947 the Student Senate approved a petition to have women cheerleaders. (As early as the 1914 football season a woman cheerleader appeared briefly but this was frowned upon by the then dean of women.) Three “regular” cheerleaders, all freshmen, cavorted in the Stadium in the fall of 1947. They were Rita Baldwin, Sarah Miller and Jean Chard. They wore knee-length skirts and white sweaters.

The number of “queens,” as noted, grew with the years. In February, 1952 the *Lantern* listed thirty-one. A few days later the Panhellenic Council recommended the elimination of all but two “queens,”—Homecoming and May. Pleiades was opposed to this restriction. The *Makio* business manager argued that elimination

of the *Makio* "queen" could cost the yearbook up to \$5000 in sales. The Women's Self-Government Association (W.S.G.A.) voted in April to do away with all but three—Homecoming, May, and Independent Sweetheart.

Even in those years there was an occasional sign that students wanted to be kept better informed about University policies and related matters. A case in point was a *Lantern* editorial on November 30, 1948 which advocated a "Report to the Students" by the administration as a good will gesture. In November, 1953 the Student Senate sought the power of review and recommendation in respect to Social Board rulings.

Several problems arose in connection with campus dances. One had to do with a ban invoked by union musicians over the use of non-union student musical groups. Another issue was whether, with the completion of the new Ohio Union, large dances could be held off campus, and over a ban on using hotel rooms for private parties in connection with dances.

In July, 1950 the American Federation of Musicians black-listed campus dances because of the use of the Collegians, a student dance band. The union claimed that the Collegians were "unfair competition." In October a compromise was reached under which union musicians had to be hired for campus-wide dances but campus groups having dances for their own members (e.g., fraternities) could hire bands of their own choosing. But the Collegians had to give up three of four contracts they had signed for the Autumn and Winter Quarters.

There was some protest in October, 1951 when the Social Board adopted a rule that all large student dances must now be held on the campus. In March, 1953 the Board outlawed social activities in private hotel rooms in connection with dances or other activities. The O.S.P.A. took exception to this. The question persisted but in December, 1953 the Council on Student Affairs said it did not contemplate any further action on the rule barring private parties in hotel rooms.

A rare and rewarding highlight in student experience was the

concert tour of the Symphonic Choir and dance group to Europe in the summer of 1955. The choir gave concerts in Paris, Frankfurt, Ludwigshafen, and Brussels. But the climax was their appearance, by invitation, at the International Eisteddfod in Llangollen, Wales, in July. There the choir won second place in the choral competition, and units of the choir won fifth places among the mixed choirs and among the women's choirs. The men's group was ranked eleventh.

Two individual choir members placed high in individual competition. Eleanor Brown, of Caldwell, was runner-up among soprano soloists and Carol Pierce, of Columbus, was third in piano. The dance group, under Prof. Helen Alkire, made ten appearances at the Eisteddfod. Prof. Louis H. Diercks, of the School of Music, was director of the Choir. After the Eisteddfod the groups appeared at Birmingham, England, and at Stratford-on-Avon. They made the round trip by ship via Montreal and Quebec. They returned to Columbus by bus July 25, having been gone seven weeks.

Finally, two major phases of student life and activities have been purposely neglected here. They have to do with campus traditions and athletics, especially inter-collegiate sports. Traditions, past and current, were dealt with at some length in the *Campus Review* of November, 1965, or well beyond the end of the Bevis administration. Similarly, athletics were traced and described in great detail in *Ohio State Athletics, 1879-1959*, 306 pp., by the present writer. This made it unnecessary to do so again in this account except for policy matters.

VI

THE FIRST SPEAKER'S RULE

A SHADOW no larger than a man's hand, which was to make trouble for a long time to come, rose on the University horizon at the April 22, 1946 Trustees' meeting. At that time Dr. Bevis called the Board's attention to requests for space in campus buildings for "holding political campaign meetings." He asked the Board's opinion as to granting such requests "in view of the present crowded conditions in all areas of the University."

After "careful consideration," a motion offered by Trustee Lincoln was adopted unanimously that

it is the sense of the Board of Trustees that in view of the limitations of facilities for educational purposes which make it wholly impractical for the University to make its facilities available to all candidates for public office for campaign purposes, and in the light of the long established practice of the Board with respect to the use of the University radio station for comparable purposes and giving full consideration to all the problems surrounding the use of University property by candidates for public office, that the facilities of the University should not be made available for such purposes.

While this decision was in line with previous University policy, it was not well received. It soon evolved into the so-called "speaker's rule" controversy which plagued the University for the next two decades. This developed in two stages: the original rule in 1946 followed by more drastic Trustee action late in 1951. The latter grew out of the so-called Rugg incident and, as will be seen, was complicated by the strange Hinshaw case, plus an assortment of minor but related issues. The original rule and its aftermath are dealt with here, and the Rugg-Hinshaw and other developments in the next chapter. Together they produced a furore, especially on the issue of academic freedom, such as the University had never experienced, along with nationwide attention in the press and other media.

As might have been expected the school year 1945-46 in some ways was a restive one. It was a period of major readjustment from a wartime to a peace footing. On matters that concerned them the veterans were understandably voluble. Universal military training, as proposed by President Truman, was an issue. A campus sampling of veterans showed them favorable in the main. A letter in the *Lantern* from the son of a Trustee, still in the Army, and seven others deplored "the insidious smear campaign against Russia which is being furthered by factions of the press in the United States."

While the original limitation applied specifically to meetings for political purposes, especially those involving candidates for public office, before long other Board action went farther. The expanded rule set definite limits on the appearance on the campus of outside speakers. Under this rule they had to have the written approval of the faculty advisor for the student organization sponsoring their appearance. The administration, moreover, had the power of veto which it exercised in some instances. Each time this was done it created a new fight over free speech, especially since the rule was applied chiefly to "leftist" speakers.

In a related action, President Bevis early in April ordered an inquiry into the Ohio State Youth for Democracy organization which on April 4 had voted to affiliate with the American Youth for Democracy. The O.S.Y.D. president, Marvin Lukin, a freshman in Arts and Sciences, denied that the group was Communist-inspired or that the A.Y.D. was Communist-controlled. That same day a New York writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers reported that the Communist Party admitted its paternity of A.Y.D. and that its organizations on the campuses of sixty-three U.S. universities were being used as an innocent front for recruiting young Communists.

Dr. Bevis named Vice President Stradley and Dean of Men Park to inquire into the local campus situation. Park said the O.S.Y.D. had given the University no trouble. Predictably the O.S.Y.D. protested the Bevis order. Prof. Alan Griffin, of educa-

tion, the faculty advisor, had been away for seven months and had been out of touch with O.S.Y.D. activities. At a meeting April 11 in Page Hall, the group voted 84 to 1 to affiliate with the A.Y.D.

Other developments followed rapidly. Arthur V. Rappeport, vice president of O.S.Y.D., resigned April 12, claiming that he had been "double-crossed." Five days later the University withdrew recognition of the O.S.Y.D., charging it with misrepresentation. "We now have conclusive evidence," a statement said, "that the Communist Party looks upon the Youth for Democracy groups as parts of its organization and as media for the spread of party doctrine. The dominant clique in Ohio State Youth for Democracy has persistently pursued a course at variance with the representations upon which recognition was granted. . . ."

As might have been expected, Lukin, the O.S.Y.D. president, called the action "an affront to student democracy and to the rights of students to join and build organizations of their own choosing." He declared also that the vice president who resigned had full knowledge of the entire organization. A few days later some forty members of the O.S.Y.D. met off the campus to seek reinstatement by the University.

In May, 1946 three more developments occurred that touched on the free speech issue. On May 22 the Council on Student Affairs granted recognition to the Progressive Citizens Committee, a new liberal group. Its constitution specifically excluded Communists. A few days later (5/28) a meeting on the campus of the Cosmopolitan Club was called off after Dean Park conferred with the adviser and the student president. This followed announcement that the speaker would be Molly Lieber, an A.Y.D. delegate to the World Youth Congress in London. It was then arranged for her to speak at the King Ave. Methodist Episcopal church. A resolution was adopted protesting the action by the University in preventing her from speaking on the campus.

Nine months after the Trustees adopted the policy on the use of campus buildings for political meetings, the issue arose again. Recently, as Trustee Carlton Dargusch reminded the Board at its

January 6, 1947 meeting, there had been a good deal of publicity regarding subversive activities on the campus or involving campus personnel. He presented the following rule, which was adopted unanimously:

The Board of Trustees is mindful of the privileges, duties and responsibilities of teachers and other staff members in an institution of higher learning. The right to teach objectively in controversial areas is recognized, but it is required that all staff members will maintain complete impartiality of opinion in class room discussion.

The adoption of the new rule quickly aroused protest among certain elements of the faculty and others who looked upon it as an infringement of academic freedom.

Application of the speaker's rule continued to be an issue during the 1947-48 school year. The administration, on the one hand, was beset with problems involving the rule. The Trustees sought both to justify their position and to clarify the intent and use of the rule. Various well known outside speakers came under the application of the rule or were barred because of it. One of these, as noted elsewhere, was Paul Robeson, the Negro singer who by his own admission was a Communist sympathizer. Two others were Norman Thomas, the well-known Socialist, and Henry A. Wallace, former vice president and an avowed liberal.

Thomas spoke on the campus on December 3, 1947 on "America, Russia, and World Peace," urging control of the atom. He dealt at some length with the University's ban on political speakers. He pointed out what to him was the inconsistency of permitting speakers to appear on the campus who presented views closely identified with those of candidates, yet the candidates themselves were barred.

The *Lantern* commented that the question seemed to be "whether the ban extends simply to those who are avowed and accepted candidates or applies to political speakers in general." In any case, it said the reasons for the Trustees' adoption of the rule in 1946 could "stand re-examination."

Application of the rule focused a month or so later around Wallace who was to speak in Columbus on February 1 and 2. The Progressive Citizens Committee petitioned to bring Wallace to the campus where he was barred under the speaker's rule since he was a candidate. It also wrote to Wallace inviting him to speak there, rule or no rule. Hope dimmed as to this since he was to return to New York immediately after his scheduled talks downtown. But he met and talked with a group of about thirty students in his hotel suite on February 1.

Late that month the issue centered again around Wallace. The Students-for-Wallace Committee, as indicated, was refused permission to hear Wallace's Ohio campaign manager speak on the campus because his speech "would have political implications." The *Lantern* objected editorially because, as it said, since the rule was adopted many off-campus speakers had been heard "from Republican Congressman John Vorys to a Socialist organizer." Further, Republican (later Democratic) Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, was to appear on the campus in March. "We object in principle," the *Lantern* declared, "to a policy whereby it is determined, in advance, what political speeches are in conformity with the ban and what political speeches are not."

The *Lantern* reported meanwhile that a review of the speaker's rule seemed near and that two students might be permitted to appear on this point before the Trustees at their March 8, 1948 meeting. A week before the meeting the Students-for-Wallace Committee and the Veterans Republican Club prepared a statement asking for the removal of the speaker's ban rule. On the day of the meeting a petition backed by eleven campus groups opposing the rule was presented to the Trustees. But postponement of any action on the petition was requested on the ground that its proponents were not fully prepared.

Two other developments bearing on the general situation occurred shortly. Both raised the issue of Communism. One involved the Progressive Citizens Committee. The other had to do with the campus Y.M.C.A.

At the end of March a review of the membership of the P.C.C. appeared likely after it was disclosed that a student member, Arthur V. Rappeport, A-4, was connected with Frank Hashmall, of Columbus, who was described as a full-time Communist party organizer in Franklin County. Rappeport was chairman of the P.C.C. legislative committee, past president of the American Veterans Committee, and on the Wallace-for-President Committee. Prof. F. R. Dulles, of history, was the faculty advisor for the P.C.C. In a *Lantern* interview, Rappeport assailed "Fascist outfits," among whom he included the Officers' Reserve Corps, the American Legion, and others.

About this time charges were made downtown, as noted, that the campus Y.M.C.A., which drew part of its financial support from the Columbus Community Chest, was tainted with Communism. President Bevis at once named a special committee consisting of Vice President Stradley, Dean Charles E. MacQuigg (Engineering), and Prof. F. R. Aumann (political science) "promptly and thoroughly to inquire into the organization, management and practices of the 'University Y.M.C.A.' with particular reference to the published statements referred to, and to report their findings." This action was concurred in by the Y.M.C.A. advisory board. Community Chest officials looked into the charges also. A local newspaper charged that the Y.M.C.A. was one of "three main centers of Communist party activity in Columbus."

Other developments soon followed. By a vote of 17 to 13, the Student Senate barred the use of its name on a petition to lift the speaker's rule. A few days later five members of the P.C.C. executive committee resigned over a refusal to expel Communists from the organization.

Robeson came next into the picture. First, as indicated, he was refused permission to speak at a joint rally of the P.C.C. and the Students-for-Wallace Committee. His backers made the point that Robeson was not campaigning for office, but Dr. Bevis interpreted the speaker's rule as covering Robeson. As a solution Robeson spoke at a rally at Hunter and Eleventh Aves., addressing a crowd

estimated at 2000 from a truck equipped with a loud speaker. His topic was "Civil Rights and Peace." Police and F.B.I. agents were present also. (Asked if he was Communist, Robeson replied, "It's none of your damned business.")

In the meantime Dr. Bevis withdrew recognition from the P.C.C. It now appeared, he said, "that it pursued purposes and objectives quite at variance with those set forth with its application." About a week later Vice President Stradley and Dean Park met with P.C.C. representatives who wanted a clarification of the ban on the organization. Agitation against the speaker's rule continued. The Council on Student Affairs, meanwhile, made no decision on official recognition of the 20-member Students for Democratic Action, a new liberal group.

At their May 10, 1948 meeting the Trustees not only reaffirmed their ban on campaign speeches on the campus but extended it to include all campus meetings and speeches on behalf of any candidate. This time the Board was much more detailed and explicit on the issue than it had been in its original action of April 22, 1946. The covering resolution was presented and recommended for adoption by President Bevis "Pursuant to the Board's instruction." (This was not mentioned in the earlier record.)

It resolved "That it is the policy of the University to encourage free and objective discussion among students and faculty, of political, social, and economic issues that directly supplement the educational program of the University." But the exercise of this was subject to three conditions:

- "1) It will not countenance and will not provide facilities for the fostering, inculcation or propagandizing of doctrines or programs favoring the overthrow of our government by force. This does not prohibit objective discussion of any political, social or economic doctrine. Objective discussion and propaganda should be sharply differentiated.
- "2) It does not permit the holding of meetings on the campus organized in the interests of candidates for political office whether addressed by such candidates themselves or by others in their behalf.

- "3) Political clubs or other groups may be organized and may meet on the campus provided they comply with the requirement of loyalty to the government. Bona fide members of such clubs or groups may at meetings discuss political issues or the merits of candidates, but may not under the guise of such discussions, violate the provisions of paragraph (2) hereof either by bringing outside speakers or holding what in effect are open meetings, or otherwise."

Trustees Atkinson, Dargusch, Kettering, Lincoln, and Power voted for the resolution. Trustee Thompson asked to have the record show that he favored Paragraph 1 but not 2 and 3.

Afterward Trustee Dargusch explained that the intention was that "the name and prestige of the University should not be used to advance the candidacy of any particular individual or the purposes of any individual group." It was emphasized that the Board favored "full and objective discussion of all matters" but drew the line "between discussion from a teaching standpoint and propaganda."

President Bevis answered other questions as to the political ban. He pointed out that there was no bar to the appearance on the campus of persons who happened to be candidates nor against the organization of political groups. "Each case will have to be determined on its own facts," he said. Student groups stood their ground on the issue. These included the Students for Democratic Action, the Student World Federalists, the Arts College Council, and others.

This Board action on the resolution was in line with the adoption a month earlier of the employee oath of allegiance. Both actions brought protests and criticism from liberals and other dissenters who felt that the Board had gone too far. Some questioned whether instead of clarifying the underlying issue of free speech on the campus the Trustees had not muddied the water further.

At their April 19, 1948 meeting, meanwhile, the Trustees adopted an oath of allegiance, effective July 1, 1948. This applied

to "all members of the teaching staff, and all employees of the University," and therefore would be made "a part of the regular annual contracts."

The oath was in two parts. Under the first each staff member was to swear or affirm that he would "support and defend" the U.S. and Ohio Constitutions "against all enemies, foreign and domestic," bearing "true faith and allegiance to the same," would take such obligation freely, "without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion," and would "well and faithfully" discharge his duties.

In paragraph two, he swore under oath (or affirmed) further that

. . . . I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or the Government of the State of Ohio by force or violence; and that during such times as I am an officer, instructor, or employee of The Ohio State University, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States or the Government of the State of Ohio by force or violence.

The oath and the motion for its adoption were presented by Trustee Dargusch. Its obvious purpose was to protect the University against the possible employment of subversives. As the later Darling case proved, it did not accomplish this entirely. Instead, it aroused a good deal of resentment on the part of some of the faculty and outside liberals. At the same time it was endorsed by so-called patriotic organizations. The Trustees approved the adoption of the oath by a six to one vote. The lone dissenter was Trustee Lockwood Thompson, a former judge and an Air Force officer in World War II.

A minor amendment, approved at the June 10, 1949 Board meeting, was to exclude "personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty at The Ohio State University" from having to take such an oath. This was done since they had taken such an oath upon becoming members of the armed services.

The matter of charges involving Communism made against the University Y.M.C.A. came up again at the June 14, 1948 Board meeting when Dr. Bevis presented a statement "for the record." He began by saying that on April 19 he had reported to the Trustees on "certain statements in the public press" about the Y.M.C.A. (The printed minutes of the Board for the earlier date make no mention of such a statement.) The president said he had

advised the Board that a committee representing the Columbus Community Chest, headed by Ralph D. Henderson, had been appointed to investigate the charges made, and that I had appointed a separate committee . . . to inquire into the organization, management, and practices of the University Y.M.C.A. with particular reference to the published statements referred to, and to report their findings.

Both of the foregoing committees have completed their investigation and made their respective reports which have been published either in whole or in part in the press. Both reports are appended hereto. (These do not appear in the printed minutes.)

Both reports are unequivocal in their findings that neither the Y.M.C.A. as such nor any of its officers are Communistic in their views, practices or policies. Each report suggests, however, that apart from any implication of Communism certain questions concerning the organization and the relation of the University Y.M.C.A., to the University and other organizations in the community might be studied.

Such study will be undertaken by the University and further report made to the Board.

Debate continued over the speaker's rule during the 1949-50 school year. A letter from the Students for Democratic Action (S.D.A.) triggered a statement in July, 1949 from Dr. Bevis, who even denied the existence of a "speakers' ban." In support of his position he quoted the Board rule of May 10, 1948. In part he said:

Except as follows there is no such ban and there never has been.

The University does not recognize student organizations which expressly or by implication would countenance the overthrow of the government by force. Such organizations may not have campus meetings.

Beyond this the only "ban" is on political meetings organized in the interests of particular political candidates.

He then quoted the Trustees' rule on this point.

In a few days the *Lantern* declared editorially that the rule had "too many dangerous weaknesses." Further, it contended, "the strongest condemnation of the 'ban' lies in its spirit. It has created an air of oppression which has cramped the minds of students and professors in a manner incompatible with a university's purpose."

The issue over the speaker's rule was relatively quiet until the spring of 1950. In another editorial on March 1, the *Lantern* suggested that "the University is probably interpreting its academic responsibility a little too closely." Some days later, Prof. H. Gordon Hayes, of economics, in a long letter to the *Lantern* argued that "the question of facilities is not pertinent to the speaker rule."

Early in April the Student Senate spoke out on the issue. It voted to ask the Trustees to modify the rule prohibiting the appearance of political speakers on the campus. The action grew out of the creation of a special Senate committee to study the issue. The Senate now asked for modification of the rule "so as to enable the student body to hear and participate in free and full discussion of all issues and thus become better educated and better citizens." The resolution was to be presented to the Board at its April 17 meeting.

In an accompanying editorial, the *Lantern* hoped that the Trustees would "take this viewpoint," thus enabling students to "better understand party platforms, issues and personalities." But at their April 17 meeting the Trustees delayed consideration of the resolution until their May meeting. They decided to continue the issue for further (later) consideration.

This inaction did not satisfy the Student Senate which on May 11 (three days later) renewed its recommendations for modifying the speaker's rule. It voted also to send a letter to Dr. Bevis as to the reasons for the Trustees' apparent "lack of interest" in the Senate proposal. As it turned out this ended the matter for that school year.

At their July 7, 1950 meeting the Trustees wrestled once more with the troublesome speaker's rule of May 10, 1948. They now amended it to permit one campus meeting by each political party with provision also for independent candidates. In paragraph 2 of the rule they specified that except as provided below it did "not permit the holding of meetings on the campus organized in the interests of candidates for political office whether addressed by such candidates themselves or by others in their behalf." They added two lengthy paragraphs, Nos. 4 and 5, to spell out the new provision for an organized meeting on behalf of each party.

Trustee Dargusch, in presenting the motion to modify the 1948 rule, explained that he had reviewed the earlier Board resolutions as to political meetings on the campus and had come to these conclusions:

It is the stated purpose of the University to encourage in every way free and objective discussion among students and faculty of political, social, and economic issues in connection with the over-all education program of the University. I believe that it is desirable at this time to amend the rules governing political meetings so as to permit a forum to be held on the campus by the several political parties (if they so desire) at places and times to be prescribed by the University, it being clearly understood that the University will not lend its name or prestige to the candidacy of any individual nor to any political party, and that all meetings shall be conducted solely upon the responsibility of the particular political party, the University's part being to afford a place for meeting. Dates shall be determined by lot. The assignment of facilities shall also be determined by lot, where required.

Paragraph 4 covered parties appearing on the Ohio ballot and Paragraph 5 made similar provision for independent candidates. They read:

- 4) The President is authorized to notify the several Chairmen of the political parties appearing upon the Ohio ballot that the University will provide space for a meeting in such campaign period to be held by the political party on a day to be selected, but not prior to primary election. The Chairman of each political party accepting the President's offer of space shall be wholly re-

sponsible for the arrangement of the program, the selection of speakers and the details concerning the meeting. Such meetings shall be open to members of the faculty, the student body and the general public and it shall be clearly stated in connection with such meetings that the University is providing space, but assumes no responsibility whatever for the speakers, their remarks, or the program in general. The assignment of dates and facilities shall be made by lot.

- 5) There seems to be considerable confusion concerning the status of independent candidates. Since they may not be the candidates of a particular party, it is agreed that such individuals be afforded similar facilities to those accorded political parties, provided such independent candidates organize on a state-wide basis selecting a chairman, etc., in which event the state organization of independent candidates shall be allowed one meeting and accorded the same treatment as that accorded political parties.

The amended rule seemed reasonable although it did not go as far as some persistent administration critics felt it should. Nothing but the complete abandonment of any such rule would have satisfied the most extreme. The Republicans were the only ones to take advantage of the relaxed rule. Senator Robert A. Taft, Rep. John M. Vorys, of the 12th Ohio District (Franklin County), and other Republican candidates spoke before an overflow audience in the chapel on October 19. For some unexplained reason the Democrats held no such meeting.

So the matter stood generally until July, 1951 when the appearance of Prof. Harold G. Rugg, formerly of Columbia University, as a guest speaker on the campus soon brought the imposition of a new and drastic speaker's screening rule which made the earlier restriction seem like child's play. The "fat" was now really in the fire, the resulting issue attracted national attention, the Trustees and faculty went into prolonged confrontation such as the campus had never seen, and which brought other issues in its train.

VII

RUGG, HINSHAW, ET AL

WHAT had occurred on the campus in the areas of academic freedom and freedom of speech and assembly between 1946 and 1950 was troublesome enough, but it was minor in contrast to the uproar that followed the presence there of Prof. Harold G. Rugg, formerly of Columbia University, early in July, 1951. From then until the end of the year the campus was in turmoil. Initially the Trustees reacted to Rugg with a sweeping speaker screening rule far more drastic than that of 1946.

Faculty opposition to the new ban which required clearance both of outside speakers and questionnaires by the president's office at least ten days in advance was instant and positive. The overall situation was worsened shortly by the refusal of President Bevis to permit Cecil Hinshaw, a Quaker, to speak on the campus. Although Dr. Bevis conferred with Hinshaw, he declined to tell him why he was barred.

Among other byproducts: the New York *Times* sent its education editor to see at first hand what all the uproar was about, the Trustees realized they had gone too far and modified their position, protests were received from other campuses, and major Ohio newspapers were critical of the Board's action as was the national council of the A.A.U.P. Steps were taken presently to bring the Trustees and the faculty together and two meetings were held between the Trustees and a special faculty committee at the Columbus Club. In time progress was made and there was a lessening of tensions, but an uneasy feeling continued for a long while.

The sixth annual Boyd H. Bode Conference on Education had as its theme, "Frontiers in Educational Theory." Its sponsor was the Representative Assembly of Graduate Students in Education in cooperation with the Graduate School and the College of Educa-

tion. Its principal speaker was identified as "Dr. Harold G. Rugg, nationally known writer and professor at Teachers College, Columbia University." Actually Rugg was no longer connected with Columbia and his books had been dropped by various school systems as being too leftist.

He spoke three times during the two-day program, July 10 and 11—at 2 P.M. daily in the chapel and at an informal discussion the second day in Pomerene Hall. At once there were loud editorial protests in the Columbus papers along with other critical voices.

"Even admitting Professor Rugg may be a Socialist," the *Lantern* rejoined editorially, "We can only say, 'So what'?" It suggested to the downtown papers that they "try not to go overboard in situations such as this. Entirely too much ink has been wasted on a situation which doesn't warrant it."

It was not that simple. The *Lantern* returned to the theme a week later. "Just for the record," it asserted, "this University is not a hot-bed of either Communistic or Socialistic activity, nor . . . of any other kind of activity which could be called un-American." The Toledo *Blade* reprinted an *Ohio State Journal* editorial to the effect that "it would not be amiss if the Un-American Activities Commission . . . would begin its work on the Ohio State University campus when the act becomes effective two months hence. . . ."

In his first talk on July 10, Rugg dealt with his hopes for a depression as the only thing that could make people stop to think about what was going on around them. Earlier he predicted the growth of public control of private enterprise. These statements aroused much adverse comment.

Two members of the new Ohio Un-American Activities Commission—Walcutt and Devine—said that Rugg's appearance on the campus would be investigated. Similarly, Trustee Dargusch declared that the matter would certainly come up at the September Board meeting. On July 17, Vice President Hatcher was quoted as saying that if he had foreseen the public's reactions,

Rugg would not have been invited to the campus. About that time also Communists mailed a mimeographed circular, entitled "The Luxury of Silence," to certain faculty members. In essence it defended the right of all ideas to be heard on the campus.

In a brief statement July 12, Dr. Bevis stressed the fact that Rugg's presence "implies no sponsorship of his views by the University." He had come, as noted, upon the invitation of a group of graduate students in Education. Their adviser explained that "The students asked for him so we brought him," but admitted "It was a mistake." The turmoil reached such proportions that Governor Lausche said he would ask the Trustees to look into the matter.

The issue came to a climax at the September 4 Board meeting—(there was no August meeting)—when Dr. Bevis reported on Rugg's appearance. The Trustees took two immediate actions: they adopted a motion by Senator Bricker under which the president was to set procedures under which proposed invitations to speakers were to be submitted to his office for approval at least ten days in advance, and questionnaires prepared by a staff member and directed to students, staff, faculty or the public were to be submitted there also for clearance. Dr. Bevis insisted later there was no connection between the two provisos.

Trustee Gorman then offered a statement that the Board found the invitation extended to Rugg was "not in accord with the traditions and objectives" of the University and "such action is hereby condemned." Further, it was to "avoid the recurrence of such an unfortunate incident" that the new screening rule was adopted. "The function of the University is teaching, not indoctrination," the statement emphasized. "The University must not be used as an agency of un-American propaganda," and every effort would be made "to carry out these purposes." Both this and the screening rule were adopted unanimously.

Opposition to and criticism of the new policy mounted rapidly. On October 2 the Education faculty adopted a resolution condemning it and asked the Faculty Council and the Conference

Committee of the Teaching Staff to seek reconsideration or modification of the Board action. A related issue began to emerge when Dr. Bevis declined to tell a Fellowship of Reconciliation committee, a peace group, his reasons for not permitting Dr. Hinshaw to appear on the campus.

The screening rule controversy was compounded by the Hinshaw case. It came out later that he was barred because he allegedly advocated that young men of draft age, including college students, disobey the Selective Service law. In some eyes this amounted to advocacy of an unlawful act. The personal conference between Hinshaw and Dr. Bevis did not change the situation.

But Hinshaw spoke four times Sunday, October 14, in the campus area to a total audience estimated at about 300. Dr. Bevis made the technical point that Hinshaw had not been barred from the campus since, in fact, he had not been formally invited. Actually a request for clearance for Hinshaw had been returned with the notation "denied." Hinshaw said in a statement after his meeting with Dr. Bevis that the latter "declined to give any reason for his refusal to allow the Fellowship of Reconciliation to arrange a speaking engagement for me on the Ohio State campus. Nor will he tell me, even in private, whatever information or rumors he has received about me. . . ."

But Trustee Gorman in a talk December 6 before Cincinnati alumni told publicly for the first time that Hinshaw was banned because of his alleged advocacy of resistance to the Selective Service Act. The full text of Gorman's address, with a rebuttal from Hinshaw, appeared in the January, 1952 *Alumni Monthly*. Gorman said he did not "know the reasons Dr. Bevis had for his decision," but he had made his own "careful investigation of Dr. Hinshaw and his past utterances." Gorman added that had he been consulted Hinshaw would not have been invited "under any circumstances." He had found, he went on, that Hinshaw and the F.O.R. "advocated that young men should not register for the draft, and if they had registered, not to pay any attention

to their draft cards." He declared that Hinshaw could not "honestly deny" having made such statements.

But Hinshaw, in reply, did exactly that. "I have never made a public address," he asserted in part, "or written any article or signed any statement advocating that anyone other than conscientious objectors who are inwardly and spiritually prepared for such a course should disobey the draft. . . ."

Faculty reaction to the Trustees' adoption of the speaker screening rule, meanwhile, was sharp and immediate. At the October 9 Faculty Council meeting two resolutions bearing on the controversy were adopted. One, from the College of Education faculty, as noted, asked that the Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff and the Council "take immediate steps looking to the reconsideration of the Board's action to the end that academic freedom be preserved and advanced in this University." The other, from the Conference Committee, read in part, "In light of these circumstances" it "respectfully urges the Board to reconsider its ruling bearing upon the approval of speakers."

The Conference Committee, in its resolution, conceded that the problem was difficult but declared that the Board's September rule intruded upon the concept of faculty responsibility. It declared:

The ruling . . . we believe represented an unfortunate approach to what is admittedly a difficult problem. We recognize that our fundamental freedoms, such as academic freedom and freedom of the press, may be abused. Such risks are inherent in a free society. Nevertheless, we feel confident that the basic loyalty, common sense, and feeling of responsibility of the Faculty will uphold principles held in common with the Board of Trustees.

Moreover, the ruling places an insurmountable obstacle in the way of obtaining speakers who may be available only at very short notice. It places an undue responsibility on the President and an unwarranted burden on his office because of the lack of accepted criteria for passing upon speakers in different fields. It creates the danger that, in the light of such difficulty, entirely acceptable speakers may be rejected for no other reason than lack of knowledge of their social, economic, or political views.

In the final analysis, the ruling intrudes upon the prerogatives which traditionally have always been associated with faculty responsibility.

The *Lantern* understandably had taken up the cry with several editorials on the screening rule. In one on October 5, entitled "Let Us Hear," it urged the Board "to give further consideration to the potential evils encompassed in the screening order."

A day later the University Religious Council adopted a related resolution, although its contents were not made public at the time. At this point also, the Hinshaw issue began to be known. The Council was anxious as to how the screening rule might affect the plans for the annual Religion in Life Week to be held in January. (One result was that Dr. Marvin Fox, of philosophy, resigned as chairman of R.I.L. Week.)

The Religious Council, in its action, voiced "grave concern" over the screening rule, deplored the exclusion of Hinshaw from the campus, felt strongly that he was entitled to a hearing there, was concerned over the possible effect on R.I.L. Week, and respectfully asked the Board to "reconsider its recent ruling and thereby reaffirm its faith in the sound judgment of the faculty, students and religious workers associated with this great university."

On October 9 the *Lantern* had an editorial in the form of an open letter to the Trustees. "Riding with each of you," it pointed out, "is the prestige of a great university. We refer, of course, to the effect your decision on the screening order will have on the future of academic freedom at Ohio State." Adoption of the rule, it went on, "was not the right answer." It argued that "We have a right to hear . . . and, actually, you have little to fear." It insisted that it was not trying to tell the Trustees "how to perform your duties. But clearly the speaker ban is one that calls for immediate attention."

The *Alumni Monthly*, reviewing the speaker's rule controversy in its October, 1951 issue, was of the opinion that the newspapers, especially those of Columbus, had kept the issue alive.

The *Dispatch* and the *Ohio State Journal* were anti-Rugg, while the *Citizen*, editorializing on "Intolerance at Ohio State," declared that "The screening of all campus speakers makes a mockery of freedom and also of common sense."

In a matter of weeks the campus academic freedom issue became not only more complicated but even nationwide in scope. The latter was attested to by the fact that it got attention in *Time* Magazine and Benjamin Fine, New York *Times* education editor, made a special trip to Columbus and the campus to make a first-hand report. He wrote three articles on the matter. In the November *Monthly*, editor John B. Fullen remarked that it "begins to look like the most critical issue facing the University in its seventy-seven years."

It was estimated that the screening rule, if enforced, would affect 3000 speakers a year. Critics of the rule included Bishops Michael J. Ready (Catholic) and Hazen G. Werner (Methodist), the University Religious Council, the Ohio C.I.O., the Student Senate, the Franklin County Council of Churches, the Ohio Education Association, and influential newspapers in and out of Ohio. Among defenders of the Trustees' original action were the American Legion, the Wolfe newspapers, and various individuals. The *Cleveland Press* wanted to know, "Will they be burning books next at Ohio State?"

Fine spent three days in the city exploring the controversy. "The issue, in some respects," he wrote, "is more serious than at the University of California where the loyalty oath tore the campus apart." "From an outsider's point of view," he concluded, "this appears to be a major academic conflict. It pinpoints the issues that have been raised on numerous campuses in recent months. Academic freedom is involved, and so is the entire purpose of the institution of higher learning, as we have now come to know it in a democratic nation."

The Ohio Council of Churches and the American Physical Society also took stands on the matter. The former, at its fall assembly, adopted a resolution strongly opposing "any attempt to

throttle freedom of speech, whether it be done in the name of either patriotism or religion." The other group threatened to cancel its convention scheduled for March, 1952 on the campus if the screening rule was not rescinded. There was even talk that fifty other organizations might shun the campus. The Ohio Education Association and the Cleveland Civil Liberties Union were heard from also—negatively.

Willard M. Kiplinger, '12, Washington news analyst and a former *Lantern* editor, praised students for their stand on the free speech issue. This was in a letter to the *Lantern* editor. "The minds of students," he contended, "are sufficiently vigorous to do their own screening and it is stupid to have that screening done for them."

The *Lantern* learned meanwhile that the Trustees had met with a faculty committee although no date was given. It commended both sides editorially for this "definite sign of progress." It took further hope in Trustee Dargusch's word that progress had been made and that another meeting would be held in the near future. (This latter statement does not quite agree with the Board minutes of October 26.)

A major break in the hassle between the Trustees and the faculty came on October 15 when the Board, meeting at Wooster, substantially modified its stand in three ways. First, it authorized the president "in his discretion" to suspend the 10-day clearance rule of September 14. Then it adopted a clarifying statement, offered by Senator Huffman, to the effect that

As Trustees . . . , we encourage the fullest academic freedom consistent with national security. The facilities of the University will not be made available to known Communists or members of other subversive groups who seek to undermine the basic liberties of America. We recognize no inalienable right to any freedom which has for its purpose the destruction of our government.

The University has always practiced the right in its discretion to invite only such persons as it has felt would forward the general program of education. This policy will continue in effect.

We have full confidence in the loyalty and high purpose of the

President, Faculty, Students, and Alumni and we feel sure that they will cooperate to the fullest extent in the administration of this protective measure.

The third and related action pointed the way to resolving the impasse between the Board and the faculty. The Trustees concurred in a two-fold suggestion by Dr. Bevis that 1) a committee of deans be named "to advise with him on the administrative problems involved," and 2) that the Trustees meet with a Faculty Council committee to discuss the resolution the Council adopted October 9.

Events now began to move toward an acceptable solution of the complex difficulty. The campus chapter of the American Association of University Professors (A.A.U.P.) devoted two meetings to the issue—on October 17 and November 7. At the October 19 Faculty Council meeting, Dr. Bevis suggested that it consider the Board invitation to set up a special committee to confer with the Trustees. The Council chose this committee: Dean N. Paul Hudson (Graduate School), and Jefferson B. Fordham (Law), and Profs. Earl W. Anderson (education), Don L. Demorest (Romance languages), and J. F. Fullington (English), with Robert D. Patton (economics), and Dudley Williams (physics), as alternates.

The published accounts of developments concerning the speaker's rule vary somewhat. When the Trustees on October 15, 1951 upheld the rule they had adopted at their September 4, 1951 meeting, Chairman Dargusch was quoted in the October 16 *Lantern* as saying, "the president of Ohio State still has the final say about campus speakers." The so-called "policy statement" as issued differs slightly from the version preserved in the Board minutes. Gen. Dargusch said also that the Board would "at any time advise and consult with the faculty. We think there are many areas of misunderstanding and we think we ought to sit down with the Faculty Council and talk over its resolution."

In an exclusive statement to the *Lantern* on November 1 on the speaker's rule discussion, then at its height, President Bevis

emphasized that it was "clear that the Trustees and the Faculty are both honestly seeking" two goals, first, how to keep University facilities "from being used and exploited by subversive groups and people," and second, how, consistent with this, "to maintain the maximum degree of academic freedom."

He cited "some disagreement over method," but stressed the fact that "The difference among us is chiefly over the question: Who is to exercise discretion and about what?" He pointed to the further fact that there was "now in progress an orderly series of conversations in an effort to work out a mutually satisfactory way of resolving these differences."

Until the talks between the faculty and the Trustees were concluded, he added, "it should be assumed that in nearly all cases the judgment of Faculty members as to the desirability of speakers will be taken as correct. It is the intent of the rule that in the rare case where more than departmental interest is concerned the question shall be brought to the attention of an office of wider jurisdictional scope."

He called it "unfortunate that in some instances interpretations have been made which imply personal judgment by one man and raise imaginary difficulties in holding sponsored group meetings. Publicizing these unwarranted interpretations is harmful to the University." Along this line, he saw "No good reason . . . why Religion in Life Week cannot be held as usual." He closed on this optimistic note: "I am very hopeful that a reasonably satisfactory solution of the whole question will soon be found."

The special committee and Board members met twice in three weeks. Four Trustees,—Chairman Dargusch, Ketner, Huffman and Gorman—Dr. Bevis, and Secretary Steeb attended the first session with the faculty group October 26 at the Columbus Club. The major outcome of this discussion was agreement that the committee "would prepare and submit to the Trustees for its consideration a suggested program of principles and procedures to carry out the intent of the Board of Trustees, namely, that the facilities of the University will not be made available to known

Communists or members of other subversive groups who seek to undermine the basic liberties of America." When the committee completed its work, it was understood that Dargusch would "call another meeting to consider the report."

At the second session, held November 16, also at the Columbus Club, four Trustees—Dargusch, Ketner, Huffman, and Bricker—, Dr. Bevis, and Secretary Steeb were present also with the entire faculty committee. The latter presented a proposed resolution for Board consideration along with a suggested statement for publication if agreement was reached on the resolution. After "careful consideration," in the words of the Board minutes, Dargusch "indicated that these documents will now be sent for study to those members of the Board who were unable to attend this meeting and that action thereon will be taken at the next meeting."

At the regular November 12 Board meeting, meanwhile, Dr. Bevis reported to the Trustees that under the "administrative discretion" the Board had vested in him, he had issued three interpretations of the September 4 speaker rule. Under the first, a faculty member could, "without prior submission of names" for clearance by the president's office, "invite for appearance before his own classes such speakers as in his professional judgment and responsibility will make a proper contribution to the class work." Second, the heads of the various religious foundations recognized by the University and serving its students could, also without prior clearance, "speak upon the campus at any time" since they had "a continuing association with the University somewhat similar to that of faculty members." Third, off-campus professional, scientific, or religious groups "recognized by the University may, by prior arrangement, hold meetings on the campus without submitting the names of their speakers for clearance," but they were to be "solely responsible" for the selection of such speakers. (A Student Senate Committee presented a resolution and recommendation on the speaker rule at this meeting but the Board, probably in view of the foregoing, took no action on it.) The Board unanimously approved the Bevis interpretations as "being in ac-

cordance with the policy" it had declared at its Wooster meeting.

A lengthy three-part further "interpretation" Dr. Bevis proposed at the December 10 Board meeting was approved likewise. This dealt with procedures, with setting up a Committee on Evaluation, and with the principles involved.

Under the first, it was made clear that "the responsibility for initiating an invitation to an individual to speak on the campus or under University auspices and the determination of the fitness of such an individual to speak under such circumstances is now and has always been primarily a faculty responsibility subject to University administrative procedures." But if there was doubt as to this, "as measured by generally accepted standards . . . , appropriate action through channels shall be initiated by the faculty member concerned." In other words, if in doubt, he was to consult with his colleagues and refer the matter through his department head and his dean "to the President's office for advice and action." This policy was to apply also to faculty advisors to student organizations.

The proposed Committee on Evaluation was to consist of nine members—the president, his three vice presidents, and five faculty members chosen by the Faculty Council. It was to "evaluate the functioning of the aforesaid policy of responsibility . . . to ascertain whether adequate opportunities are being provided for full expression of the different points of view, and whether the Nation, the State and the University are being properly served in University public discussion and to make suggestions and recommendations concerning the carrying out of the stated policy." The committee was to meet on call and was to make an annual report.

As to principles, it was reasserted that "The University favors the fullest academic freedom consistent with its educational program and national security," but

It believes that steadfast adherence to the principles of free discussion and investigation, with equal responsibility, is the cornerstone of such an institution in a free society; that the continued strength of the edu-

cational process depends upon an unqualified dedication to our traditional freedoms and the preservation of the moral and intellectual integrity of the teacher. In America, in contrast to most of the world, the molding of the lives of our young people outside the family circle is largely entrusted to the teacher and the church and we hold inviolate the right of a teacher to discuss fully and freely all aspects of his subject, observing that honesty and objectivity must always be cardinal principles in teaching, and that one who is not free in conscience has neither the right to teach nor to speak. That judgments as to what constitute "generally accepted standards" will vary with the times and places and, without attempting to define or limit the phrase, there is general agreement that those who are subversives or those who are allied to them in purpose or action or those whose views do not contribute to the University's educational program are not acceptable as speakers.

In a letter to the faculty on December 1, the Conference Committee reported that in all, it had taken five actions relative to the 1951 speaker's rule: on October 3, it indorsed the Education resolution; on October 4, it adopted its own resolution urging the Trustees to reconsider their action of September 4; on October 8, it acted to have its resolution presented to the Faculty Council; on October 29, it urged the special Faculty Council committee to present objections to the rule on questionnaires; and on November 13, it voiced its confidence in the Council committee and its position on the Bevis interpretations of the speaker rule.

Meantime, also, there were various byproducts of the controversy, even though an agreement was being worked out on the basic issues. At the end of October, the senior staff of the Bureau of Educational Research pointed to its thirty years' experience with questionnaires and warned that its work would be hampered seriously if this restriction stood.

One unpublicized and unexpected result of the uproar over the screening rule was the declination of an honorary degree by James G. Thurber, w'18, the author. The degree, Litt. D., was recommended by the standing faculty committee on honorary degrees, and came up via the President's office to the Board of

Trustees. It was to have been conferred at the December, 1951 convocation.

All that the December 10 Board minutes show is that an honorary LL.D. was voted to Fred Lazarus, Jr., of the important retail merchandising family of that name. What they do not show is that at the last minute Thurber had declined the degree proffered to him. After much soul searching he had done so because, as he told a close faculty friend, he felt that to accept the degree would seem somehow to put him on the side of the Trustees in the screening controversy.

The national A.A.U.P. Council meeting November 9-10 in Chicago, was sharply critical of the speaker's rule. It said it viewed "with great concern the restriction recently imposed by the Trustees of The Ohio State University, which encroaches upon the effectiveness of free speech and inquiry for students and faculty." The Council was gratified, however, that "Students, Faculty, individual Chapters of this Association, and representatives of the informed public have opposed the regulation of the Trustees requiring advance approval of visiting speakers by the President of the University. The Trustees' action is subversive of the functions of a free university in a free society."

It reaffirmed its adherence "to the principles of freedom of speech and inquiry which are at the center of higher education." This freedom, it argued, "extends to students as well as Faculty. . . ." It asserted also that the Trustees' action threatened "the very American liberty which it misguidedly attempts to protect." Finally, the Council urged the Trustees "to recognize their responsibility to maintain an atmosphere of freedom at the University."

Samuel S. Wyer, '03, a well known Columbus consulting engineer and liberal, announced early in November, 1951 that a group of local citizens, mostly graduates and faculty members, had adopted a code of academic freedom to be presented to the Board of Trustees at its November 12, 1951 meeting. The minutes for that meeting make no mention of any such presentation. The

proposed code, at any rate, called for the abandonment of the screening rule. The group favored academic freedom, of course, but it specified that it could not "include the right to use a teaching position to indoctrinate youth for the crippling, destruction, or replacement of the American way of life."

H. Gordon Hayes, professor of economics and a well known local liberal of the time, issued his own statement to the press on the screening rule. He declared there "was no speaker problem on the campus, but there is one now. The Trustees created it and they can solve it very easily. They need only rescind the rule by which they created it."

At the December 11 Faculty Council meeting, Prof. Fullington reported at length on the two meetings with the Trustees and on other activities of the special Council committee, including "frequent and informal conversations" with individual faculty members and others. At the first meeting, October 26, he noted "a wide abyss between the thinking of Board members and that of the Faculty Committee." He described the Trustees as "bewildered and somewhat appalled at the result of their precipitous action," but puzzled "by the problem of reconciling two conflicting philosophies of University administration," although it was "clear they had settled convictions that the University was not to be used for the indoctrination of un-American ideas and they were always conscious of the University's need for public support."

Copies of the lengthy "Statement of Principles and Proposal for Action," drawn up by the Council committee for presentation to the Trustees, were distributed at the Council meeting. These differed somewhat from the further "interpretation" of the speaker's rule the Board had approved the day before upon the recommendation of Dr. Bevis.

The committee statement began by noting that the Board and the faculty shared "the common aim of promoting the welfare of the University, the State, and the Nation," but approached "the common task with different perspectives, and lack of communi-

cation between them has, at times, stood as a barrier to constructive cooperation." It said the difficulties arising from the rule on speakers and questionnaires illustrated this. It insisted that "the basic issue is whether the University will adhere steadfastly to the principle of free discussion and investigation with corresponding responsibility."

Fullington emphasized that throughout its discussions with the Trustees, the Council committee "insisted that it could not negotiate for the Faculty nor bind it." His report closed with a comparison of the committee's recommendation and the Board action of the day before (December 10), along with a summary of the Bevis interpretations of the rule. The latest stand of the Board, the report pointed out, supplemented but did not supersede the earlier interpretations. In conclusion, Fullington emphasized that the committee's original charge "was simply to 'confer and report,' not to make recommendations" and it had none to make.

The Council granted the committee's request to be discharged. It also voiced "its appreciation of the willingness of the Board of Trustees to meet with a Committee of the Faculty; and further, express the feeling that it finds itself in essential agreement with the Board's policy with respect to the responsibility of the Faculty for the selection of speakers."

For all intents and purposes this about ended the immediate controversy. In effect, it meant that while the Board held to its strong opposition to any use of the campus for indoctrination purposes, in the three months from September to December it had modified its position considerably. In that time the Trustees had come under heavy fire, the University had harvested much undesirable criticism, and Dr. Bevis, while playing a major role in meditating the differences between the two sides, had been in an uncomfortable bind.

One step that remained was to complete the new Committee on Evaluation. This was done at the February 12, 1952 Council meeting when these five faculty members were chosen: Prof.

Grant L. Stahly (bacteriology) and Profs. Patton, Fullington, Anderson and Mathews, from the special committee that had conferred with the Trustees.

Approval by the Trustees at their December 10 meeting of his further interpretations "of the speaker clearance rule," Dr. Bevis told them at their January 14 session, "appears to have quieted in large measure the controversy in the faculty and among the public generally." He went on: "I think we should take satisfaction in the constructive and reasonable attitude" shown by both sides and called "the general willingness to subordinate individual preferences in the interest of agreement on the basic general principle . . . highly gratifying."

He even saw "certain tangible benefits" arising from the incident. One was the "direct and personal communication" between the faculty and the Board. But he was also "strongly of the opinion that an important forward step would be taken" if the Board would "indicate its desire to establish a continuing relationship of this kind." Specifically, he recommended that the Faculty Council choose a committee of faculty representatives to "meet periodically with the Board for the purpose of better acquaintance and exchange of views." He believed that "the gain in institutional morale would . . . be worth far more than the cost," even though at times, "there were no matters of great import to be discussed."

The Faculty Council elected such a committee at its March 11, 1952 meeting, consisting of Profs. Viva Boothe, Foster Rhea Dulles, Robert D. Patton, Earl W. Anderson, Alfred B. Garrett, Lawrence A. Kauffman, and Robert E. Rockwood. In March, 1954 the Faculty Council proposed that the Committee on Evaluation and the Committee of Faculty Representatives be merged and this was done by Board action of May 10, 1954 to create the Faculty Advisory Committee to the President and the Board of Trustees. The Faculty Council had recommended this also.

This new committee was to have "a wider range of responsibilities" and was to serve as "a regularly established channel

through which the President and the Board of Trustees may secure advice and counsel from the faculty on University matters." More specifically, its three major functions were to include "1) the evaluation of the functioning of the University policy on guest speakers as established by the Board of Trustees; 2) the selection from its personnel of three members to participate in Presidential hearings on termination of tenure . . . ; 3) availability to both the President and the Board of Trustees for advice and counsel on any important matter relating to the operation and development of The Ohio State University."

Although scars remained, the open wounds caused by the original screening rule issue were fairly well healed by the spring of 1952. Without question, the Trustees meant well when they adopted the 1946 rule against permitting political meetings on the campus, but some of their later actions were hasty and ill-conceived and represented, at least in part, a narrow point of view. Their shock and surprise over the reaction to the September, 1951 screening rule were reflected in the question put by an influential Trustee to a leading faculty member, in substance, "How do we get out of this bind?"

The Trustees had occasional reason to be on guard against actual or potential subversives on the campus. Two developments illustrated this, one in the spring of 1952 and a more flagrant one in the spring of 1953. In the former instance Dr. Bevis suspended two junior staff members for refusing to answer questions of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission. The major case was that of Assoc. Prof. Byron T. Darling, who, after refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee was suspended, then dismissed after a campus hearing and was identified under oath presently as a Communist. Of him much more will be said in the next chapter.

In May, 1952 President Bevis suspended Marston A. Hamlin, a Fine Arts instructor, and George D. Pappas, a graduate assistant in zoology, for refusing to answer questions put to them by the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission. Their excuse for fail-

ing to answer was the usual one of self-incrimination. Specifically, they declined to say whether they were members of the Communist party or even whether they had signed the oath of allegiance when they were employed by the University.

Dr. Bevis said at the time that he had relieved them of their University duties until he could make "a complete study" of their appearance before the Commission. Mrs. Bernice Pappas, wife of the graduate student, resigned her job as a laboratory technician (bacteriology) a week before she was called to appear before the Commission.

Hamlin declined to answer fifty-three times and Pappas sixty-four. Like the others, Mrs. Pappas refused to say whether she had signed the oath of allegiance, whether she was a member of the party, or whether she was on its Franklin County executive committee. Hamlin had been on the teaching staff for two years. Hamlin talked with Dr. Bevis and answered some questions put to him. He said he was "not surprised" that his contract would not be renewed. Pappas was quoted as saying that the president's action in his case was "a very fair thing to do."

VIII

COMMUNISM AND THE DARLING CASE

OVER the years the shadow of Communism, alleged or real, fell across the campus a number of times. This occurred first in 1883 when ousted President Walter Q. Scott was accused of "Communism." Another flareup involving alleged subversion was part of the "rum-and-rebellion" investigation handled so ably by acting President George W. Rightmire in the winter of 1926 that it resulted in his elevation to the presidency. Another incident occurred in 1939 when a Trustee committee looked into charges of Communism on the campus and questioned both faculty and students. The net of this last was finding one freshman girl who admitted she was a Communist.

In the 'Forties the issue arose several times. The first, as noted, was a talk late in 1946 by the then Senator-elect John W. Bricker before the Washington alumni. The next, in 1948, involved an Ohio State Museum employee but some of it rubbed off on the campus. Other related incidents concerned the campus chapter of Students for Democratic Action and, later, Students-for-Wallace. The latter group had an admitted Communist as a campus speaker.

1. *The Taint of Communism*

Former Governor Bricker, in what appeared to have been off-hand remarks at a dinner of Washington, D.C., alumni on December 13, 1946, touched off a minor controversy with a charge of subversion on the campus. The matter was aired in the public prints and caused protests, including two *Lantern* editorials. In essence, Bricker declared that un-American elements were to be found on the campus, although he declined to name names. He insisted that the matter was "common knowledge."

The *Alumni Monthly* reprinted the Columbus *Dispatch* ver-

sion of Bricker's remarks. Yet the official report of the meeting, turned in by the secretary of the Washington alumni, made no mention of such comment. Dr. Bevis said if it was proved that un-American teaching existed on the campus it would be stopped. Governor Lausche commented that it would have been better had Bricker spoken to Trustee Chairman Kettering or Trustee Lincoln "on the subject about which he has so loosely spoken in Washington."

Bricker, in a talk with Alumni Secretary Fullen, made the point that he had spoken some twenty-nine minutes on the fine, constructive work of the University in peacetime and wartime and only about one minute "on this controversial matter." He criticized the press for emphasizing "only the criticism and saying nothing of the words of praise." Yet he said that as governor he had received "complaints from parents and students about instructors and instruction at Ohio State. There is only a handful of them. . . ." He added that a lot of ideology was "being taught as law and economics at the University."

The *Lantern* entered the fray with the opening of the Winter Quarter. The gist of its first editorial was reflected in its headline: "We May Have 'Un-American' Elements Here But Prove It." It objected to Bricker's accusations "because he leaves us with a lot of unassorted charges and no suggestions as to how to prove them." In a second editorial three days later, it said it could not understand why Bricker "nearly ignored the student body in his charges." It saw "no good in a faculty cleanup if the student Communists are left to transmit Un-American doctrines."

At their January 6 meeting the Trustees adopted the resolution cited earlier,* instructing faculty members to remain impartial in any discussion of controversial subjects. President Bevis pointed out that the resolution recognized the right of faculty members to discuss both sides of a controversial issue but insisted upon impartiality under University rules. The *Lantern* story said

* See p. 129.

Bricker's charges were aimed at the College of Law, but the resolution singled out no college, class or group.

In April, 1947 the president disclosed that at least two faculty members had been dismissed in the past year because of Communist leanings. He gave no names. His disclosure was prompted by testimony before a legislative committee that "The Ohio State University chapter, Communist Party" had been active in the campus area. Charges had been made in the legislature that Communism "flourishes unabated at Ohio State and at Antioch College." The Senate Education Committee was studying the charges. "If such an organization exists, it exists surreptitiously," President Bevis asserted, "and is using the name of the University illegally and in defiance of the University's orders."

In the next several years events proved that there were occasional Communists both in the student body and on the teaching staff. Both the Un-American Activities Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and a parallel commission set up by the Ohio House of Representatives produced evidence to this effect. It developed in time that the F.B.I., the Army intelligence section at Ft. Hayes, the State Highway Patrol, and other agencies knew about and exchanged information concerning individuals involved in or suspected of subversive activities. Identities of a number of them came out ultimately in public hearings of the committees or subcommittees thereof and/or in their published findings.

The Communism issue reappeared on the University scene during the 1948-49 school year as well as elsewhere in Columbus. Toward the end of July, 1948 Richard G. Morgan, curator at the Ohio State Museum on the campus, was dismissed. This was on the grounds of his alleged connection with the so-called Hashmall incident of the previous March when a crowd virtually wrecked the house where Hashmall lived. Vice President Hatcher was chairman of the state historical society committee which decided upon Morgan's ouster.

"While Morgan was not a card-holding member of the Com-

munist party," Hatcher explained, "there was sufficient evidence to indicate that he did not desire to talk the matter over, which left doubts in our minds, and caused his dismissal." Hatcher called Morgan's attitude "defiant" and "insubordinate."

In a letter to the *Lantern*, Morgan claimed that his dismissal "shockingly violated" academic procedure. In the eyes of the public, he contended, the museum was "part" of the University. He charged "guilt by association." Editorially the *Lantern* criticized the society's action as a blow to "age-old liberalism."

Early in April, 1949 the vice president of the Ohio-Indiana region Students for Democratic Action criticized the refusal of the University to grant the use of a campus room for a talk by a Columbus attorney, president of the Columbus chapter, Americans for Democratic Action, before the campus S.D.A. unless another speaker was present to give the opposing view. Next WOSU became involved over a decision to shelve a recorded interview between Prof. H. Gordon Hayes, economics, and Michael Straight, editor of the *New Republic*, a liberal periodical. This was on the ground that the interview had been declared "improper" for broadcasting. The *Lantern* editorially was "disappointed" over the decision. Dean of Men Park at this point declined to permit Phalanx, a campus political party, to "investigate" the situation or to make political hay over it.

Alleged violation of the speaker's rule resulted in withdrawal of recognition of the Students-for-Wallace organization by the Council on Student Affairs. At a meeting on May 10, 1949 it was charged that "a speaker was present who had not been approved in the regular procedure." The meeting took place in the Browning Amphitheater. The speaker, an ousted member of the University of Washington faculty, was an admitted Communist.

2. *The Darling Case*

Deep academic trouble in another form burst over the University in March, 1953 with the suspension and later dismissal of Assoc. Prof. Byron T. Darling, of physics, for refusing to testify

before the House Un-American Activities Committee (H.U.A.C.) in Washington. Darling took refuge in the Fifth Amendment when he was asked whether he was a member of the Communist party. President Bevis promptly suspended him pending a hearing on his case. Related developments followed rapidly.

Darling first joined the staff August 1, 1946 for five months as a research associate on an electrical engineering project for the Research Foundation. His first teaching appointment on the campus was as an assistant professor of physics from October 1, 1947. He was promoted later to associate professor. By 1951-52 his wife was a secretary in Romance languages. Both were accused of being members of the Communist party. In public hearings before a H.U.A.C. subcommittee in Columbus in June, 1953 sworn testimony by a former Communist was that the Darlings in fact had been Communists or had associated with them.

Meantime these developments had occurred: Darling had appeared before Dr. Bevis, the campus chapter of the American Association of University Professors (A.A.U.P.) urged Darling to get legal counsel, and by request Dr. Bevis gave Darling a postponement of his hearing. Then Darling brought a Washington attorney with him and finally Dr. Bevis recommended Darling's ouster. Some days later the Trustees dismissed Darling, whose wife "resigned."

There were side issues. The Student Senate tried to involve itself. The Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff took up the matter as did the A.A.U.P. both locally and nationally. Because of what he regarded as testimony reflecting upon innocent persons in the department, Prof. Dudley Williams, acting chairman of physics, asked for an opportunity to appear before the House subcommittee. To assist him in arriving at a judgment, meanwhile, Dr. Bevis named a special committee consisting of the three vice presidents, his assistant, and three faculty members to sit with him in the Darling hearing. Their finding was unanimously against Darling.

The Darling incident "broke" without warning on the cam-

pus. In January and February, 1953, however, two related developments indicated how the wind was about to blow. In Washington a Congressional investigation was under way into the influence of Communism in the nation's colleges and universities. Some weeks later the Ohio Senate passed a bill to reactivate the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission.

On the Washington development, Dr. Bevis said he had received no official word on the matter. But he recalled that in the spring of 1952 three University employees had been questioned by the Ohio commission. In any case, he added, the University would conduct its own investigation if one was necessary.

Governor Lausche signed the bill re-establishing the Ohio commission. Attention was called shortly to a University-prepared questionnaire intended for elementary school pupils which was criticized as reflecting Communist leanings. Dr. Bevis could not be reached at the moment but Vice President Stradley declared, "I do not believe we have anything to conceal."

The state Senate was disturbed because, it was said, "If you criticize it [the University], you are called every name they can lay their tongue to." Vice President Taylor denied this. In any case, Vice President Heimberger pointed out late in February that the so-called "wishing well" series of questions, which comprised the material criticized, had been discontinued earlier.

Then in mid-March the Darling case exploded. Darling had appeared under subpoena March 12 and 13 in Washington before the House Un-American Activities Committee but continually invoked the First and Fifth Amendments as to whether he was or had been a member of the Communist party or related organizations, had performed services for them or had received funds from them, whether there were Communist organizations within the University, or whether certain of his colleagues were Communists. Darling earlier had been at Wisconsin, Michigan State, and Yale.

For his refusal to answer the H.U.A.C.'s questions, as noted, Dr. Bevis suspended Darling. The president said he had learned

only recently that Darling had been subpoenaed. "Until the University can make a complete study of the record of his appearance before the Velde committee," he announced, "Prof. Byron T. Darling is relieved of all duties at the Ohio State University."

Darling was scheduled to appear before Dr. Bevis on April 2. The president, in a 3-page letter to Darling, said the latter's refusal to answer questions asked him by the House committee created "grounds upon which I may find it necessary to recommend your dismissal."

Graduate students and faculty in the physics department came to Darling's defense. Sixty-five of them, including eleven faculty, signed a statement asserting that "the loss of this excellent scientist would be a serious blow to our department and to the University." They insisted that they had never known of his being engaged in political controversy or heard him say anything disloyal.

The *Lantern* took a different view. In an editorial on "The Darling Case: Why Didn't He Answer?" it declared that "A case as serious as this one should be cleared up as soon as possible."

Upon his return from Washington, Darling issued a statement arguing that the Velde Committee (H.U.A.C.) "had no legitimate cause for requiring me to appear before it and for badgering me in an open session yesterday. I have never done anything disloyal and against the interest of my country." He cited his record as proof that he had "given the very best of my knowledge and ability in the fields of fundamental and applied science, both in peace and in war." He attacked "the viciousness of this Committee and its drive for thought control in all areas of our civilization." He expressed "confidence that after the University officials have studied the proceedings of my appearance before the Velde Committee and weighed all the facts, I shall be returned to my permanent status with the Ohio State University." In this he was badly mistaken.

When Darling first got the subpoena to appear before the Velde Committee, he consulted a number of persons on the cam-

pus. One was Vice President Heimberger who told him, "I can't tell you what to do," adding that Darling would have to make his own decision.

"But I can tell you," Heimberger continued, "what I would do in a similar situation." He said he would get "the best legal counsel available" and then would "tell the whole truth openly and freely." If Darling would do the latter, Heimberger went on, he would "do all I can to see that your case is treated with the utmost fairness." Another suggestion to Darling was that he confer with Law faculty members as to his constitutional rights.

In Washington, Darling had declined to reply to all but a few preliminary questions to the committee. He also obtained Joseph Forer, a Washington attorney, as counsel before the committee. Darling identified himself as working on an Air Force project, not regarded as secret. He said he had not been cleared for security and declared that he had never been a courier or informant for the Communist Party. He acknowledged that he had attended the University of Wisconsin with Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, identified as "Scientist X," who was involved in a major subversive case at the time. He admitted further that he had left Michigan State in 1941 under "unpleasant" conditions.

After the Washington hearings, Senator Bricker, a Trustee, expressed the view that University officials should "carefully review the Darling situation to find out why their screening procedure did not turn up information on Darling's experience at Michigan State." If it was defective, he added, then the University should "consider whether that same defect could let someone else with an unsatisfactory background get on the faculty at the University." State Representative Samuel L. Devine, of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, said his group "had been aware of Darling" as subject of inquiry for more than a year.

On campus, Dr. Bevis reminded Darling of his teacher's oath, but as to this the physicist had "no comment." The president asked Dean Alpheus W. Smith and Profs. Henry E. Hoagland and Lawrence A. Kauffman to attend the Darling hearing as

observers along with the four members of his top official family. Darling was informed that he was entitled to representation at the hearing and was told to select one or two persons for this purpose.

In his letter to Darling, sent March 24 by messenger, Dr. Bevis wrote: "Your refusal to answer these questions raises serious doubt as to your fitness to hold the position you occupy. Doubt is raised as to your ability to answer these questions truthfully without self-incrimination. Doubt is raised as to your moral integrity. Doubt is cast upon the loyalty of your colleagues and the integrity of the University itself. There is also serious implication of gross insubordination to the University policy and of conduct clearly inimical to the best interest of the University."

The campus A.A.U.P. chapter urged Darling to get proper legal representation. It joined the Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff in sending a letter to Dr. Bevis asking that a full transcript be made of the hearing and that "observers be allowed, indeed encouraged, to participate in the hearings . . . , and that they be consulted before you reach a decision."

The Darling case differed from that of Marston Hamlin, of Fine Arts, who was not rehired in the spring of 1952, in that Hamlin had no tenure while Darling did. Prof. John N. Cooper, speaking for the local A.A.U.P. chapter, emphasized that its concern was "one of proper procedure." A *Lantern* editorial commended Dr. Bevis for "showing everyone that—although the University will not tolerate Communists among its faculty members—it will not dismiss anyone without first giving him the privilege of a fair hearing."

On April 2, the day set for his campus hearing, Darling appeared without counsel or observers. He was given until 10 A.M. April 4 to do so. He then asked for a further postponement which Dr. Bevis denied. He replied that he had given Darling "ample time to prepare."

The Buckeye Political Party (B.P.P.) then became the first student group to try to inject itself into the case. It was turned down

in an effort to insure student representation at the Darling hearing. President Bevis pointed out that it was an administrative and not a judicial hearing.

The April 4 hearing lasted for three and a half hours. Darling was accompanied by Asst. Prof. James C. Harris, of physics, and Forer, the Washington attorney. Darling also called Prof. Dudley Williams, acting chairman of physics, and Jerald A. Weiss, a graduate student, who testified as to Darling as a teacher. Williams read into the record a statement that in his nearly six years on the staff Darling had never given his colleagues "the slightest reason to doubt his loyalty to the University or to his country."

The climax up to this point came April 7 when the president recommended that the Trustees dismiss Darling, effective at once. In the course of an 8½-page statement, Dr. Bevis asserted that Darling "did grave injury to the University and its faculty" by refusing to answer the H.U.A.C. questions. He added that all of the faculty and administrative officials who took part in the hearing "concurred" in the decision to dismiss Darling. The Trustees approved the dismissal April 20.

Dr. Bevis noted that there was "no evidence of any kind of political activity" by Darling and "there appeared from his conduct no reason to question his loyalty." At the same time he emphasized Darling's "public refusal to answer pertinent questions." This, he remarked, was "The crux of the whole matter." He noted also that when Darling signed the loyalty (teacher's) oath, he "solemnly acknowledged the duty to conform" to established University policy and this included "candid and truthful answers to pertinent questions."

The president said his consideration of the case led "only to the conclusion that Dr. Darling has shown his unfitness for the position he holds. They show a lack of candor and moral integrity in matters vital to his professional status. They show gross insubordination to University policy. They show conduct clearly inimical to the best interests of the University." He recommended therefore that Darling be discharged immediately.

In his own defense Dr. Darling had read a 14-page statement at the hearing. Copies of this were circulated among faculty members. In it he denied that he was or ever had been a member of the Communist party or any organization connected with it. He disclaimed any knowledge of the existence of a Communist party group in the University or that any faculty or student member belonged.

He sought to justify his refusal to answer questions put to him by the H.U.A.C. because he believed he had the legal and moral right to do so. Although he insisted that he was "innocent," he said he felt he was "in a position of undeserved danger" if he answered the questions. In his view, further, the H.U.A.C. inquiry violated academic freedom and the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment.

As to the Bevis action in recommending his dismissal, Darling commented that he would "try to do something, but I don't know what yet." He said he was shocked by the action.

Acting Chairman Williams, of physics, wrote to Washington meanwhile asking for an opportunity to appear before the H.U.A.C. subcommittee hearings scheduled for Columbus in May. "In order to clear up any questions concerning the Loyalty of Dr. Darling's colleagues whose names appeared in the Darling testimony," he explained, "I have offered to appear before the Velde subcommittee . . ." At the earlier hearing, Darling had refused to say whether Williams or Harald H. Nielsen, the chairman, who was on leave abroad, were Communists. One of the reasons Dr. Bevis gave for dismissing Darling was that by refusing "to say whether certain of his colleagues were Communists he cast unwarranted aspersion upon them individually." In a public statement Dr. Bevis called Nielsen and Williams "highly respected members of our faculty and we have never had the slightest reason to doubt their integrity or loyalty."

Prof. Williams said he had checked the records as to Darling and "we have not the slightest evidence of any subversive activity since he joined out staff." Darling in a statement for the Associ-

ated Press in turn called the recommendation for his discharge a "dangerous precedent."

But on Darling's contention about his constitutional rights, Dr. Bevis had this to say: "It is one of the oldest teachings of human experience that an act may be technically legal, but highly immoral." He went on, "We are not finding fault with the Fifth Amendment. . . . My charge is that Dr. Darling failed in his duty to the University. Against this failure the Fifth Amendment is no protection."

The president cited also a recent A.A.U. statement in this connection. "There is a line at which" it pointed out, "'freedom' or 'privilege' begins to be qualified by 'duty' or 'obligation.' . . . Any member of the University who crosses the duly established line is not excused by the fact that he thinks the line is ill-drawn. . . ."

A statement of principles was adopted meanwhile (March 31) by the Conference Committee of the Teaching Staff and by the A.A.U.P. chapter executive committee. It was aimed at the protection of freedom of learning, but it was admitted that "Any one who refuses to answer on the ground that he considers the duly constituted investigating committee to have exceeded its legitimate powers in asking a particular question takes his chances on whether the courts will agree with him." It went on: "It is idle, however, to pretend that a teacher . . . could expect his reliance upon the safeguards of the Fifth Amendment to be passed over without concern by administrative officers, by colleagues, or by the general public. . . ." The statement made no mention of Darling.

The *Lantern* took a dim view of Darling's position. It called his refusal to answer a "violation of trust." Editorially it declared, "He was, in effect, refusing to protect himself, his colleagues and the entire University from the suspicion which inevitably follows such ill-advised action." Further, it added, he had violated "the trust of the citizens who had employed him" and had demonstrated that "he would not fulfill his ethical responsibility to the

taxpayers of Ohio. This was indication enough that he was unfit to hold the high position he occupied."

On April 20 the Trustees heard Dr. Bevis's lengthy statement and recommendation as to Darling. In so doing he traced the developments in the case since March 13. After an hour and a half of deliberation, the Trustees voted unanimously for Darling's dismissal, retroactive to April 7. A sealed letter Darling sent to the Board presenting his side of the case was not mentioned in the official minutes which ran to six and a half printed pages on the issue. In a long statement announcing its action, the Board emphasized that "The question of Darling's tenure is not a legal one, but rather one of what should be the attitude of an educator toward his university and government, when summoned to give information as President Bevis so well pointed out in his recommendation."

The Board statement, presented by Chairman Gorman, stressed two other points: that "No true American can find fault with the announced purpose of investigations by Congressional committees," and that "The duty is imposed upon all called to testify that they must testify truthfully and honestly" except where self-incrimination might be involved. Neither of these conditions, in the Board's view, applied in Darling's case.

It reiterated its confidence "in the ability, integrity and loyalty of the President, faculty and staff generally." It concurred in the Bevis report on Darling and emphasized that neither the president nor the Board "has in any way abridged the basic principles of academic freedom." Finally it endorsed unqualifiedly also an American Association of Universities (A.A.U.) statement that while freedom of thought and speech "is vital to the maintenance of the American system and is essential to the general welfare," condemnation of Communism and its adherents "is not to be interpreted as readiness to curb social, political, or economic investigation and research. . . ."

At a closed meeting on April 16 meanwhile the campus A.A.U.P. chapter postponed any action on Darling's dismissal un-

til after probable investigation by a committee from the national A.A.U.P. Its Washington office asked for a transcript of the April 2 and 4 Darling hearings.

The *Lantern* came under strong fire from three faculty members for its coverage of the local A.A.U.P. meeting. The trio criticized the story as incomplete, charged that quotations were lifted out of context, and that it was a violation of confidence. The paper replied with gusto in an editorial labeled "Open Letter: Practice What You Preach." It contended that its information, while incomplete, came "from reliable sources which, realizing the importance of the issues, believed the information should be published. Information was given us willingly. No confidence was asked; therefore, no confidence was violated."

In turn it criticized the A.A.U.P. chapter for withholding information. "We do not question your right to bolt your doors," it conceded. "We can only question the wisdom of your decision to do so." It pointed out that the A.A.U.P. itself had urged Dr. Bevis to release the transcript of the Darling hearing and that this was done with twenty copies available to the faculty through the Main Library. It closed on this note: "Practice what you preach. . . . But your actions of last Thursday. Do they measure up to this?"

Prof. Cooper, chapter president, protested "vigorously." He argued that the *Lantern* story repeated "in detail some of the confidential discussions of a private organization." Worse, he went on, specific remarks "are attributed to individuals who were not speaking for publication." He objected to a "clear violation by some person, but it leaves many wrong impressions." He argued that apologies were in order.

Prof. R. E. Mathews (Law) took exception to what he called the *Lantern's* apparent lack of ethics and to what he regarded "as a strongly slanted piece of reporting." Prof. Paul A. Varg (history), chairman of the Conference Committee, objected to what he felt were unfairness and inaccuracy in the story. Majority and minority reports were presented by the Conference Committee. The former spoke of "uneasiness" on the part of many faculty

members over the Darling charges and "a widespread feeling" that they were "not supported by the evidence in the public record" and that to proceed on them would "set a precedent undermining tenure at a critical point." It recommended that the Board "reject these two charges as a basis for dismissal unless further investigation substantiates them." But it found that the procedures Dr. Bevis had followed were "acceptable on the whole."

Since the Board had not released his memorandum to it, Darling himself gave it out the day after the Trustees' meeting. In it he accused Dr. Bevis and the Board of yielding to outside pressures. He contended that the two charges against him of "gross insubordination to University policy" and "lack of candor and moral integrity" were "flagrant distortions of the terms . . . which are used in the tenure rules." He declared there was no evidence in his record to support such charges and that he had "a legal right to one year's notice, or in lieu of that, to one year's pay."

He accused the Trustees of having "thoroughly ignored the faculty" and of having gone "counter to its wishes in this matter." He added that they had disregarded statements of colleagues, students and former students, and universities he had served, "all of whom have indeed attested to my fitness as a scientist and teacher and to my loyalty. Rather, they have preferred to give way to political pressure and to hysteria, and by their action . . . have undermined the effectiveness of the teachers at Ohio State University and have set a serious precedent which deals a serious blow to academic freedom throughout the nation."

To this the *Lantern* asserted editorially that both "charges against Dr. Darling are justifiable charges. The undeniable facts of the case presented only one course to President Bevis and the Board of Trustees. They unhesitatingly took this course. Their action in the Darling case was highly commendable, above reproach . . . and just."

A variety of other voices was heard. A letter to the *Lantern* signed "Faculty Member" hit at what it called the intellectual

liberals, observing that they had probably been "so busy reading the Fifth Amendment that they have never read the Constitution. . . ." A few days later a long letter from a graduate assistant in sociology blasted those who supported the Darling decision. It said the *Lantern* was in "the intellectually sterile position of an Administration puppet." Asst. Prof. Harvey Goldberg, of history, in a lengthy letter to the paper defended Darling. The next day three students did likewise in another letter.

The Student Senate made a report along with five recommendations in the Darling case which Chairman Gorman presented at the May 11 Trustees' meeting. The report was referred to President Bevis "for consideration." "No more important association exists within the University," it asserted, "than that between student and instructor," adding that "the qualifications, the rights and responsibilities of the instructor are of primary concern to the student body." On this basis, it recommended that:

1. in the future the University should "assume the responsibility for obtaining for itself the facts in loyalty cases relevant" to dismissal.
2. in the future faculty personnel chosen by the faculty should be represented in decision making, an official representative chosen by the Senate should be a student observer so that administrative decisions "may be clearly interpreted to the student body. . . ."
3. if refusal to testify was to be used as grounds for the dismissal of personnel, this should be so understood at the time of hiring.
4. the Senate urged again that "definite criteria be set up pertaining to responsibilities of university personnel in loyalty issues, to rights of academic freedom, and to grounds for dismissal in line with these."
5. in all "important policy matters which affect student life the President or Vice President contact the president of the Student Senate to inform him of pending action and outline university policy."

Similarly, Gorman at the June 8 Board meeting presented a statement from the Cincinnati chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union on the Darling dismissal. The Board minutes said merely that it was "received and ordered filed."

3. *The H.U.A.C. Hearings*

May came and went but the H.U.A.C. subcommittee hearings scheduled to be held in Columbus on May 18, 19, and 20 were delayed until June. In the meantime there was a related activity in the legislature. Four subversive control bills were introduced there. One was to provide a special assistant to the attorney general to take over the work of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission which was to expire in January, 1954. A second was aimed at preventing members of subversive groups from obtaining any license issued in Ohio. A third provided for the discharge of state employees refusing to testify at investigations, and the fourth for the dismissal of public employees who "knowingly retain" membership in subversive groups. This last had been passed by the Senate.

Eighteen members of the University Religious Council opposed this proposed legislation. But the *Lantern* was of the opinion that the measures "would offer assurance" that the Commission's work would be continued and "that the net would be drawn a bit more tightly about those who would destroy our way of life."

Early in June it was announced that the H.U.A.C. would look further into the Darling case at hearings to begin June 17 in Columbus. In anticipation of this the *Lantern* urged: "To whoever may be subpoenaed we hope you don't remain silent behind flimsy claims that you're a defender of academic freedom. Just answer the questions truthfully."

The Darling case reached its climax June 17 and 18 in the hearing room of the State Office Building before a nationwide television audience. A 3-man subcommittee of the H.U.A.C., under Rep. Gordon Scherer, of Ohio, questioned Darling, his wife, Barbara, and her sister, Mrs. Florence Webster but for the most part they "took" the Fifth Amendment. Darling found refuge in it sixty-six times and his wife twenty-two.

But Mrs. Bella V. Dodd, a confessed ex-Communist, and Mrs. Berniece "Toby" Baldwin, an F.B.I. informer on the Communist

Party in Michigan, testified differently. Mrs. Baldwin said she recognized Mrs. Webster as a party member and had met Mrs. Darling at the Michigan state convention of the party in 1944. But she knew about Darling in any such connection only through hearsay, she added.

At the outset of the hearing, meanwhile, the subcommittee took pains to clear Profs. Nielsen and Williams of any taint of connection with Communism left by Darling's perverse refusal, in the Washington hearings, to say whether they were Communists. Rep. Scherer noted that Darling did a grave injustice to both of his colleagues by refusing to answer this question. He then read into the record a statement which emphasized, in part: "Our staff has carefully checked the Committee's record and I am pleased to report that it has found nothing which might in any way reflect upon the loyalty, integrity, or professional abilities of these two Ohio State professors."

Mrs. Darling was called to the stand first. She was asked whether she knew a Thomas F. X. Dombroski, identified later as a Communist editor. At this point she invoked the Fifth Amendment and did likewise with twenty-one more queries. She emphasized that she was not a member "of a party advocating force or violence." She insisted also that she had no knowledge of whether the Communist Party advocated such overthrow of the government.

Darling, after responding to questions as to his employment and educational background, refused to answer others put to him, with one major exception. He replied emphatically "No" when asked whether he had ever received funds from the Communist Party. But he declined to answer when he was queried as to whether he had ever given any funds to that party. Darling called the committee a "political inquisition."

Chairman Scherer introduced testimony taken under oath May 25 and 27 from Dr. Charles A. Gainor, of the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Robert H. Bush, of Harvard, and Edward R. Gewirtz. All three were at Michigan State when Darling was

there. Bush and Gainor told of having been at meetings there, often attended by Darling they said, at which literature published by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League (Y.C.L.) was discussed. Bush called Darling "the dominant person . . . the authority on a number of things."

When Darling was asked whether he knew Gainor as a member of the Y.C.L. at Michigan State "and that he was second in command to you," he again declined to answer. Gewirtz, who corrected papers for Darling at Michigan State, pictured him as a sort of supreme court of the Communist apparatus there and put members straight on the party line. Queried about this, Darling again declined to answer. Similar testimony had been obtained from three or four other witnesses but as to this Darling remained silent.

Next the subcommittee called Mrs. Webster. She, too, refused to answer any questions aimed at bringing out whether she had been active in the Communist Party. She declined to answer also when asked whether she knew Mrs. Baldwin. The latter then took the stand and, as noted, under oath testified that Mrs. Webster was a party member and said she had seen Mrs. Darling at the 1944 Michigan party convention.

The net of the hearings was that: Darling refused to refute or confirm the testimony of others that he had been a Y.C.L. member; Mrs. Darling and her sister, in effect, were identified as Communist Party members by Mrs. Baldwin; the subcommittee, while linking Darling with party activities, had not shown him to be a member; Darling was inconsistent in his replies to the questions about giving funds or receiving them from the party. As editor Don Weaver, of the *Columbus Citizen*, put it: "They wouldn't say yes; they wouldn't say no."

4. *The National A.A.U.P.*

The issue of academic freedom raised in connection with the dismissal of Dr. Darling in the spring of 1953 erupted anew in March, 1956 when a special committee of the American Associa-

tion of University Professors (A.A.U.P.) recommended that the University be placed on its list of "censured institutions." It was one of five so charged. In the Darling affair, specifically, the committee accused the University of acting contrary to the best interests of academic freedom.

Just before this columnist Walter Winchell was reported to have commented in a telecast that "Red leaders in Ohio are plotting a powerful youth movement at Ohio State University. The F.B.I. knows the entire story." University authorities made a calm denial of Winchell's unfounded statement and no one took him seriously.

But the A.A.U.P. committee action was something else. The censure was recommended for adoption at the A.A.U.P. national convention April 6-7 at St. Louis. It brought these prompt results: adoption by the Board of Trustees of a statement from Dr. Bevis replying to the A.A.U.P. position, involvement of the campus A.A.U.P. chapter, and a personal appearance April 5 before the A.A.U.P. Council by Vice President Heimberger to point out the fallacies in the A.A.U.P. position and to urge the association not to adopt the censure resolution. His efforts were in vain. The campus chapter instructed its delegates to the meeting to protest the national procedure followed. The Student Senate also injected itself into the matter.

Word of the A.A.U.P. committee's action reached the campus in a press association dispatch on March 22. By the time the Trustees met in regular session April 9 the mischief had been done and the University was branded. The Bevis reply to the A.A.U.P. committee recommendation, as well as the long Heimberger address to the Council, were made part of the April 9, 1956 Board minutes. The Heimberger remarks alone fill seven printed pages.

The A.A.U.P. action to censure grew out of the committee's study of "Academic Freedom and Tenure in the Quest for National Security" from 1948 through 1956. In the case of Ohio State the specific recommendation was based mainly upon the Darling case but the report cited also the University's teacher's oath of 1948

and the speaker's rule of 1951. These showed, it said, that the campus administration had been "led into other measures inimical to academic freedom and tenure by its zeal to exclude Communists and persons suspected of Communism." It admitted, however, that the creation of the Faculty Advisory Committee in 1954 was "a constructive development."

The report conceded the "teacher's obligation to inform his institution of matters in which it had a legitimate interest, including possible Communist affiliations." Yet it contended that in dismissal proceedings action should be based upon the teacher's total record.

Three days before the national convention the campus A.A.U.P. chapter, as noted, voted to instruct its delegates to oppose the censure recommendation. This was on the ground of the procedure followed by the special national committee. At the same time the chapter "reaffirmed its support of the basic principles of academic freedom."

Although the committee had corresponded with the administration it did not visit the campus and its inquiry into the Darling affair was remote and one-sided. In his statement of protest, approved unanimously April 9 by the Trustees, Dr. Bevis made two points: that the finding was published "without notice, without hearing, and without knowledge of many important facts." He rejected the committee's contention that "dismissal of a faculty member for membership in the Communist Party taken by itself is not warranted."

On the second point, his statement continued:

The Ohio State University takes issue with this premise. There is no longer any reasonable doubt that members of the Communist Party are part of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, by force, if necessary.

Furthermore, no Party member is free to hold or express thoughts or opinions at variance with the current Party line.

In our judgment, therefore, no Party member is fit to become or to remain a professor in a State University.

This is the basic issue. Upon it we take our stand.

In a companion resolution drawn up by its four attorney members and adopted unanimously, the Board likewise rejected "emphatically" the A.A.U.P. premise that dismissal because of membership in the Communist Party was not warranted and it commended "the action taken by Ohio State faculty members with respect to the proposal of censure."

It concluded:

There are no facts before the board which would justify reconsideration of the Darling case. The decision there was reached by the Board after hearing and consideration of all the facts and is hereby affirmed.

Besides Heimberger, Profs. Howard Pincus, president of the campus A.A.U.P. chapter, and H. Gordon Hullfish, of its executive committee, helped to present Ohio State's case before the Council. Heimberger recalled that he had been affiliated with the A.A.U.P. for nearly thirty years. He took exception to the committee report on two counts: the recommendation of censure for Ohio State, and especially the new proposal "to deny flatly the right of any institution to dismiss a faculty member for the sole reason that he is an avowed Communist." He noted that there was no disapproval if a college refused to hire a person because he was a Communist. "By what strange logic," he demanded, "is it proper to refuse to employ a Communist but . . . praiseworthy to allow one to continue to teach once he has been appointed, wittingly or otherwise?"

If the association adopted this new policy he predicted three results: one, that the governing boards of colleges and universities would "get their backs up" and the faculty member would "emerge with less freedom than he has now"; second, legislative bodies would "almost certainly take a new interest in this phase of academic affairs"; and third, "and most damaging of all, many administrators will feel compelled to use excessive caution in making initial appointments" at the expense of "sincere non-Communist liberals."

Next he reviewed the steps in arriving at the recommendation to censure Ohio State. The A.A.U.P. committee held its first meeting on October 29. It was known that the University was being investigated but, as he remarked, "apparently you did not feel that either due process or common courtesy required you to tell us." It was learned later, he added, that not even the president of the Ohio State chapter was informed.

On January 19, 1956 Prof. Ralph F. Fuchs, secretary of the A.A.U.P., sent Dr. Bevis confidential copies of the tentative drafts of the committee's general statement and of the one pertaining to Ohio State. The year before, Heimberger said he had learned indirectly that a committee was to investigate Ohio State and he had so informed Dr. Bevis. The latter asked "whether our records were in shape for proper use by the committee," but no further word ever came, Heimberger went on, "until it was all over and we learned that we had been tried and found guilty."

The first reaction on the campus was one of disbelief and then of disillusionment, Heimberger said. The draft of the Fuchs report was shown only to the Trustees and to members of the Faculty Advisory Committee. The latter drafted a letter of protest. Fuchs, in a 3½ page letter, explained that the committee's findings, in Heimberger's words, were based "on the record of what was publicly known." The University had been given the opportunity to correct factual errors and Fuchs had also offered to try to arrange for a personal visit by a committee representative. But as Heimberger said, Dr. Bevis rejected this on the ground that "such a last-minute conference after a decision had been reached could not be accepted in any way as a substitute for the fair hearing which . . . should have been called in the first place."*

Even so, the final report on Ohio State before the Council was "considerably different" from the tentative draft because there

* In July, 1960 Heimberger told the writer he had had letters from two members of the A.A.U.P. committee saying that they had not seen the adverse report before it was presented.

were "errors of fact and serious omissions" in the original report. Heimberger called attention to serious weaknesses in the report and in the committee's stand. The full facts might easily have been ascertained, he emphasized, "if the slightest respect had been given to the standards of due process and fair hearing which this Association has so often proclaimed."

He questioned also why the new A.A.U.P. stand on Communist teachers should now be applied to a case decided three years earlier. He stressed the committee's failure to make any effort to learn the full and up-to-date facts concerning the status of the speaker's rule and other matters on the campus. He pointed to the committee's speed in investigating "very complex situations" in eighteen colleges and universities and in having its report ready for mailing—all in less than three months.

He declared that he was not there "to plead for mercy" nor to ask for "a whitewash of the administration," but he accused the committee of "completely and brazenly abandoning much" that the A.A.U.P. had "stood for with courage, pride, and effectiveness in former years." He closed on this note:

The only sanction which this Association has is its ability to command the attention and respect of thoughtful persons throughout America. If you, as members of this Council, give your approval to this report you will have forfeited all right to speak and be listened to in matters of due process, fair hearing and proper decision. When the facts are widely known, you will have earned the scorn of many who now look to you with respect, if not always in full agreement. I shall be in that company because you will have given me no other choice.

The administration of Ohio State University is not on trial today. We have already been convicted in secret and with no semblance of due process and a fair hearing of all relevant facts. Our punishment has already been meted out and it is now beyond the power of you or anyone else to give redress.

It is the American Association of University Professors which stands trial today. At stake are its good name and its right to be heard with respect in the years ahead. You, alone, must make the

decision whether this Association will now abandon the principles which it has so long proclaimed and so vigorously defended.

Prof. Hullfish, in his remarks to the Council, argued that the A.A.U.P. resolution of censure manifested "no spirit of generosity or fairness." But after the covering resolution was adopted, the Association noted that "substantial progress" had been shown at Ohio State, California and Temple after the cases against them arose. It recommended that their administrations take action to remove "the censure as quickly as possible."

The Student Senate condemned the A.A.U.P. censure. It registered an official protest through a letter to the A.A.U.P. Near the end of April the latter replied to the Senate in what seemed like a curious distinction. It insisted that the censure was "not of the University nor of any of the individuals connected with it, but, in an impersonal sense, of the administration on account of conditions which, in the association's view, conflict with certain requirements essential to healthy academic education." The reply bore the signature of Fuchs.

A statement released by Prof. Pincus said the A.A.U.P. did "not condone employment of members of the Communist Party, nor does it object to the dismissal of a teacher in higher education because of his conduct or qualities as a Communist." It insisted, however, that it was a violation of both academic freedom and tenure to dismiss a man merely for exercising his constitutional rights.

Fuchs made a lengthy reply in the May, 1956 *Alumni Monthly* to Vice President Heimberger's presentation on the Darling case before the A.A.U.P. In essence, Fuchs disagreed with the Ohio State point of view. He contended that the association's action invoking censure against the University was justified and that the procedure followed was quite regular.

So ended the Darling affair, long drawn out, troublesome and complex. Darling left for other parts—Canada, it was said—and in time the A.A.U.P. removed the stigma of censure from the University.

IX

THE ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS

BY LONGSTANDING law and custom an Annual Report to the governor is required of the University. Technically this is from the Board of Trustees but traditionally is prepared by the president, or by someone for him, and goes to the current Board chairman for transmission to the governor. With one exception the series is continuous from 1870 through 1952 and, despite differences in format, in some ways tells the year-to-year story of the University's progress better than any other single official source. The lone exception was the 1912 report which was lost somehow and no copy can be found.

There were variants, however, in the case of President Bevis. His report for 1940, his first year in the presidency, followed the old lengthy format. In it he noted that he had only been on the campus for five months. By the next year he streamlined the report to pamphlet form, reducing it from 153 to 50 pages. This he continued through 1952 but for some reason never explained and despite the legal requirement, no such reports were issued for the last four Bevis years. In 1957 the Fawcett administration resumed the Annual Report series.

The essence of what occurred between 1940 and 1945 has been told in Vol. VIII, Part 1, *The Bevis Administration*. A running account can be distilled from the next seven Annual Reports for the years 1946 through 1952, inclusive, although with some unavoidable overlapping.

In addition, from time to time Dr. Bevis issued other statements reviewing the year or assessing the campus situation of the moment. These were made to the Faculty Council, to the general faculty and, in 1950, at the Sunset Supper. In June, 1951, when new Trustees were on the Board, he even reviewed the record of the past twenty years.

Dr. Bevis began the Annual Report for 1945-46 with the comment that "The No. 1 event in the life of Ohio State University in 1945 and continuing into 1946 was the end of the war and the transformations which it started." The essence of the story, he added, was "mainly that of the transition on the campus from war to peace." The nub of this, of course, was the return of veterans and the fact that the University "threw literally all of its resources and facilities into meeting" their needs.

He went on in this vein:

Out of this transition has come a bigger University in the size of its facilities and in the scope of its plans and visions of service to the youth and the citizens of the state of Ohio. Much that was tried as an emergency to meet the unprecedented situation has been found good and been made a permanent part of our system.

The University has discovered that for the most part veterans bring a new seriousness of purpose and high scholarship level to the campus. They proved to be better students than the usual student group coming directly from high school to college, and individually they returned to do better work than before.

It is to the credit of the staff that the University was able to "re-tool" so speedily for its peacetime job. The reconversion compares favorably with the changes in industry, and reflects the many months of planning which had preceded the end of the war.

He had praise also for the cooperation of the Trustees, and for the understanding of the governor and legislature as to the University's financial needs. He noted that in their individual reports the deans were "justly proud" of the record of achievements of their respective colleges.

"Our gratification in having done so much in the first hectic months after the war's end," he wrote in conclusion, "is tempered by the knowledge that it was still not quite enough. . . ."

But the problems were statewide and the governor named a committee with Dr. Bevis as chairman to study the over-all problem. As he noted in the report, the committee "began to function immediately, and the results are well known to the people of Ohio. . . ."



MYLIN H. ROSS
Dean of Men



CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY
Dean of Women



DR. VIVA BOOTHE



EDWARD S. "BEANIE" DRAKE

(All photos from Dept. of Photography and Cinema)



FREDERIC HEIMBERGER
Vice President



WILLIAM C. MCCrackEN



DEAN JAMES F. FULLINGTON



DR. ORAM C. WOOLPERT



Thompson Memorial Library



Hughes Hall (Music), Armory at right



East front, Ohio Union



Mershon Auditorium, inset Ralph D. Mershon



Field House Group—French Field House (L), St. John Arena (R)



Birdseye view of main campus; Oval at top, south dormitory group at bottom



Health Center—hospitals, Medicine, Dentistry at bottom; Stadium and playing fields at top



Trustees and top administration (1954-55) standing, L. to R., Sen. James W. Huffman, Gen. Carlton Dargusch, Charles F. Kettering, Robert F. Black, Robert N. Gorman, Vice Pres. B. L. Stradley, Vice Pres. F. W. Heimberger; seated, Vice Pres. J. B. Taylor, Dr. Bevis, Sen. John W. Bricker, Forrest G. Ketner, Secy. Carl E. Steeb.

In conclusion, Dr. Bevis stressed the rapid changes on the campus as a result of the sudden end of the war in August, 1945. On V-J Day there were only 4732 students on the campus but within seven months there were 16,148, "a new record." He called "the surge of returning veterans" to the campus unequalled in Ohio and within a few months, he noted, "21 per cent of all the veterans in universities and colleges in Ohio were at Ohio State." He went on:

Problems of housing and classroom spaces, shortages of faculty, textbooks and equipment were pressing. A Council on Veterans' Affairs was formed, and a Veterans' Information Center established in the Administration Building, to strengthen the service to veterans.

In view of the demands caused by the enrollment upsurge the University carried its plea for additional funds for faculty and maintenance to the General Assembly. It also sought federal funds with which to build family housing for married veterans. . . .

Classrooms were used to capacity every hour of the day. Additional teachers were recruited, among them being retired faculty members, former instructors . . . and wives of faculty members who were former teachers.

As the year ended, he pointed out, the legislature was in special session to "consider the emergency financial needs" of the state universities. Within a short time, as noted, it appropriated additional funds, of which \$1,993,564 went to Ohio State to help out during the remainder of 1945-46.

Dr. Bevis discussed some of the post-war problems facing the University at the June 4, 1946 Faculty Council meeting. One item he dwelt upon as reflecting the great growth in predictable enrollment was the increased numbers on Ohio campuses. Before World War II, he said, fifty-two Ohio colleges had a combined enrollment of 53,000. As of mid-1946 the total was estimated at 117,000.

In a year-end review on January 3, 1946, President Bevis predicted that 1946 would be a "challengingly critical one" in the life of the University. He foresaw, among other things, a new enrollment record. "The depressing thing about it all," he commented,

"is that many of those who cannot be admitted or housed are returned veterans—even though we endeavor to give them every preference. . . ."

Looking back, he remarked on various matters. One was that 16,000 students or former students had been in military service, and more than 600 lost their lives. "Their University training enhanced their usefulness to their country," he remarked, "proving once more that the Land-Grant State university is a reservoir and an arsenal of democracy in time of war as well as in peace."

In the spring of 1946, to repeat, Governor Lausche named President Bevis to head a commission to survey Ohio's colleges and universities to determine whether they could make the maximum use of their facilities in the next few years. Dr. Bevis appointed Prof. D. Luther Evans, philosophy, to make the actual survey, including an effort to learn how many Ohio high school seniors were planning to go to college and, if so, where.

1946-47

In reviewing 1946-47 for the Annual Report, Dr. Bevis stuck pretty closely to the cold facts: a record total enrollment of 31,596 as against 22,169 for the previous year; an emergency appropriation of nearly \$2 million in July, 1946, followed by record appropriations of \$41,172,700 for the 1947-48 biennium. Of this last, \$18,641,000 was for "A" and "B"—additions and betterments—which meant additions to buildings or badly needed new buildings.

By agreement in the Inter-University Council, fees were increased from \$20 to \$30 a quarter, as of October 1, 1947, with out-of-state fees up from \$50 to \$75. Early in 1947 the first units in the River Rd. Dormitories were completed. Work was progressing meanwhile on 152 units for married veterans.

Creation of an Ohio State University Housing Commission paved the way for "future long-range expansion of the University's permanent housing, dining hall and recreational facilities for the students and staff." This was on a self-liquidating basis.

The law specified the chairman of the Board of Trustees, the president and the business manager as members.

"In a year marked by the greatest demand on its facilities," Dr. Bevis wrote in the introduction to the report, "the University saw within the near future the realization of the biggest building expansion program in its history." Under the heading of "The Veteran Moves In," he labeled it "a year of accomplishment" and "a period of intensive planning for a new era just ahead."

He commented on the record Autumn Quarter, 1946 enrollment with more than 14,000 veterans "and a correspondingly different campus. Baby carriages made their appearances on campus walks." He called the transition from war to peace "an accomplished fact." It was also, he said, "a year of memorable events."

He remarked that the administration "was cheered" by the fine support given by the governors and legislatures. Other favorable signs lay in the start made on the new Medical Center, other new buildings and additions, and the declaration by the Trustees of the proposed new Ohio Union as "a going project."

President Bevis gave a sort of "State of the Union" message to the general faculty at its Autumn Quarter meeting at 8 P.M. October 7, 1946 in the chapel. He dealt with plans for the future as well as current campus conditions. He touched on the heavy campus traffic resulting from the record enrollment which he thought was the largest on any single campus in the U.S., except possibly Minnesota. He stressed the fact that the University "had been able to place all students in classes and all students were housed."

"Some few were not satisfied with the available housing or the courses," he admitted, "This number was not large. It would seem, therefore, that the State of Ohio has the college problem well in hand. This was done without the establishment of any new institutions by the State." "Eating facilities present an acute problem," he commented. Snack bars had been established in several buildings, "but lines are still long."

He reviewed the need for more money to operate the Univer-

sity and repeated how the governor and the legislature had responded to this. He emphasized that the latter had given "the University all that it asked." He touched on payroll and personnel difficulties, on football ticket distribution, and the controversy over the continued use of Baker Hall by women students. This last issue, he commented, was "pressed by the Veterans . . . until it reached the point that the real question was—Who would run the University? The law was plain that the Board of Trustees was the governing body of the University." He noted that there had been concern over the University's teaching standards but, he promised, "there will be no lowering of our standards."

In closing, he said he regarded the campus as a friendly place, and that the faculty was "extremely earnest." He congratulated it on the way it had "handled various difficulties of the war years," but cautioned "that times ahead would not be easy."

Dr. Bevis read that section of his earlier report on Long Range Plans for the University dealing with "The Mission of the University" to the Faculty Council at its November 12, 1946 meeting.* He began by saying:

This attempt to plan the next steps in the life of our University is rooted in the conviction that satisfactory life in America is vitally and increasingly dependent upon the continual development of American higher education. Satisfactory life in the American sense implies production adequate to the people's wants, economic and political organization adequate to the maintenance of complex modern life, and cultural ideals infused by spiritual aspirations within the reach of more and more of the people. This burden rests peculiarly upon American higher education . . .

. . . .

In the list of state supported universities, Ohio State ranks high . . . As the chief university of a diversified state, the catalog of its offerings is broad and varied. With few exceptions the service of its departments is adequate. Several of its colleges compete for top honors in the nation. By state university standards its faculty members are well compensated. Only in the "key men" brackets is it still at some disadvantage among its competitors.

* see Chapter X.

* * *

Ohio State, like other state universities, began as a teaching institution. More recently, we have realized that first class teaching is possible only in conjunction with the search for new knowledge, and much research of high importance has been done here. But, we have only begun to emerge from the institutional philosophy that research is an incident of teaching to be accomplished in spare time. . . . It is time that we make the overt decision to establish genuine research as a prime and coordinate objective of University policy. Until this decision is made and implemented we shall not attain our full university stature . . .

Looking ahead nine months, Dr. Bevis in a year-end statement for 1946 foresaw an Autumn Quarter, 1947 enrollment of 27,000. (It proved to be 25,403). "The main thing," he added, "was to fulfill Ohio State's pledge to accept every qualified Ohioan who might knock at its doors. That has been done." With few exceptions, he called the veterans "serious-minded, hard workers."

1947-48

In the seventy-eighth Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1948, Dr. Bevis called it "A Year of Fruition." On the eve of its seventy-fifth anniversary, he noted that it was not only a year of continued record enrollment but one in which it "began construction in the greatest phase of the expansion of its physical facilities." During the year ground was broken for the new home of the School of Music, the first new major item, and for the Medical Center. By the end of the year, he added, "prospects were that the entire program of twelve new buildings and additions to three others would be under contract."

Yet even with the appropriation of some \$18.6 million for construction, he emphasized, "we knew the task was far from complete." Plans for other major additions were taking shape: new centers for Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine west of the Olen tangy, and an "adequate" Law building fronting High St. south of 13th Ave. Still other physical plant improvements began to emerge into the planning stage a little later. "Regrets at the inade-

quacy of many of our facilities," Dr. Bevis commented, "were eased by the knowledge that the fulfillment of our expansion plans was under way." (This Annual Report, incidentally, made no mention of the difficulties over the speaker's rule.)

At the opening Faculty Council meeting October 14, 1947 Dr. Bevis discussed the general problems confronting the University. Since he came to the campus in 1940, he commented, "we had lived in an atmosphere of expectancy" and each year had "brought a new phase in a changing pattern." First, was the approach of World War II, then the war, next reconversion and the veterans' bulge. "Last year our principal concern," he added, "was with the unprecedented numbers. This year, with the enrollment even larger, we find many of the difficulties which attend it have been met."

For one thing, the University's financial resources were "considerably greater." He called this "a tribute to the faith of the people of Ohio in higher education." The biennial appropriation had now reached about \$80 million which was about double the amount provided in the previous biennium which, in turn, was about twice that of the one before it. He said that the most pressing calls were for space.

Housing had improved although it was "not so good as we would like to see it." The capacity for feeding had been increased greatly. He congratulated Vice President Davis and the deans on the number and caliber of faculty additions, and remarked, "We are in the greatest bull market for teachers that has ever existed."

He gave the book value of the present plant as \$24 million but said that as much as \$26 million in new construction was about to begin. "For several years the emergency character of our problems," he commented, "has obscured the long-range view. The planning for the physical changes has not been for the immediate future only." He foresaw that before long the veterans' bulge "will have run out" and enrollments might be smaller. "In presenting the University's case off the campus," he went on, "gross enrollments play a part out of proportion with their real importance. We must be conservative in our predictions."

Dr. Bevis covered much of this same ground in his remarks before a general faculty meeting November 19, 1947 in the chapel. As evidence of changing times, he reported that a recent survey by the dean of women disclosed that about 5000 students were married and that 250 of the wives were veterans themselves. He repeated that there were probably more students on the campus than on any other single campus in the nation.

"We are doing some things better this year," he reported. Housing conditions were more satisfactory but "the big problem" was in the housing of married students and for younger faculty members. "The greatest source of satisfaction," he said in closing, "is in the 2600 members of the teaching force. The ratio of Faculty to students is a little better than one in ten, which is about the same as before the war. A critical study of the quality of the faculty shows that it has improved since 1940."

In his remarks at the Spring Quarter general faculty meeting May 13, 1948, Dr. Bevis dealt with three main points: salaries and budgets, the Trustee ruling on political meetings on the campus, and long range plans. On the first, he cited the more favorable financial position of the University. This stemmed, he said, from the increased enrollment, from a surplus in the state treasury, and from the confidence of the state administration in the University.

"We are at a time," he pointed out, "when it is hoped that our emphasis can shift from size to quality. It is probably better to give less service but better service with a highly qualified staff than to give more service of poor quality. If this shift cannot be made now, we may lose the opportunity for twenty-five years."

As to Trustee ruling banning political meetings, he explained that the Board had in mind two "don'ts." He went on:

1. The Board agreed that it could not countenance treason or any activity that looked to the overthrow of the Government by force. The only purpose in contemplating such moves would be that the thoughts would lead to action against the Government. The State University cannot foster such propaganda.
2. The University should not provide facilities for the promotion of certain candidates for office. Of the twenty-five thousand students

on the campus, many are of voting age. The campus, therefore, makes a good "hunting ground" for those seeking votes. A discussion of political, economic, and social questions by the Faculty is quite another thing than the discussion of these same topics by candidates for office. There is nothing particularly wrong with having the candidates speak, but they create many inconveniences and are not necessary . . .

He also reviewed the fact that the Trustees at their September, 1947 annual meeting discussed long-range plans for the University. "At that time," he added, "it was agreed that greater emphasis would be laid on the research, graduate, and professional educational activities of the University. The question is one of emphasis. There is no thought that elementary education would be abandoned. The graduate in professional training can only be built on a sound foundation of undergraduate work. Both must go together."

1948-49

In a brief foreword to the 1948-49 Annual Report entitled "A Greater Future," Dr. Bevis remarked that "Birthdays for an institution take on significance only if they mark a stage in growth." He was referring to the observance of the University's seventy-fifth anniversary. This was centered, as indicated, on the two-day formal celebration on October 14-15. "On our 75th birthday," he continued, "we feel, in effect, that the best is yet to come. We shall continue to grow through service."

"Much of the planning of many years saw tangible, physical results in the anniversary year. New buildings and additions to buildings were in varying stages of construction in nearly a dozen different areas on the campus. These were to provide the facilities for our growth in the years ahead."

The year-long observance of the anniversary, he pointed out, brought many distinguished speakers and visitors to the campus. "There was a heartening reaffirmation," he commented, "of our belief in the high calling of the state university as an instrument

for good in the world. We were cheered by the many evidences of friendship and good will toward Ohio State." He ended this portion of the report on this note: "We are proud of our first 75 years; we hold great hope for the next." Vice Presidents Hatcher, Stradley and Taylor also contributed to the report. In his section, Hatcher stressed the gains and improvements made during 1948-49 in the faculty and in the educational program. "The hectic period of expansion leveled off its curve on a record high plane," he pointed out, "and the University, following several years of continuous crisis in classrooms and teaching staff, was able to catch its breath. It had succeeded in building a superior staff despite the nation-wide shortage of scholars and teachers." He noted also that during the year the University lost twelve "out-standing" men through death and fourteen by retirement.

On the curricular side many changes had been or were being made "to keep them abreast of the times." The new programs in Arts and Sciences and in Engineering, he noted, "are operating most satisfactorily." New ones going into effect during the coming year were in distributive education, nutrition, in radiological defense, and in Law. The scope of the total program, he pointed out, was evident from the fact that the separate courses of instruction numbered 3906.

He closed on this optimistic note:

With some slight relaxation of the enrollment pressure, the University has in this year succeeded in consolidating its gains in faculty strength and curricular procedures, it has made important advances in research in many areas, it has kept its poise and intellectual vigor in a nervous and distraught period, and it looks to the future with confidence in the belief that it is serving well the people of the State and the Nation and that their enlightened support in this effort will be sustained.

On his part, Stradley reviewed the many activities in the area of student relations. He called particular attention to the creation as of September 1, 1948 of the office of counselor for religious activities. The post was filled, as noted, by Milton D. McLean, for-

merly of Macalester College. At the time of his appointment, the campus had fifteen full-time professional student religious workers, Stradley said, besides twenty ministers "actively related to this work."

As of January 1, 1949 an Advisory Board for Religious Activities was set up to assist the president "in matters related to religion in the life of the University." It was also, Stradley went on, to formulate "policies for facilitating and developing religious activities." The committee sponsored six displaced students during the year at a cost to the participating groups "equal to \$15,000."

Stradley stressed also the work of the faculty committee on international students as deserving "special attention." Early in the year it began a comprehensive study of the problems of foreign students. A survey was made of what was done for them. A questionnaire was sent to all foreign students to try to "ascertain the extent to which they were participating in campus and community activities and their reaction to the University community." Faculty members were queried also as to their interest in foreign students and for suggestions as to their special needs.

An equally favorable progress report on the business side was made by Taylor. Specifically, he declared that the year "showed remarkable progress in the development, extension and renewal of the physical plant. This was the period when prodigious strides were made" in getting new buildings under contract and in "making good the deferred maintenance of the war period."

He recalled that as of the end of the war the University faced three major plant problems: "The planning, securing, financing, and construction of the temporary buildings" for various purposes; "the planning and getting under contract of the major building program" made possible by the legislature; and "making good the deferred maintenance of the war years and keeping maintenance on a current basis."

"Any one of these undertakings," he remarked, "would have been a challenge of great magnitude if undertaken alone. To have been confronted with all three—and to have accomplished them

successfully—is a feat worthy of at least passing notice.” Before the year started all of the temporary buildings were in place and thought was already being given, he added, to their ultimate demolition. With funds appropriated for the 1949–50 biennium, he added, “the physical plant bids fair to be in the best shape (at any one time) in its entire history.”

By July 1, 1948, he pointed out, three major contracts had been let for the new music (recitation) building, for the central service building, and for the Medical Center. The “tab” for these came to \$10,284,758. During the year ending June 30, 1949 contracts totalling \$8,240,502 were let for nine projects, besides four from non-appropriated funds. Of these the new Ohio Union was the most important. In sum, projects under way or “under contemplation” as of June 30, 1949 totaled \$22,824,373. “This constitutes a magnificent addition to the University campus,” Taylor said, “but the significance of the new buildings in terms of educational and research potential far outweighs the amount of dollars involved.”

In mid-1949, in passing, Dr. Bevis was reported to have been approached by the Democratic National Committee with the idea of receiving the party’s indorsement to run for the U.S. Senate in 1950 against Senator Robert A. Taft. He said he told the committee he was not interested, adding, “I’ve got a good-sized job here and I don’t think it’s done.”

1949–50

In the Annual Report for 1949–50, Dr. Bevis called the year “one of many accomplishments.” He cited a record-breaking number of degrees granted—2639 at the June 1950 commencement alone—along with scholastic and athletic honors, further growth of the physical plant, and expansion of the educational program. Each was spelled out in the report.

He noted the establishment of “at least” four new curricula: in nursing arts, in health education, in genetics, and in medical art. A new degree, Bachelor of Petroleum Engineering, was approved.

For some years the University's service facilities had fallen behind the great increase in enrollment and other growth. In the fall of 1949 the new service building, including a warehouse for Stores and Receiving, a new and modern laundry and an adequate garage, were completed. A new incinerator went into use in November, 1949, giving the University for the first time a "completely sanitary method of disposing of its refuse."

A major event of the year in respect to the physical plant was the dedication in June, 1950 of Hagerty Hall. Its new wing, about doubling the size of the building was, in effect, the second new classroom type structure to be completed in the post-war period.

In terms of student relations the report called better citizenship the goal of education. In the summer of 1949 the third annual pre-college counseling program was held. About 700 entering freshmen received counseling during the year, "a marked increase."

Another development was a further decline in the number of veterans enrolled. They numbered 9507 in the Autumn Quarter, 1949 as against 12,170 in the Autumn Quarter, 1948. There was a further drop in the Winter Quarter, 1950 to 8529 such students. But this did not lessen the load on the Veterans' Center. As the report said, "The large number of veterans whose eligibility was expiring and the problems of the individual veteran offset to a considerable degree the decrease in the volume of work due to smaller enrollment."

The post-war years brought a sharp increase in the enrollment in Agriculture. For 1949-50, the report said, this college had the highest such enrollment among all the Land-Grant Colleges, and in terms of men in Agriculture alone it was second in the U.S. in such enrollment.

Dentistry had the largest freshman class in its history and had 422 undergraduate students enrolled. An even more important step was taken by the College of Medicine in arranging to accept 150 new freshman medical students as of October 1, 1950. This was a year earlier than planned originally. As the report put it, this made it possible to save "an entire year in our original educa-

tional time table." Pharmacy moved into its 5-year program and Veterinary Medicine, similarly, switched to its new 6-year program.

To digress a bit, of February 1, 1950, Dr. Bevis completed ten years as president. He and Mrs. Bevis were the guests of honor at an informal dinner February 4 at the Faculty Club. Seventy-two guests were present, including the deans and administrative officers and their wives as well as former deans and Trustees who had served with Dr. Bevis.

Warner M. Pomerene presided as Trustee chairman. Dean Walter C. Weidler, of Commerce and Administration, spoke for the deans, Vice President Hatcher for the administration, and Pomerene for the Trustees. Dr. Bevis was given an illuminated scroll bearing the signatures of the Trustees. It read as follows:

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University
extends felicitations and deep appreciation to

HOWARD L. BEVIS

for ten years of distinguished service as
President of the University

Assuming office in a period of national economic distress, he has guided the University through difficult war years, and he has brought it at full strength through the unprecedented challenges of the post-war demands upon higher education. He has enhanced its faculty, he has transformed its physical plant, and he has created an atmosphere in which teaching and scholarship have flourished. In a period of international confusion he has been sure of direction and purpose; in the midst of hostilities he has maintained a humane sympathy and tolerant understanding; in a time of uncertainty and perplexity in the educational world he has kept his poise in wise leadership.

The Board of Trustees wishes for him happiness and success as he continues to lead the University in the high endeavor to which it has been unswervingly dedicated since the day of its founding. And it expresses to Mrs. Bevis its warm admiration for her gracious spirit and for her great contribution to the life and welfare of the University.

In an editorial on the Bevis anniversary, the *Lantern* commented that as president, "Dr. Bevis has accepted responsibilities

and solved problems which none of his predecessors had to face. He guided the University through the dark days before and during the war, he met and resolved many difficulties resulting from an unprecedented influx of war veterans . . . and has emerged as a bigger man than ever."

Alumni Secretary Fullen, editor of the *Alumni Monthly*, also had words of praise for Dr. Bevis. "President Bevis has often irked some impatient ones around here (like me)," he wrote in his February *Monthly* column, In the Family, "by seeming to make haste too slowly. But all of us at the dinner realized and agreed that without pushing buttons and cracking whips, this amiable, easy-going man has wrought miracles at Ohio State."

Fullen said that when the history of Dr. Bevis's time was written, it would probably emphasize the \$25 million building program, the 25-year plan for the University, the improvement in the faculty, and the extensive research developments during his regime. "But if they miss the quality of Bevis the man," he added, "they will have missed the factor which is the key to the entire, impressive accomplishment." He described Bevis as a leader but no driver. He likened Bevis to Lincoln as being "tall and angular," noted that he "picks men to do a job and lets them do it," and spoke of his "engaging friendliness" and "sense of humor." But Fullen remarked also that the decade had left its marks upon him.

In April students held an anniversary surprise party in Pomerene Hall for the Bevises. The occasion was delayed because the honor guests had been in Florida where Dr. Bevis went to recuperate from influenza.

To continue, President Bevis stressed money matters in a talk on "The State of the University" at the Autumn Quarter, 1949 (December 1) faculty meeting. Among other things, he noted that in the main faculty quality had been maintained "at a high level" and the evils attendant "on large numbers have not materialized," that in terms of research the University had "attracted more proj-

ects that can be handled," and that the \$30 million building program was "rapidly nearing completion."

Eight years earlier, he recalled, a committee which studied the University's building needs put them at about \$80 million. During the past summer, he said, the plan was studied carefully again and despite the \$30 million being spent on new buildings, the needs were still put at \$80 million. "We seem to be climbing up the hill," he remarked, "but getting no nearer the top. The reach must always exceed the grasp."

Partly because of a change in the fiscal year from January to July, the University faced some money problems and deans and department heads had been "instructed to stabilize their budgets and to cut back work whenever possible." Another factor was that enrollments were beginning to shrink. Yet he said that the University was "among the top three or four institutions" in terms of appropriations except for buildings.

"In cutting back, we must, of course," he remarked, "do everything to keep the gains that have been made—such as the increase in the salary levels, better services, better maintenance of University property. We must take the cut-backs in places where they will do us the least permanent harm. . . . Deadwood must be eliminated."

"Over the 76 years of the University's life, the State of Ohio has treated it well. We have grown as people have seen the need for growth. We must rely on the good will of the people rather than on endowments."

Because of President Bevis's illness, Vice President Hatcher presided and spoke at the March 2, 1950 Winter Quarter faculty meeting. He discussed "Present Developments and Future Plans." He touched upon the progress in the building program and commented that with its added physical facilities, the University could be thought of as "situated in the center of the State, surrounded by some 57 colleges, and consider its responsibility in higher education relative to its setting." This was, in fact, regional since there were no outstanding graduate centers nearby, he said.

"It is apparent that the 25-year plan which was developed by the Board of Trustees some two years ago and which expressed the purpose of the University to place greater emphasis on professional and graduate work," he went on, "came through the necessity for Ohio State to take greater leadership in these fields throughout the region." In his view graduate and professional work were bound to attract larger numbers just as earlier the mounting high school output had yielded more and more undergraduate students. At the same time, he doubted whether "we will see any lessening of the pressure on the undergraduate area," although there might be a temporary decline in enrollment.

Over the years, he pointed out, the public and the legislature had been schooled in the idea that the state should provide college opportunities for all high school graduates. "We are now moving into the era," he continued, "when a similar idea will prevail for graduate and professional work. The public must be made to understand that it cannot escape the responsibility for the support of this education."

He dwelt also on the decrease of 4000 in enrollment and remarked that a current report showed a larger number of small classes with some areas overstaffed. With the prospect of lower budgets, he remarked, "We should probably stop to consider the purpose of the University" in respect to teaching, services and curricular planning. "Frequent references to the gulf between teaching and research irk my soul," he remarked. "They are not incompatible."

Every week "splendid proposals for extending the services of the University" were received, he said, "but until we have re-defined the purposes and enlarged the appropriations we cannot and will not embark on many of these worthwhile projects." As to curricula he reported that several departments had "done unusual jobs in reappraising their objectives" but others were "still operating on a 1910 curriculum with a few new courses added . . ." A curriculum, he declared, "should not try to teach everything, nor should it be an uncorrelated hodge-podge, . . ."

He closed on this note: "This year it is a responsibility for each of us to give the best possible performance on his job and to see that the University's funds go where they will do the most good."

As the main speaker at the 1950 Sunset Supper, Vice President Taylor posed a series of pertinent questions as to the University's past and future. "Does the final summing up of all the University means to you," he asked the alumni, "produce a net worth which to you is substantial? If so, does it not also bring to you the realization that gains must be consolidated, that progress must continually be made and that the University must with rapid strides be moving toward new horizons? In looking back to see how far we have come, are you not ever mindful how much farther we have to go? In dwelling in the sweet memories of the past, must you not also contemplate the challenge of the days to come?"

"As you dream of what the University has meant to you, think you also of what she could be—what she must be in days ahead. Difficult days make new demands, call for inspired leadership, point to new goals. . . ."

1950-51

The school year 1950-51 was a momentous one, both on and off the campus, but some of its most important developments were not even mentioned in the Annual Report.* In that year, however, it noted that "two important phases of the University's recent history were coming to a close." These were the veterans' "bulge" and "the phase of an important period" of post-war construction on the campus, amounting to more than \$30 million. The enrollment, the report commented, had "shot up" to nearly 26,000 students. (Earlier, when President Bevis appeared before a legislative committee and predicted an enrollment of 20,000, some of those present implied they thought he was out of his mind.)

In respect to new buildings, he pointed out in his "Appraisal

*The contents of the report, published as of July 31, 1952, paralleled the lengthy statement, "Ohio State in 1951," Dr. Bevis made to the Trustees at their June 11, 1951 meeting.

of Our Progress and the Years Ahead," as the report was entitled, that appropriated funds were supplemented from other sources: the new Ohio Union (students), the new Optometry building (by members of that profession), and two new major units in the Medical Center by the State Departments of Health and Welfare, which later came under University control.

"We are now moving into two new phases of our activity," Dr. Bevis went on. "One is the new norm of student enrollment and the other is the 'Emergency.'" The latter was the outbreak of the undeclared war in Korea, the effects of which were "not yet fully apparent." He continued:

While no violent decline in enrollment is anticipated this next Autumn, it seems probable that for three or four years we may slip back a little further. About 1958 the impact of the increased birth rate incident to the war will begin to strike the universities, and this, together with the increasing proportion of graduates who go to college, will, undoubtedly, start our enrollment curve up again. It is clear we must look forward to a new norm considerably higher than anything we have thus far experienced.

This prospect becomes important in many ways—among others, our plans for buildings and campus improvements and the building of our instructional organization. It would be expensive economy to allow the organization we have built and improved over the years to deteriorate during a temporary period of slack enrollment.

He stressed the fact that the Research Foundation was the "University function which has developed most rapidly during the past decade." Ten years earlier the University, as he said, was "actively soliciting research projects." But now the program had grown so rapidly that the problem was "to select from the projects offered us those which we are best qualified to handle . . ." The volume of research now ran to several million dollars a year and was increasing steadily.

The president closed his "appraisal" on this optimistic note:

The really great and illustrious period of the Ohio State University's service is just beginning. Foundations have been laid, but the real structure remains to be built. It has seemed clear to the adminis-

tration and to the Board of Trustees, over the last years, that we have a greater mission than that indicated by mere numbers of students.

We shall undoubtedly continue to attract a large undergraduate student body. An analysis of our offerings in comparison with those of other schools of this region makes this almost inevitable. . . . The great mission of this University is to become the outstanding regional center for graduate, professional and research work. We seem marked out among the schools of this area for this service. We are holding this goal constantly in view, and I, personally, have no doubt that the years will bring fulfillment beyond our dreams.

In the report there was no mention, however, of such major developments as the further modification of the controversial speaker's rule, the furor over the appointment of a new football coach (Hayes), student disorder, and other significant and dramatic events. The fore part of the report was devoted to activities of the president's office and the business office.

First item under the heading of new offerings was the creation of an Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography. This gave the University the first such facility in all of America and one of the few in the world. Besides this curriculum, five others were approved during the year.

In the physical plant, the former Service Building, originally an engineering laboratory, was remodeled as the Alumni House, giving the Alumni Association and its related activities a home of their own for the first time. The Medical Center was so nearly completed that it was formally dedicated May 15, 1951 and the first patient was admitted June 15, 1951 to University Hospital. The College of Dentistry moved into its new building, also part of the Medical Center, in the fall of 1950.

During the year the University, as noted elsewhere, acquired the Alwood property on the Olentangy River Rd. The report called this "an important step forward in the development of the West campus and in providing a future site for the Veterinary College."

In the spring of 1951 the University lost a top administrator with the announcement that Vice President Hatcher would be-

come president of the University of Michigan in September following. He had been a faculty member since 1922 and was the third vice president in a decade to move on to a higher post at another leading university.

The war in Korea brought two major campus developments, as noted. One was the appointment in the summer of 1950 of a University committee to coordinate information as to the draft and calls to service of faculty and students. Late in 1950 Dr. Bevis also set up a committee on civil defense. Its function was to prepare the campus to cope with atomic warfare, if necessary, and to plan how to help other nearby Ohio communities. At the March 12, 1951 Board meeting, Hatcher had reported on the acceleration achieved in Medicine, Dentistry, and Veterinary Medicine. Medicine, he pointed out, had "moved out in the forefront of medical education when it practically doubled the size of the incoming Freshman class" in the fall of 1950. To provide for the increases in Medicine and Dentistry, he added, "we have had to press our resources to the limit" in remodeling Hamilton Hall.

With the war in Korea in full swing, Dr. Bevis had a reassuring word for new students during the 1950 Summer Quarter. "In a year of many uncertainties," he told them, "you will find your decision to enter college a wise one. Development and training of the mind, the growth of the individual spiritually, socially and culturally are permanent assets which cannot be taken from you no matter what the future holds. . . ."

Dr. Bevis used the June 11, 1951 Board meeting, with two new Trustees, (Gorman and Huffman) just beginning their terms of service, to review the University's position and achievements over a score of years. First, he noted again, two major phases of its recent history were coming to an end: "the Veterans' Bulge," and "an important period of building construction." Next he remarked that the enrollment, which had climbed to nearly 26,000 had receded to below 20,000 and might remain there until the generation born in wartime came of college age.

He had only praise for the thousands of veterans who had

come to the University. He again called them "on the whole, the best students we have ever had." To him this was the more remarkable since 5500 of them were married. He foresaw an enrollment of about 18,000 for the fall of 1951. (It turned out to be 18,618.)

He recalled that prior to World War II "the last construction of any consequence on the campus was completed about 1930." After that because of the depression and the war there were no major additions to the physical plant. But after the war large sums had been appropriated, besides student contributions for the new Ohio Union and the two units in the Medical Center provided by the State Departments of Health and Welfare. All of these, now about completed, cost more than \$30 million.

The current biennium marked another dry spell but the University, Dr. Bevis observed, continued "to have both needs and plans." Even so, he emphasized that the legislature had appropriated to the University about 10 per cent of all the construction money granted currently. If the Korean emergency permitted, he added, "we still hope to go forward with the building of an auditorium and a field house."

Two new phases of activity were emerging, he observed: one he called a new norm of student enrollment, and the other the "Emergency." He predicted, in effect, that the enrollment decline was only temporary and that about 1958 "the impact of the increased birth rate incident to the war will begin to strike the universities, and this, together with the increasing proportions of graduates who go to college, will, undoubtedly, start our enrollment curve up again."* He emphasized that it was "clear that we must look forward to a new norm considerably higher than anything we have thus far experienced."

The outlook, he went on, repeating himself, "becomes important in many ways—among others our plans for buildings and campus improvements and the building of our instructional organization." The full effect of the Korean emergency, he re-

* Actually the enrollment began to rise steadily in 1953-54.

marked, was not yet apparent. The University had sought in many ways, he added, "to get set for it" but had not yet found it "necessary to modify very materially our regular course of action." It stood ready, he said, "to push acceleration to any necessary extent."

He called attention next to the rapid development of the University's research function, both through the Research Foundation and through regular departments. Where ten years earlier the Foundation was actively soliciting research, he repeated, the program had grown so rapidly the problem now was to choose "from the projects offered us those which we are best qualified to handle, . . ."

He cited also the strengthening of the teaching force. "The number of our colleges and departments which have top rating in national standing," he observed, "is steadily increasing." With building at what he called a temporary lull, the next step was "to press forward, with renewed emphasis, on improving the character and standard of our instructional staff."

He dwelt on the work of the Inter-University Council which, he said, had swung the five schools to a state of close cooperation. The results, he said, had been "exceedingly worthwhile," with good feeling restored. In his opinion from this cooperation "each school has obtained larger appropriations than it otherwise would have been able to secure."

As a measure of the esteem "in which our University is publicly held," he cited the striking increase in operating funds appropriated during recent biennia. In 1941-42 the amount was \$10,023,573, and for 1951-53 \$29,810,241. In closing, he stressed anew that mere bigness was not the goal and declared, word for word, what he was to say in the Annual Report. The substance of this was that "The really great and illustrious period of the Ohio State University's service is just beginning." The Board made the statement part of the records of the meeting.

For some time it had been evident that Vice President Hatcher was in line for elevation to a major college presidency. The min-

utes of the June 11, 1951 Board meeting sang his praises. The statement read that the Trustees had

regarded very highly the service of Dr. Harlan Hatcher. As Professor, as Dean, and as Vice President in charge of faculty and curriculum, he has brought to the University a breadth and depth of scholarship, a facility of expression, a penetrating understanding, and a degree of administrative capacity that have won him the respect and affection of the faculty and the esteem of all, on and off the campus.

This University regrets keenly the loss of Dr. Hatcher's service and devotion, but it recognizes the great honor implicit in his selection as President of the University of Michigan and rejoices in the great work which it feels confident he will do in his new field. It predicts for him and the University of Michigan another period of outstanding success. It is happy in the new tie which will further bind two great Universities together in friendship and cooperation. In the common cause of teaching, research and service, the Ohio State University congratulates the University of Michigan upon the choice of its new President.

Vice President Taylor and N. N. Luxon, assistant to Dr. Bevis, addressed the faculty at its May 24, 1951 meeting in Campbell Hall. Taylor described how the University's work with the legislature was carried on. Luxon told how the annual budget was worked out. Taylor commented on the bad public affects of recent student disorders.

He said in part:

The University stresses repeatedly that appropriations for higher education are the only appropriations made by the State which are in the nature of an investment. Young people now in school will be the taxpayers of the future, and any increase in training or education will ultimately result in benefit to the State.

Such incidents as the student riots of May Week made a distinctly unfavorable impression on the members of the legislature, on State officials, and on the general public. It is necessary that such bad publicity be outweighed by good reports of University service.

Final action on the appropriation bill, he said, was yet to be taken. He noted that the surplus in the State treasury had now

been depleted. He promised that the University would "continue to make requests for additions as long as the need exists."

Vice President Hatcher presided and since this was his last meeting before going to Michigan, he paid tribute to those with whom, he remarked, he had been privileged to work such as President Rightmire, the late Dean Shepard (of Arts) and others. He spoke of "the most pleasant and fruitful relationships" he had enjoyed with members of the University family.

At this point he was asked to turn over the chair to Taylor who, in turn, lauded Hatcher's services to the University. This was followed by the adoption of a lengthy statement and resolution reviewing Hatcher's career and his achievements as a teacher, administrator and man of letters. The statement spoke of his having been "a notable spokesman for his University and State."

The briefer resolution praised his "great personal attainments" and his "notable contributions to higher education," and noted that the University had been "the principal beneficiary of his extraordinarily fruitful career." It added that it was losing "the services of one of her most distinguished sons, and one of her most able servants." It congratulated him upon his appointment to his new office where, it added, he would have "the warm and abiding good wishes of his friends at Ohio State" although they voiced "profound regret at his leaving."

Dr. Bevis spoke on "The Challenge of Deferment" at the 1951 commencement. As to the current Korean emergency, in his view "even if it does not explode into global war" it seemed "destined to be of long duration—perhaps a lifetime—in which our strength must be both real and manifest. To create that strength, we must develop the latest resources of our nation and one of the chief of those resources is trained manpower."

He reviewed the arguments, pro and con, as to deferment. "A single research scientist," he emphasized, "may be worth as much as many regiments."

"For so many generations," he went on, "have we taken our individual freedoms for granted that I wonder whether we realize

that our forebears did not always have them and that in the world opposed to ours, they are held wrong in principle and extinguished in practice . . .

“What this nation is . . . is in large measure the product of its colleges and universities. Without them . . . we should not now be the hope of the free world.

“You and the thousands of other graduates of this June . . . have lived your lives in times of confusion. The end is not in sight. You are being called upon for service and sacrifice and to many of you the reasons are not clear. But you are still the envy of the youth of every other land—partly because you live better, but chiefly because for you there is hope; and to reverse the ancient adage while there is hope there is life.

“To whom much is given, of him much shall be required. You have been given much—in things, in freedom, and in opportunity. I have supreme faith that you will meet every requirement in return.”

1951–52

As with earlier troublesome matters, there was no mention of the Rugg incident or the resulting speaker's rule controversy in the Annual Report for 1951–52. The relatively brief 24-page document dealt mainly, in fact, with the University's “many services, outside the classrooms, to the members of its large and diversified student body,” as Dr. Bevis phrased it. There was emphasis also upon the diversity of the student body which came “from every county in Ohio, every state in the Union and many foreign lands.”

The president took note of the “fine student morale” and called it “truly a significant year for the student body.” He went on: “Amid the growing international crisis, focused in Korea, and the increased demand of employers for more and more trained men and women, there was a new seriousness to be noted. It was evident that the young men and women of 1951–52 were more aware of the purposes of their education and their responsibilities.”

The year, especially the Spring Quarter, was devoid of any of

the raids and disorder that had marked other years, Dr. Bevis emphasized. He called the year an outstanding one "from the standpoint of student leadership and student conduct on the University campus, culminating in the performance of the student body during the spring of 1952 at a time when the press was full of deplorable incidents on other college and university campuses throughout the country. The excellent conduct of The Ohio State University student body during this period was the result of the careful planning and hard work of the student leaders and the members of their organizations in cooperation with the University Administration." On the strength of this, he predicted that such students would "assume important positions of leadership in the communities to which they go after graduation."

A major event of the year was the completion of the new \$3.3-million Ohio Union. This was formally dedicated at Homecoming November 17, 1951. Student use of the building, Dr. Bevis commented, "far exceeded the fondest hopes of the planning committee." But a policy of confining all campus dances to the Union along with a system of two "protected" dates each quarter for traditional all-campus events when no other social events could be scheduled, as noted, brought some resistance and complaint.

In reviewing the year, Dr. Bevis called it one "of joy and one of sorrow." This was because while it had "made a notable stride in the additions to its physical plant"—the new Union and the Alumni House—the year "also saw the loss through death of a number of the University's great ones." Among these were such notables as Dean of Men Park, Dean Charles E. MacQuigg (Engineering), former acting President William McPherson, Charles C. Stillman, former head of the School of Social Administration, W. W. Charters, former director of the Bureau of Education Research, and former Trustee Herbert S. Atkinson, '13.

But as he said, "The University also honored its living." For the first time, as noted elsewhere, it bestowed "Distinguished Service Awards" upon six persons at the June 6, 1952 commence-

ment. The recipients included Vice Presidents Taylor and Stradley.

Other highlights of the year, some already indicated, included these:

Adoption of the first official flag of the University and revised versions of its seal and coat of arms.

Showing of preliminary plans and sketches for the "Field House Group"—the arena and field house.

Excavation for the new 4-story Cancer Research Laboratories wing of University Hospital.

Discovery by Dr. William G. Myers that radioactive gold-198, in the form of "seeds," was effective in the fight against cancer.

Observance of the 30th anniversary of WOSU; and approval of application to the Federal Communications Commission for the allocation of Channel 34 for a campus television station.

Completion of a decade of operation by the Twilight School.

Increased quotas of men admitted to advanced training in the three R.O.T.C. branches on the campus mirrored the growing international tension over Korea. The Air Science unit was the largest with 2500 men, followed by the Army with 2248 and the Navy 291.

"Three Freedoms" was the topic of Dr. Bevis's address at the 1952 commencement. He identified them as freedom to work, freedom to learn, and freedom to choose.

"Yours is the first graduating class since World War II," he told the class "that has passed at least part of its stay on the campus in something like a normal University atmosphere. You, too, have been harassed by uncertainties and anxieties, but I hope through it all you have had the chance to derive pleasure as well as profit from your student days. I know you will want to come back from time to time, and the door will always be open. Ours is a great family, a great fellowship. May we walk worthily of our great responsibility."

X

LONG RANGE PLANNING

IT WAS a Bevis trait to be forehanded in University planning. This was shown, for example, in the post-war program for the University. "President Bevis brought to the Faculty Council," its May 11, 1943 minutes say, "the suggestion of a Post-War program, stating that it is not too early for the Faculty to do some post-war thinking in campus-wide terms and in concrete terms of what we shall do in various areas such as (1) changes in curricula, if any; and (2) changes in housing arrangements, et cetera." He pointed out that the problem had many facets that looked "outward as well as inward."

The planning idea, he explained, had been called to his attention by Dean Alpheus W. Smith, of the Graduate School. This arose from a meeting May 6 of the Graduate Council when it was suggested that the problems of post-war planning were so inter-related as to deserve "the attention of a University-wide committee which would coordinate the results of studies" made by the individual colleges and other units "to insure unity of purpose and action." While the basic idea may not have originated with Dr. Bevis, he moved within five days to implement it. The outcome of this was the appointment of a 6-man committee with Prof. James F. Fullington as chairman.

Its report, filling seven and a half single-spaced pages of Faculty Council minutes, was presented at a special Council meeting March 2, 1944. It was entitled "The University and the Demobilized Student." It was in three parts, the last one dealing with recommendations. Four of its five items were approved. The other was revised and resubmitted. This entire matter has been dealt with in Ch. IX, "Looking to the Post-War Years," Part I, VIII, of the history series. It is cited here to underscore the fact that under

Bevis leadership the University more than two years before V-J Day was trying to peer into the future and plan accordingly.

Apart from his Annual Reports, 1940 through 1952, Dr. Bevis from time to time, as indicated, made other exhaustive reports. These were not only analytical but went into long range planning, even to a 25-year look ahead. Some of these excursions into planning and self-analysis were made at annual Board meetings at Gibraltar Island, running to several days.

First of these reports was an extensive "Survey" presented at the September, 1945 annual meeting. The next year Trustee J. F. Lincoln, of Cleveland, took the unusual step of making his own analysis in a 5-page memorandum and in September following Dr. Bevis suggested "Long Range Plans" for the University. In 1948, again at Gibraltar, came a lengthy "Progress Report," followed by extended discussion.

There was always much probing at the Gibraltar meetings. In September, 1952 Dr. Bevis presented a "State of the University" report. He did likewise in 1953. In 1955 he had Vice Presidents Heimberger and Stradley make the principal reports at Gibraltar. What follows is a summary of the long range planning and self-examination referred to above.

Brief hints, only, of such planning were recorded in the Board minutes on four occasions between September, 1945 and a year later. A single sentence in the September 3, 1945 minutes read: "The President presented a detailed statement on University policies, which was followed by general discussion on future plans for the University." In its original form in the University Archives this item is entitled "Survey Ohio State University Aug. 1945."

The record for the May 6, 1946 meeting reported similarly: "The President presented to the members of the Board for their information and study a report containing data to be used in the consideration of the future building program of the University and for the development of the 1947-1948 building requests to be presented to the Governor and the legislature. . . ."

A month later (June 7) a still more enigmatic—and significant—reference was made, namely: “The President presented to the members of the Board for study and future discussion a partial statement concerning certain matters involved in the future plans of the University.” The original bears the title “Partial Summary of Plans in Progress.”

Next came the detailed analysis presented by Trustee Lincoln at the July 1 meeting. This was followed by the 101-page “Suggestions for Long Range Plans for The Ohio State University” unveiled by Dr. Bevis at the September 4–7, 1946 Board meeting at Gibraltar. The Board spent two and a half days in hearing and discussing this.

The preliminary 1945 Bevis “Survey” consists of eight legal-size pages in pencil in his flowing hand, plus twelve pages of typescript. The latter began with a lengthy “General Statement,” followed by appraisals of the individual colleges and departments. The outline was in two parts: a penciled look back at the years 1940–45, and a “Current Appraisal,” by units, in typescript. The latter was at least partly the work of Vice President Davis. Attached to the outline is a letter of August 9, 1945 from Davis to Bevis, who was in Canada, saying “I have made some headway in writing up the materials about which we talked, and am including with this letter copies for four colleges.”

In the first portion of the “Survey,” Dr. Bevis reviewed at length the internal reorganization between 1940 and 1945. He touched upon such items as the Faculty Council, the revised policy as to appointments, tenure and promotion, the Inter-University Council, the changes in his own office, and nine other matters. Then he dealt with the conversion to a wartime basis and the reconstruction that followed, and financing.

In Part II, Current Appraisal, he went into detail in evaluating each college and department. First he made a general comparison of Ohio State as to staff and finances with the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In general, Ohio State salaries for professors and associate professors were somewhat

better than those at the sister universities, but Ohio State had fewer "highly paid key people" and a somewhat smaller staff. Dr. Bevis foresaw a need for about \$500,000 more for post-war salaries and a like amount for "new enterprises and new extensions to old enterprises on the campus."

He went on to summarize the standing and accomplishments of each college and briefer judgments as to their individual departments. A few typical appraisals illustrate how he regarded the latter: "compares reasonably well with its competition," "has not stood out as particularly strong," "has a good reputation . . ." He closed each section on a particular college by listing "Next Steps" for that area. He dealt similarly with the Graduate School, the Research Foundation, and the alumni organization.

In Part III, "Program and Policy," he covered thirteen subjects in the areas of teaching, research and service. He began with the emphasis upon graduate work, and went on with these: personnel, public relations, public support, private endowment, service activities such as the Twilight School, new projects, publications, "substandard" training, non-degree programs, and degrees. He closed on two items. One was labeled "Thinking" or "Real" college work and the University's relationship to the public schools. The other had to do with "Moral inspirations" or "Power vs. direction."

Also in the University Archives is a 2½-page "Partial Summary of Plans in Progress," already referred to, dated June 7, 1946. It dealt in thumb-nail fashion with ten topics including: a much larger student body; greater emphasis upon graduate and professional work; a comprehensive building program, especially housing, and more land; a revised and expanded campus plan; the steady addition of "key men" to the faculty; planning for an endowment of "at least" \$25 million; development of the School of Aviation and the Medical Center, and of the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine.

Then at the July 1, 1946 Board meeting, as noted, Trustee Lincoln brought in his "Statement" on the "future position" of the

University. After discussion, the Board asked Dr. Bevis to "prepare and present at the Gibraltar meeting studies and plans concerning staff, curricula, research, building and housing needs, land and such other matters as may become the concern of University policy in the succeeding period."* As requested, to repeat, the president in September presented his "Suggestions and Long Range Plans" for the University.

Behind the directive, in the words of the July 1 minutes, was "the necessity of the Trustees now preparing an over-all plan to meet the rapidly changing and expanding needs of the University, due to impending social and economic developments. This proposed plan to cover the next 5, 10 and 20 years."

The University's future position, Lincoln's memorandum began, called for "careful consideration" by the Trustees. "While we cannot be completely sure what the future is going to demand of the University," he went on, "we can plan that future now in many of its aspects. This planning must be a continuing problem of the Board. . . ."

Because of the current inflation and rise in operating costs, in his view "the relative importance and responsibility of state supported insitutions, because of relatively unlimited state support, is increasing and will continue to increase compared to that of the endowed colleges whose income is limited." He foresaw that in the next decade "the responsibility of the state supported institutions will become much greater." Specifically, he predicted this would "mean that the proportional number of people coming to Ohio State University will be a progressively greater percentage of the whole." The increasing demand for college education, moreover, would "increase our load still further."

Lincoln pinpointed his memorandum with five specific questions: How large should Ohio State be in five, ten and twenty years? How would its students be housed? How would the neces-

* The text of the memorandum is not in the Board minutes.

sary faculty be obtained and developed? What should be the policy in making Ohio State the research center for all industry, agriculture, and kindred interests of Ohio? What should be the policy for acquainting Ohio citizens with what they get for financial support of the University?

These were only some of the problems, he emphasized, which the Trustees must solve "if Ohio State is to take the place it should in the educational system of this state." Its size, he predicted, would depend largely upon its reputation as an educational institution. In five years, he said, the University would have more than 20,000 students and in twenty years more than 40,000.* To meet such a load, he insisted, "Plans for a physical plant commensurate with this enrollment must be under way now." To cope with housing needs, in his opinion, the University "should undertake a program of construction so that every student who so wishes may live in a dormitory."

Without intending any criticism of the current faculty, he observed that "any faculty could be tremendously improved" and this was "a continuous need." In his view, "A proper plan for developing a faculty would primarily stem from a program for attracting to the University the kind of teachers who would be an inspiration to the student body." He felt also that "each professor should spend one year in each seven in practical work in his specialty, outside of the University." In his belief, too, the University should tap sources of "inspirational teaching" such as Trustee Charles F. Kettering and others with "special training and experience in some branch of industry served by the University."

He found fault with the practice of putting in new courses "merely because we know somebody else has them." The only excuse for adding a new course, he declared, is because that course for "some special reason, could be made outstanding."

He stressed the importance of the potential of the Research Foundation "to most activity in Ohio," especially as to solving

* In five years (1950-51) it had 25,948 students, and in 1965-66 it had 52,544.

technical problems. Such service, he added, would assure more adequate taxpayer financial support for the University.

Then, as on other occasions, Lincoln was concerned with the public image of the University. In this area, he asserted, it had "not done the job of telling the voter of its importance and the reason for its needs." To achieve this, in his view, "proper publicity" rather than "blatant advertising" was necessary. This function was essential "or all other plans listed above fail." What had been done for football publicity, for Jesse Owens and other sports stars, he insisted, could be done for campus research, the University's contribution to the war effort, its plans for the future, and for faculty and student activities and accomplishments.

He had criticism also for the Trustees who, he declared, "have greatly underrated their responsibilities to Ohio." In three years as a Trustee, he noted that their function "has been merely to okey the routine reports of the executive heads of the University." The Board, he added had "largely sidestepped their real responsibility of planning the future and making their plans real." He insisted that the Trustees' plans "for the University must correspond to these changed times." So that it could determine long range policies, the Board, as indicated, asked President Bevis to prepare and present at the Gibraltar meeting in September "studies and plans" concerning all of the pertinent items cited.

The day after the July 1 meeting, Lincoln wrote to Dr. Bevis that it would be very helpful at the Gibraltar session to have "an aerial picture, or a map, not only of the University property but also the property all around it. By so doing we can see where expansion can take place, where various buildings should go, and what expansion plans can be developed to the best advantage. . . .

"I want to make sure also that at the meeting there will be a definite plan for housing, for expansion of physical plant, for the development and retention of the teaching staff and, what is extremely important, a definite plan for publicity covering the activities of the University, so as to acquaint the people of Ohio with what is occurring."

At the annual meeting beginning September 4 at Gibraltar, the Board devoted five sessions to the Bevis report. It was in nine sections as follows: mission of the University, its position in the University world, numbers of students, research and graduate study, areas of growth and development, faculty and staff, plant, equipment and land, public relations, and alumni participation.

In a brief foreword, Dr. Bevis said the campus community found "gratification in the willingness" of the Trustees "to take time for extended consideration of long-term University needs and the making of long-range plans to meet them. What followed he called "some of the elements of a twenty-five year plan" which had been growing in the minds of the faculty, administration and Trustees "for a long time." The report dealt in turn with the topics indicated.

On the mission of the University, he remarked that "satisfactory life in America is vitally and increasingly dependent upon the continual development of American higher education" whose peculiar function was basic research and the wide dissemination of such knowledge. Under the U.S. system of higher education, he pointed out, the responsibilities of service were "swiftly passing to the state-supported universities." He saw Ohio State's function as three-fold: teaching, research, and service. But its planning, he added, must primarily look to Ohio's needs and take account of Ohio's educational equipment."

This raised at once, he noted, the major question of whether the University should seek "to expand our undergraduate numbers to the limit of our competitive ability" or emphasize increasingly "graduate and professional work in which research and service shall stand upon their own feet." His answer was that "It would seem the part of wisdom . . . to reemphasize the policy established by the State Legislature in 1904* and confirmed by the Inter-University Council in 1941,** namely, to make Ohio State "increasingly a center of research, graduate and professional work"

* Actually, 1906.

** Similarly, November, 1940.

and to share undergraduate work with its sister institutions. Summing up, he said the University "must aggressively claim the support requisite for the fulfillment of its mission," should take into account the total educational resources of the state and put its major emphasis "on those areas in which it has special competence and special responsibility." This, in turn, would "vitally affect" the nature of its planning.

He underscored the University's position in the educational world. Then he reviewed the status of the individual colleges and schools in their respective fields.

Next he dealt with the anticipated numbers of students, using 1940 as a base, along with 1946 and projecting the probable enrollment for twenty-five years. Since 1921, he noted, the growth had been 137 per cent but with wide variations among the colleges. The base figure arrived at for the next twenty-five years was 20,000, which time proved far too conservative.

The report took 16,100 as the "normal" enrollment figure for 1947, but it was put at 25,000 including the veterans' "bulge." The actual figure for 1946-47 was 31,596. For 1957 the projected "normal" enrollment was given as 20,100 with no veterans' "bulge." By the end of the school year 1956-57, the total enrollment was down somewhat to 28,455 or about 40 per cent more than the 1946 estimate.

The report turned next to research and graduate study, citing their rapid growth on the campus in the past quarter century. It estimated that to establish and maintain an adequate Graduate School would require a minimum of \$250,000 a year.

The president looked for at least a continuation of the "great growth and development" the University had experienced during the past twenty-five years. Under some of the "more immediate growth prospects," he listed these: conservation of natural resources; nutrition and food technology; the Institute for Animal Research; physics, where the war had brought a "prodigious increase in the emphasis" upon its importance; chemistry; optometry; closer integration with the Agricultural Experiment Station;

governmental and legal research; personnel research where the University could "parallel in the human factors of industry what the Research Foundation does for the materials and processes of industry"; special education related to deaf, blind, and crippled children; radio—expansion of the service rendered through WOSU. In addition, he envisaged "important developments" in music and fine arts, foreign languages, non-degree programs, aviation, and medicine and dentistry.

To conduct "a continuous program of teaching, research and service," he went on, faculty and staff of sufficient size and quality must be secured and retained." He listed the four components of a faculty as distinguished scholars, great teachers, capable but less distinguished teachers, and a large number of promising younger persons as future scholars and teachers. To keep such a "team" at a high level of performance, he emphasized, a program of recruitment, promotion and recognition of competence was already maintained. He discussed staff "turnover," giving examples of men who left because of "special situations" as well as others who stayed for similar reasons. He renewed the suggestions for the creation of a further type of appointment such as "University Professor" or "Distinguished Professor."

As indicated, in terms of plant, equipment and land the report assumed for the next decade a student body of 20,000. Any excess over this figure, it said, would in large part be "taken care of by temporary housing . . ." What followed, it was emphasized, dealt only with permanent student housing. As of the moment the five University halls for women had a capacity of 781 and those for men 1360. Auxiliary private housing, it was estimated, could take care of 3400 additional men and 1891 women. This was a grand total of 7432. It was estimated that those living at home numbered 6675. On the basis of the estimated 20,000 students, this left an anticipated need for new housing for 4015 men and 1878 women, or a total of 5893.

On the basis of providing new dormitories and residence halls to accommodate 4000 men and 2400 women, the over-all cost,

based on 1947-48 figures, was put at \$20.4 million. For the "ultimate" program, for an additional 2000 men and 950 women costing probably \$9.325 million more, the grand total figure was \$29.725 million for the two programs.

Financing such an undertaking was something else. The report suggested three possible methods: private sources, direct legislative appropriation, and self-liquidating loans from the state treasury. To invoke the first method the state constitution would have to be changed.

Private capital, the report added, might be induced to finance dormitory construction on "private land adjacent to the University." But against this, it pointed out, "a site in the proper locality and acreage" was not readily available. Further, currently high construction costs and scarcity of labor and materials "combine to discourage even the largest operators." Any bonds issued to pay off such costs could be retired through earnings. The State Teachers Retirement Fund was suggested as a possible source of funds.

To be realistic, further, it seemed "highly unlikely, even in the face of a temporary sizeable surplus of funds in the State Treasury, that any legislature is likely to appropriate any significant amount of money for dormitory construction." This section of the report closed with a recommendation that requests for loans from the state treasury be made to the legislature.

Another aspect of the over-all housing problem was the matter of caring for distinguished guests of the University. For this it was suggested that a small section of new construction could be set aside for this purpose. (This was done ultimately in one of the new women's dormitories.)

A related matter was that of fraternity and sorority expansion, rebuilding or remodeling. The possibility of the University furnishing sites for such houses was explored. The report said a recent survey disclosed that ten fraternities indicated intentions of building soon at an average investment of \$75,000. The report recommended that the possibility of permitting the "Greeks" to locate new houses on University land be considered.

Urgent land needs of the University were stressed also. The first item was land on the west bank of the Olentangy from King Ave. to the Lane Ave. bridge. (In time this was done.) Incidental to this was the extension of the Olentangy dike to King Ave. (This was done also, and still later the dam near Fifth Ave. was raised to provide more water for University power plant needs.) Other items in respect to land acquisition: property on the west side of the Olentangy River Rd; Woodruff Ave. frontage—the area bounded by Woodruff, Tuttle Pk. Pl., Lane Ave. and Neil Ave.—envisaged as “a secondary campus” for Engineering; an urgent need for 500 acres of land “northwest of the present University holdings” for agricultural purposes.

Other major items in the physical plant included a new Ohio Union and a new auditorium. For the former a figure of \$2 million was suggested, with borrowed funds to be repaid by the students themselves through an increase in the student activity fee. This was done within a few years. The amount needed for an auditorium was also put at \$2 million with student financing as a possibility. In time, the Mershon Auditorium was built to meet this urgent need. A partially subsidized item was the new Optometry building, \$100,000 of which was to come from Ohio optometrists and others.

Meanwhile, building costs had mounted substantially so that “A and B” (Additions and Betterments) appropriations made by the previous legislature would no longer produce the same amount of building space as before. To cover additional costs beyond the \$4,326,133 voted earlier for buildings for the University proper, plus the \$5 million for the Medical Center, it was recommended that the legislature be asked for \$4.6 million additional. This was needed, the report said, “to complete the same cubage as was originally contemplated by this appropriation.” This schedule covered eight projects. Cost of the start on the new Medical Center was now put at \$8 million.

Three new items were presented as “prime projects” for the 1947–48 building program. These included \$3.5 million for new

library construction, equipment and remodeling, \$625,000 for roads, walks and tunnels, and \$600,000 for power plant equipment.

Next came two tables of other building programs, a First Group, consisting of twenty-five items, and a Second Group of twelve. Some were for new construction and others for additions or for remodeling. Largest item in the First Group was for a Mineral Industries building at \$1.5 million. Largest in the Second was \$5 million for a coliseum—"may be partially self-liquidating," plus \$1 million for a field house. Cost of the first group was given as \$14.05 million and of the second as \$13.625 million. The estimated gross total for all these proposed projects was put at \$70,925,000. This seemed a staggering amount at the time but within a comparatively few years the University far outran this.

Six appendices gave data and other information from a dozen or more comparable universities and colleges in respect to permanent University housing, fraternity and sorority housing, dormitory financing, faculty and graduate student housing, and dormitory operating cost estimates.

The final section of the report dealt with public relations. "Publicly supported universities," it commented, "have in peculiar measure the problem of 'public relations.'" This grew in importance "with the size, complexity and costliness of each university's program." First, the University had many publics. Next, its relations with them depended "in some measure upon the public contacts of every member of the university community." While much of this was personal "and can not be delegated," much of what went "into the making of public opinion can be coordinated, organized and delegated to a department staffed, and equipped for the purpose." Its functions, it was emphasized, embraced "more than publicity."

Behind all phases of public relations lay "the policies and programs of the institution." In passing, the report outlined "a partial catalog" of the activities of the campus Bureau of Public Relations. "Much more, however," it emphasized, "needs to be done." Other agencies in the field of public relations included the athletic de-

partment, the alumni association, and agricultural extension.

The section closed on this note: "there is much to be said for better coordination of public policy. A publicity board, of advisory character, consisting of a member of the President's Office, the Director of Public Relations and the editors of the several publications concerned would be helpful in harmonizing our publicity policy."

To return to the Trustees, at their afternoon session of September 4 the first six sections of the program were read. The next morning the section on Plant, Equipment, and Land was considered. That afternoon the reading of this was completed and the sections on Public Relations and Alumni Participation were read and discussed.

After further discussion the following morning, Dr. Bevis summarized the consensus "emerging from the discussion" as follows:

1. To seek adequate appropriations for the Graduate School, with not less than \$250,000 a year for the immediate future.
2. To ask the legislature for \$200,000 for an Optometry building, with \$100,000 from the profession.
3. To embark upon a program of acquiring additional land, along with recommendations for the possible relocation of certain colleges and other adjustments.
4. The Board approved "in principle" the statement of the building needs for the next twenty-five years, but was of the opinion that funds for dormitory construction and a new student union should be provided "either by private enterprise directly or by private borrowing" from the University Housing Corporation. Its specific view was that the Union "should be financed by borrowing repaid out of student activity fees."

As to other building needs, at the next legislature requests were to be made for a) the amounts needed to complete the buildings appropriated for at the last session; b) the amounts necessary "for the construction of 'prime projects'" as set forth in the report; and c) "Such funds as may be required for the construction of buildings most urgently needed at the present time."

The Board reaffirmed "the emphasis upon graduate, professional and research work" at the University "embodied in the Act of the General Assembly in 1904* and in the Articles of Agreement of the Inter-University Council in 1941."** The administration was directed "to guide its over-all policy by the principles involved."

Finally the Board looked "with favor" upon the recommendations to establish "a limited number of professorships of University-wide character, as distinguished from those of strictly departmental character" when the opportunity offered.

The essence of these long range plans was reported to the Faculty Council at two sessions. At the November 11 meeting, as noted, Dr. Bevis sketched the main portions of the report dealing with "The Mission of the University," and Vice President Stradley reviewed that portion having to do with the standing of the University.

On December 10, Vice President Davis went over that part relative to the faculty and staff, curricula and areas of instruction and research. He was followed by Vice President Taylor on the physical plant, including new construction.

At the annual Board meeting September 7, 1948 at Gibraltar, the Trustees devoted two sessions to hearing a "Report of Progress on University Affairs." Portions relating to religious life at the University, "Contributions to the people of Ohio" by the College of Agriculture, and "Contributions toward the Conservation and Protection of the Food Supply" by the College of Veterinary Medicine were read by Vice President Stradley.

Four other facets of the University's operations were presented next by Dr. Bevis: the University's contributions to the scientific and industrial life of the state, the work of the Personnel Research Board, the program of the Law College, and a report on the College of Education.

* Lybarger Act, passed April 2, 1906; Section 7923; repealed in 1952.

** Action taken at meeting November 26, 1940.

After luncheon, Business Manager Taylor dealt with seven other items: a statement on major capital additions, proposals as to land purchases, progress on the Medical Center, other capital additions from rotary funds, the new Ohio Union, maintenance, repair and rehabilitation of the physical plant, and "a view of what's ahead." The Board then discussed portions of the report, but its minutes give no details.

The story was much the same at the 1949 annual meeting at Gibraltar when the Trustees spent a day hearing detailed reports by President Bevis and Vice Presidents Hatcher, Stradley and Taylor on major phases of University activity. At the morning session on September 8, Dr. Bevis discussed "New Goals." He was followed by Hatcher who described areas of distinction on the University staff. In his view, it was of "All America" caliber in some departments but not in others. Stradley spoke on the University's relationship with other Ohio colleges and universities, which he described as healthy and good on the whole.

Taylor dealt with eight aspects of finance and the physical plant at the afternoon session. His topics were: 1949-51 appropriations, current and long range financial considerations, external cost comparisons, the major plant construction program, the 1949-51 new building program, building needs, buildings, grounds and other plant maintenance, and the demolition schedule for temporary and old buildings. The next morning (September 9) Alumni Secretary Fullen made a detailed report on the alumni program and activities. He closed by presenting certain recommendations representing the alumni viewpoint.

As he had done before, Dr. Bevis made a "state of the University" report to the Board at its annual meeting September 2, 1952 at Gibraltar. His extensive remarks fill four pages of the Board's minutes. He took a look back at where the University had come from, where it stood, and a good look at where it was headed.

Unless a new all-out war came, he said he believed the University appeared to be "approaching a new norm." Of World War

II and the post-war period, he thought it fair to say that "in the main the University had made of these unusual conditions stepping stones rather than stumbling blocks."

He traced the changes in enrollment, with a current decline to about 17,000. But he saw signs of "an enrollment in the 1960's larger than any the University has ever had in its history." It would be difficult, he added, to maintain "our present financial position," yet the prospect of a larger future enrollment "makes it mandatory that we maintain our organization and build up our facilities to meet the oncoming need." The budget request for the next legislature was in preparation and the problem, he explained, was much like that in the previous biennium: to convince the General Assembly that despite a somewhat smaller enrollment larger appropriations were necessary. This was because of inflationary costs and by reason of "the necessity of maintaining our comparative standing with similar universities."

He dealt in succession with a variety of topics: despite the post-war buildings there were "still urgent building needs"; in his belief "the quality of our teaching program as a whole has improved over the years"; in terms of dollars the research program was "more than thirty times what it was ten years ago"; plans for educational television on the campus were moving forward; athletics appeared "to be on as nearly an even keel as it ever is."

He had a special word on student morale. "The period through which we are now passing," he commented, "is a difficult time for students. Practically all of them are confronted in one way or another with the problem of military service. We have in the past had our share of student demonstrations, but the wave of 'raids' and other outbreaks which swept the country last spring passed without incident on our campus." He credited this last largely to "the forehanded and far-seeing plans" initiated by Vice President Stradley with help from student leaders.

He closed on this observation as to Ohio State's role: "Year by year, however, leadership in this geographical area falls more and

more into our hands. We have to keep this thought continually in mind in establishing both present and future policies."

For no apparent reason but as he did occasionally, the president gave another sort of state-of-the-University report at the December 14, 1953 Trustees' meeting. First he reviewed the recurring meetings which each fall took a good deal of his time—often away from the campus: the Association of Governing Boards, the National Association of State Universities, the Land-Grant Association, the Inter-University Council, the Council of Ten (presidents of the Big Ten schools), and the Orton Foundation. He was or had been recently president of the N.A.S.U. and again of the Inter-University Council, and was chairman of the Orton Foundation.

He touched upon operating economies, which had been discussed at the Gibraltar meeting in September, and reported that some progress had been made. He noted some headway in setting up the campus UHF television station. In his opinion, television offered "a great opportunity to project the life and work of the University into its constituent area."

As to enrollment, Dr. Bevis used a formula in which the probable enrollment for 1960 equaled the earlier veterans' "bulge" of 26,000.* To him it was obvious that this figure would be exceeded later. "To prepare itself for the coming of these students," he observed, "the University has need of much in the way of plant and personnel. Above everything else we need classrooms. . . . We should not be caught unprepared in 1960."

He ended on this rather prophetic note: "While very considerable increase in our numbers is certain to be expected, it should be said, however, that some of the more startling prognostications seem to me to be unreal. Should such numbers of students appear for registration at our colleges and universities as to bring 40,000 or more to Ohio State, it seems to me altogether likely that additional institutions will be established to take care of some of

* It proved to be 29,090.

them. I do not think it should be our policy to strive unduly for undergraduate numbers. I think there is still validity in the thesis put forward by the Board of Trustees in 1946 that (1) undergraduate education at certain levels can be profitably and advantageously decentralized and (2) that along with its proper function of undergraduate training the Ohio State University should pursue its mission of graduate work, professional work and research. . . ."

President Bevis and Vice President Taylor returned to the theme of the impending higher educational needs of the state and the University at the January 11, 1954 Board meeting. Dr. Bevis dealt first with "certain problems now facing" higher education in Ohio. Taylor then examined the outlook for and needs of the University within a few years.

The early prospect of greatly increased enrollment, Dr. Bevis began, "calls for preparation and planning, not only on the part of the University but on a state-wide scale." Because of its position in the state's educational system, he added, "the University needs carefully to plan not only its own preparation for the students who will eventually come to it, but to take leadership in the concerted effort which the Ohio colleges and universities as a whole must make." He foresaw that while the University might not be able to provide for all who might come to it, "it is virtually certain that it will be the 'residuary legatee' after our sister institutions have taken all they can."

It was highly important, he continued, "to ascertain how much of the burden may be carried by our sister institutions and how much of it we may have to undertake." Part of the overload, he felt, would have to be shared by the other state-supported universities, but their more limited range of offerings left "a major share of the state schools' burden on our shoulders." The non-state-supported schools could take more students "up to the comfortable limit of their capacities," he observed, but that was all. In all this, he emphasized, it was important to "retain the high degree of good will" the University enjoyed with them.

In working out its own plans, he believed it was "mandatory"

to take into active consideration the other state universities and the non-state-supported schools. He called it highly essential that "we have a pretty clear notion of where we want to go ourselves before we undertake the leadership" required.

The University's major problem, as Taylor saw it, was somehow to provide physical facilities adequate for the student body expected within five or six years. This figure was put at 40,000 where the University never had provided facilities for more than 23,000 regular students. He cited the post-war buildings as mostly "of special type." The great need now was for classrooms for Arts & Sciences departments and for Engineering.

Taylor posed this problem: "The University faces this great dilemma—How shall it prepare for a minimum of 25,000 students; maintain and perhaps desirably extend all its present services; maintain and perhaps extend the amount of its research . . . ; carry on the activities of a great university from the freshman year to the end of the Ph.D. training, with great emphasis upon graduate work?"

Next he described the problem's financial aspects. Current appropriations for capital improvements were around \$2.5 million a year as against anticipated needs of \$100 million. Value of the physical plant had grown from \$23,670,000 in 1938 to \$69 million in 1953. Yet even this increase, he observed, "proved to be disappointingly inadequate."

It was obvious, he continued, that "a new approach" was needed to meet physical plant needs. Citing the issuance of bonds for state highway construction and numerous examples of local bond issues, he commented, "It leads one to conjecture whether the answer to the problem of providing facilities for State-supported higher education does not lie in a constitutional provision which would permit the State to borrow for construction purposes on the various campuses and pay the principal and interest out of its future income." (In the end this was done extensively in the Rhodes administration.)

If such a policy were adopted, Taylor remarked, the Trustees

"could plan for the construction of needed facilities on a broad scale" and there would be "some hope that this University could meet its responsibilities now and in the period not too far ahead. . . . Unless we are to confess failure, it seems quite important that we courageously urge new thinking and a whole new approach to this problem."

He turned next to the great need also for self-liquidating projects besides dormitories—an auditorium, a Little Theatre, an arena for large meetings and suitable for basketball. He noted that the Board had already "assented" to the construction of such items. "The only problem left to be decided," he went on, "is the magnitude of each of the projects and how much of the University's own money will be consumed in their creation."

In the "monumental task" the University faced, he continued, it seemed essential that "first we recognize the total picture as its outlines are now emerging. Secondly, it is desirable that we place an estimate of the dollars needed to produce the physical facilities required by the University for the task ahead. Thirdly, some realization will have to be had as to the method, or methods, of financing such a broad program."

He closed on this prophetic note:

What the University needs is the ability to plan for the construction of a great series of new buildings with the assurance . . . that the funds will be available. This may call for a radical departure from State financing for State-supported higher education. If so, such departure is only called for because the need is great. Certainly, the young people are here—alive. They are increasing in great abundance. They will continue to present themselves in numbers far beyond anything which the University has experienced.

When the saturation point is reached, it should be on the basis of having provided for facilities necessary to do our part. Our role should always be that of a great university at the apex of the educational triangle in the State. It cannot become a great octopus. . . .

To achieve the first of these, and to assume the greatness which belongs to this University, is at this juncture almost an impossible task. To do the latter seems highly injudicious and a fruitless, hopeless

task. Finally, this University must, in the planning of its new construction, establish a whole series of priorities. The students are coming and must be cared for, at least our portion of them. While quality and service are our ultimate goal, quantity must be served in the first phase of our development. *A real program for the Ohio State University must be made at this juncture.*

After consideration of "many of the problems" raised by Bevis and Taylor, the Board adopted a resolution that it was "generally agreed that there will be a tremendous increase in college enrollments and that the first impact of such increase will soon be upon us," that there was "need to re-examine the relationships of private education and public education" with emphasis upon the mounting enrollment problem, and that such increased enrollments would "require more vastly increased financial resources, physical plants and staff." The Board instructed the University's representatives on the Inter-University Council, therefore, to lay "the entire problem" before the Council as soon as possible and that they act "to insure the fullest collaboration and consultation with the Ohio College Association in the working [out] of the problem, in order that the best interests of private education and public education be served."

Vice Presidents Heimberger, Stradley and Taylor gave oral reports at the annual Board meeting September 6-7, 1955 at Gibraltar on the development and status of activities within their jurisdiction. Heimberger touched upon the possible role of the University in the total program of higher education in Ohio, discussed the nature of the "new" University, and reviewed the faculty salary situation. He warned that the critical period of intense competition still lay ahead and must be faced boldly.

He stressed the need for an adequate library, the procurement of costly teaching and research equipment, the need for more travel money and to publish the results of scholarly research. He dealt also with recent trends in teaching, research and service. He emphasized the growth of continuing education and a mounting

trend toward "the kind of basic instruction which, in any field, contributes to the adaptability, originality and future development of the student."

While adequate salaries and physical facilities were important, he emphasized that "understanding and pride in what the University stands for are at least equally essential. Facing a period of intense competition for the best in college and university faculties, this University must give careful attention to the relative importance of the almost countless ventures which comprise its total effort."

Stradley summarized the enrollment picture from 1873 to the present, the contributions of the School of Music to the cultural growth of students outside the classroom and of the speech department to persons with hearing and speech impediments, the growth and development of the campus religious foundations, and housing problems, especially for women students.

The next morning Taylor gave a 6-part financial report. This covered a general financial statement, athletics, the Ohio Union, the dormitories and dining halls, the American Gas & Electric stock option plan (under the Mershon Fund), and investments. Paul Elleman, director of physical plant, also reported on the increasing load which would be placed upon the power plant because of the extensive building program then under way.

So for a decade the University was planning continuously for the future while trying both to anticipate and to meet the needs of each new day. Thanks to the forehandedness of Dr. Bevis and others in central administration, as well as to many on the day-to-day educational firing line, many of these needs were met as they arose or as promptly as possible as the new and better University emerged.

XI

PHYSICAL PLANT EXPANSION

B RICKS, stone and steel do not make a university but they are basic to its continued growth. So is additional land to enable it to meet its rapidly mounting space needs. Down to 1940, The Ohio State University lagged well behind some of its sister Land-Grant universities in respect to its physical plant. This was partly because Ohio up to then had never been notably generous as to the money needs of the University. During the depression of the 'Thirties, when certain other state universities such as Purdue, Michigan State and Minnesota benefited greatly from Federal funds, Ohio State received very little because of a running feud between the Davey (state) and Roosevelt (Federal) administrations.

Up to the time Dr. Bevis came to the campus in February, 1940 the University had received dribbles to enlarge its physical plant. Between 1940 and 1945 because of the war, there was understandably little improvement. But the decade that followed was noteworthy for substantial gains in this area. The official financial reports tell much but not all of the story:

	1940	1945	1956
Buildings	\$13,561,961*	\$14,822,175*	\$50,781,123
Total assets	\$31,310,904	\$34,344,767	\$125,516,500

On the basis of the foregoing, in the last eleven years of the Bevis era the value of campus buildings more than tripled while the University's total assets nearly quadrupled. Nor was this the entire story since the building figures for 1956 did not include the Mershon Auditorium, the Arena, the Field House or the Ohio Stadium. These added, roughly, another \$10 million to the value of the physical plant.

* To nearest dollar; does not include Ohio Stadium

About a dozen new buildings were erected and major additions were made to several older ones between 1945 and 1956. Others, such as Physics, Dentistry, and Law, were built in sections. In a way, the Medical Center, because of its special nature, was a separate venture. The Thompson Memorial Library addition, costing some \$2 million, was also something special.

Basically, the new buildings were of two kinds: academic and service in the broader sense. Of the former, two were for Agriculture—Agricultural Administration and Classroom, 1955, and Vivian Hall, 1951; one for Arts & Sciences—Physics, 1951; three for Engineering—the Antenna Laboratory, 1955, the Broadcasting Building, 1949, Caldwell Laboratory (electrical engineering), 1949; one for Education—originally designated as a classroom building, it was assigned promptly to Music (later Hughes Hall), 1948; one for Law, 1956; and one for Veterinary Medicine (Sisson Hall), 1956.

The Medical Center became a sprawling complex. (As of 1970 its buildings were valued at more than \$40 million.) It included not only a greatly enlarged University Hospital, with satellite units, but the College of Dentistry, the School (later the College) of Optometry, and the College of Pharmacy.

The extensive dormitory building program was just beginning to reach its peak when the Bevis administration ended. In time this encompassed nearly thirty units, plus five commons or separate food facilities. Mostly they were concentrated in three areas—the South Complex, along 11th, Neil and 12th Aves., and the North Complex, northeast of Neil and Woodruff Aves. Hard by the south end of the Ohio Stadium were two 24-story towers. The total dormitory valuation was \$58 million. (Since the dormitory expansion is treated in some detail in the chapter on housing, only passing reference will be made to it here.)

In the broad general service areas, four structures rose to meet compelling and longstanding University needs: the new Ohio Union, 1949; the Field House group, 1956—ultimately St. John Arena, and French Field House; and Mershon Auditorium, fin-

ished in 1957. Each of these will be discussed in some detail in the next chapter.

There were also certain new additions to serve special needs. One was the new Chemical Abstracts Building, 1956, housing a major activity of the American Chemical Society. Long on the campus, this activity grew so rapidly in the postwar years the new building had to be enlarged. It was again outgrown so that the Society began its own complex north of the campus and the building was turned over to the University and became Watts Hall (ceramic engineering). Another acquisition was the purchase in 1954 of the former Rockwell manufacturing plant on Kinnear Rd. for the University Research Foundation at a cost of more than \$1 million.

A giant step forward in terms of badly needed new buildings and facilities began at the October 23, 1946 Board meeting with the adoption of a major capital improvements program as part of the 1947-48 biennium budget requests. The lion's share of the proposed asking, amounting to \$25,249,483, as indicated, was in three groups: nine items from the 1945-46 budget which needed to be reappropriated, along with additional funds to offset cost increases, for a total of \$12,549,483; "prime" new requests, for new library construction, equipment and remodeling of the old library, plus \$700,000 each for roads, walks and tunnels, and for the first half of new power plant equipment, for a total of \$5 million; and fourteen "additional" new items—land, two wings for Arps Hall, west wing for the Botany & Zoology Building, completion of the Brown Hall quadrangle, fourth floor and new wing for Campbell Hall, first half of the new chemical engineering building, two wings for the Commerce Building, first half of the new electrical engineering building, research space, Horticulture & Forestry Building with greenhouse, incinerator, Optometry (University's share), and women's physical education—for a total of \$7 million.

This asking, approved by the Trustees, grew out of a thorough study of the University's most urgent needs. The action was based

also upon a formula worked out by the Inter-University Council. This was figured at the rate of \$1000 per student. In the case of Ohio State, the enrollment was taken as 25,000 so that its share would be \$25 million, or just under the amount to be requested.

To repeat, there was also a "B" list of twelve more "additional items, if further funds are available." These amounted to \$6.4 million mainly for building additions or expansion—Administration, chemistry, civil engineering camp, men's physical education, electrical engineering, physics, power plant, radio and speech (Journalism), science (mathematics), recitation (Fine Arts), and roads, walks and tunnels. The final item, listed as "C," was for \$1.5 million for removal of the Veterinary College to a new site west of the Olentangy.

Building and other physical plant developments moved forward during 1948-49, but as the *Lantern* pointed out editorially in December, 1948, "there is more to a great university than impressive buildings." It went on: "A 'great' university must lead in intellectual progress as well as material progress. And the student . . . must not be lost sight of in the shuffle."

In mid-January students were given a preview of the new Ohio Union. A small-scale model of the project was on display in the chapel. An illustrated talk on the new Union, drew a packed chapel on January 20. There was speculation as to what would be done with the old Union. There was some talk of its being used in the dormitory system. The new music building in February, 1949, was named Hughes Hall in memory of the late Royal D. Hughes, first director of the School of Music. It was formally opened on Alumni Day, June 4.

In March, 1949 the Trustees declared the field house a going project and authorized the Athletic Board to proceed with plans. This major project had long been in the discussion stage and the Athletic Board had accumulated a substantial "kitty" toward its construction. In the end, two structures were built—an arena seating 13,400 and an attached field house.

At the end of the Winter Quarter, 1949 seventy-nine nurses

were moved from Oxley Hall, oldest campus dormitory, to Neil Hall for safety reasons. Oxley was badly in need of modernization. One objection to Neil Hall was that it had no elevators. In this overall connection, the *Lantern* asked editorially, "Just what will it take to bring a realization that 75-year-old University Hall in its way is also a hazard?" This was a moot question for years.

On June 28, 1949 President Bevis appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to protest cuts of nearly \$3.2 million in the appropriations for the five state universities. As the pending "money" bill stood, the University was to get \$22,912,639 for the 1949-50 biennium as against the \$24,590,786 it received in 1947-48. The former, however, contained extra funds to meet the post-war emergency.

Despite the fact that it did not get all the money it hoped for, the University continued to improve its physical plant during the 1949-50 school year. In October, 1949 the former president's house, once known as the Strickler house, which had stood since 1856 at the northwest corner of 15th Ave. and High St., was being razed. It had been used by all five of Ohio State's presidents between 1873 and 1925. By 1957 the new Mershon Auditorium, meeting a long-felt campus need, stood on this site and that of the former Athletic House, once a faculty residence.

The auditorium project was the next major item to emerge from the talking stage in January, 1950 in the over-all building program. It was estimated that such a building would cost \$2 million or more. In the early planning stage Vice President Stradley and Dean of Men Park met with a number of student leaders to get their opinions as to desirable features to include in the new auditorium. The *Lantern* praised the University's "farsighted administration in announcing plans to build an auditorium."

Hod carriers and painters went on strike in April, 1949, affecting the construction of new campus buildings. Administration officials got in touch separately with the contractors and with union representatives. To the former it was emphasized that the University's problem was "sharply differentiated from that of a

private company" and its chief concern was that "the work of education go on without interruption." It was vital, therefore, "that there be no riots or violence."

The University insisted that it had "no concern with how the issues are settled" and would have no part in "the 'negotiations' nor make any suggestions as to terms." It wanted state property to "be a neutral zone," and sought a statement from both sides that until the strike was settled "work on University property is suspended" with pickets to be withdrawn. Both sides agreed, leaving only watchmen on duty. By coincidence the day the agreement went into effect, the strike was settled.

A prolonged coal strike in the fall and winter of 1949-50 affected University operations as well as many others. In mid-October, before cold weather set in, the campus shortage was eased somewhat with word that sixteen carloads of coal were on the way. As of then the University had only a two-week supply on hand, although more was on order. One minor casualty of the moment was the cancellation of three special trains scheduled to bring hundreds of fans for the Northwestern football game.

The labor dispute dragged on into the winter. Late in February, Business Manager Taylor ordered rigid conservation of light, heat and power on the campus to meet the critical coal shortage. Governor Lausche telegraphed President Truman that coal was acutely scarce. To make matters worse a cold wave was forecast, but the United Mine Workers held to their position of "no contract, no work." In time a new contract was agreed upon.

Three Law College alumni appeared at the July 7, 1950 Board meeting to emphasize "the great need of the College of Law for larger and more adequate quarters," i.e., a new building or buildings. They voiced the hope that the Trustees would include such an item in the next budget request "with high priority." The alumni were Homer C. Corry, '15, Clarence D. Laylin, '04, '06, a former Law faculty member, and Philip C. Ebeling, '31.

At times members of the legislature and others questioned the

increased spending by the University. An example of this grew out of an editorial in the Marietta *Daily Times* of February 5, 1952 on the "High Cost of Education," which cited the University as an example. This prompted Vice President Taylor to write a 14-page letter to Harold Oyster, of Marietta, a member of the legislature. Oyster had sent Taylor the newspaper clipping. In refuting some of the statements and inferences in the editorial, Taylor emphasized to Oyster that he had no thought of arguing with the paper but wanted the legislator to have the information for his "own use and knowledge." Taylor felt that the editorial stemmed from a lack of understanding of the University's operations.

Its essence was that the costs of higher education were rising and the private colleges and universities were having a hard time but Ohio State and other state-supported schools "apparently do not need to cut corners in their spending and worry about where the money is coming from as do private institutions." Like other government agencies, it continued, "they plan their improvements and activities and expect a generous and not too inquiring legislature to finance them amply."

Specifically, it cited these "facts": that "the cost of education per pupil there has more than doubled in the last four or five years"; that enrollment was down from 25,403 in the autumn of 1947 to 18,618 in September, 1951, yet maintenance and operational costs were higher; and the faculty was about the same size despite the decreased enrollment.

Taylor conceded that superficially some of these "facts" were true, but that closer examination showed the fallacy of taking them at face value. He broke down the University's expenditures in detail, pointed to the long pre-war appropriation drouth—especially for capital improvements, called attention to the extent to which the University had financed major improvements from other sources, argued that despite the increased outlay it was still behind the Universities of Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota and underscored the fact that it had now become a *state-assisted* rather

than a state-supported university in that of its \$27,573,011 total income for maintenance and operation, only \$10,545,182 was from state support.

Taylor made these other points: that a \$5-million appropriation for the new Medical Center was a separate appropriation that did not help the regular University financially; that marked increases in enrollment in more expensive professional areas such as Medicine and Dentistry and in graduate work helped to explain the higher costs; that the University had had "a red balance"—deficit—in student fees at the start of the post-war period and not only had made this up but as of June 30, 1951 the credit balance in this account was \$1.5 million; that student fees had been raised materially between 1947 and 1952; that the University's maintenance and operating appropriations in each biennium since the war were much below the amounts sought; that building and equipment needs amounting to \$1,342,217 had been met out of University rotary funds, thus adding to the value of the plant and its usefulness; that the new Ohio Union would add another \$4 million to the physical plant at no cost to the state; that in thirteen years the alumni and others had contributed \$3,119,504 to the University through the Development Fund, more than \$2.2 million of it since 1945, of which \$923,000 went for equipment and capital improvements; that of \$657,000 expended for the new cancer clinic, \$300,000 came from the U.S. Public Health Service and \$57,000 from Trustee Charles F. Kettering; that of \$307,000 that went into the new Optometry building, \$107,000 was contributed by Ohio optometrists.

In appraising any operation of the University, Taylor wrote in conclusion, "It will have to be examined in the light of all of the activities" and not by fragments. He called the University "a great service institution: serving all of the professions. "Its needs are great," he emphasized, "only because its services are great." Yet he said the University suffered "greatly" by comparison with the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota, particularly in respect to endowment funds and physical facilities. He called it a

young university "with a long way to go." He also labeled it a "creature of the state, . . . and if we justify the investment which the people have made, it will be because the people support us in no grudging fashion." He closed on this note:

I wonder if we are talking about costs or investment when we speak of expenditures for education. The one sure investment that Ohio can make is in the education of its youth. The Ohio State University does not ask or expect to do it all. We merely ask for the proper support and appreciation for the role in which we have been cast. . . . We are willing to grow as the state wants us to grow, but all that we respectfully ask is that those of you who have the final decisions to make about our future welfare look about you and put the Ohio State University where it belongs—in the company of the great and distinguished universities of the country—many of which are state supported.

In line with the thinking of President Bevis in his "state of the University" statement to the Board at its September 2, 1952 meeting at Gibraltar, the University boldly asked for \$21,062,000 for "Additions and Betterments"—capital improvements—in its appropriation requests for 1953–55. This was with the sanction of the Inter-University Council after "a considerable amount of discussion," Vice President Taylor reported at the January 12, 1953 Board meeting.

Of the total requested, half was for the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. For the former, \$5.5 million was sought, and for the latter \$5 million. Major items in these two areas included \$2 million for an Agriculture administration building, a like amount for a Veterinary basic science unit, and \$3 million for the first section of a Veterinary clinical unit.

The proposed program included additions to existing buildings as well as other new structures. The further breakdown was: Agriculture, eight items, \$3.8 million; Arts & Sciences, one, \$750,000; Education, one, \$750,000; Engineering, two, \$1.61 million; Law, \$1.5 million; Medicine, two, \$3 million; R.O.T.C. \$500,000; power plant for Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, \$300,000; lands, \$100,000. Total new buildings, \$19,460,000. For capital equipment

and power plant equipment \$550,000 was asked, and for other capital outlay—roads, walks, tunnels, etc.—\$952,000.

“While it is not certain,” Taylor explained, “that any such amount as \$21,000,000 can be appropriated to the University for capital purposes during the next biennium, the allocation suggested gives a reasonable expression of the scope of the University’s needs at this time. . . .”

Because of illness, President Bevis was in Florida at the time of the February 9, 1953 Board meeting. In his absence, Vice President Taylor reported that under the principles adopted by the Inter-University Council, the University had submitted an operating budget request for the next biennium totalling \$37,320,074. The state finance director had informed the University, however, that the recommendation to the legislature for it would be \$33,525,993. Up to that point no word had been received as to the \$21,620,000 request for capital items. “It seems unlikely,” Taylor commented, “that any large amount will be recommended for the Ohio State University.”

In the end, the legislature voted \$4,317,500 to the University for “Additions and Betterments” for 1953–55. Taylor reported on this action at the May 11, 1953 Board meeting. The Trustees made this allocation of the funds: lands, \$17,500; Veterinary Medicine basic science unit, \$1.5 million; first section of Agriculture administration and classroom building, \$1.25 million; first section of Law classroom building, \$750,000; classroom facilities, Medicine, \$500,000; rehabilitation of present buildings, \$300,000.

Growing out of Board action taken May 12, 1952, Vice President Taylor had reported to the Trustees on September 2, 1952 that an insurance binder for \$3.5 million had been placed on the new Ohio Union. This was for fire and extended coverage, including vandalism, malicious mischief and business interruption. As a result of further study, Taylor told the Board on June 8, 1953 that a binder for \$4,204,000 had been taken on these income-producing buildings: Baker Hall, Mack-Canfield Halls, the refec-

tory, Oxley Hall, and Neil Hall. This was an increase of about 60 per cent over the earlier coverage.

Major steps toward a large scale building program were taken at the September 7, 1954 annual meeting of the Trustees at Gibraltar. Five items were on the list, as follows: approval of plans for Mershon Auditorium, to cost about \$2.5 million; a rendering for a new 11-story women's dormitory; preparation "with all urgency and speed" of plans for four 11-story men's dormitories; approval of plans for a studio building for WOSU-TV; also for a two-story antenna laboratory building just west of the recently acquired Rockwell Plant.

The auditorium was to be built with money from a revolving fund and the loan on this was to be repaid out of part of the income from the Mershon bequest of more than \$7 million. The structure was to seat 3200 and was to be built so that in time a little theater could be constructed on its west side.

The new high rise women's dormitory was to be on W. 11th Ave. and Vice President Taylor told the Board the same style of design could be used for the men's dormitories which were to be farther east on 11th Ave. The latter were to house a total of from 1300 to 1500 men as against 325 for the new women's dormitory. All five new dormitories were to be self-liquidating.

The new TV station was to be erected on North Star Rd. just north of W. Lane Ave. The antenna tower was already completed. The new antenna laboratory on Kinnear Rd, was to house facilities until then located in Quonset huts on the campus. Both structures were to be of concrete block construction with the antenna laboratory faced with tan brick.

At the same meeting the Board approved an Athletic Board recommendation that the new arena be named in honor of Lynn W. St. John, athletic director and head of physical education from 1913 until his retirement in 1947. He died September 30, 1950.

In the summer and early fall of 1954 the Trustees approved plans for two structures. The first of these, in July, was a new

building for Chemical Abstracts. Half of its cost was to be borne by the University and half by Chemical Abstracts. The structure finally cost more than \$550,000 and was outgrown in less than ten years. Chemical Abstracts, as indicated, in time began a multi-million dollar complex south of Dodridge St. By agreement the University took over its former building, paying Chemical Abstracts a substantial sum, and before long converted the building for ceramic engineering. The final cost was more than \$1,275,000.

By the fall of 1954, as noted, there was a surge of physical plant expansion, much of it self-financed. "I think the Trustees and the administration," Vice President Taylor commented, "have demonstrated that we are doing all we can to help ourselves." Still badly needed were more classrooms and a larger faculty but these would probably have to come from increased state appropriations. The July *Alumni Monthly* spelled out a building program, much of it "immediate," calling for a total outlay of some \$88 million, an amount undreamed of even a decade earlier.

In January, 1955 other major building steps were authorized. One was to approve plans for a \$500,000 north wing for University Hospital. This was to be used for cancer patients and related research. Similar action was taken on two major additions to the new agriculture and veterinary campus west of the Olentangy. These were for a classroom and administration building and for a basic science building for Veterinary Medicine. The total cost was in excess of \$2 million.

In February, the Trustees approved plans for the first section of a new Law building. This was to be near 11th Ave. and High St. on a site once occupied by the University-owned home of Prof. N. S. Townshend, of the original faculty. The new structure was to replace Page Hall, long since outgrown and outmoded. The other major item concerned a new dormitory for women, the first of several 11-story units. Initial cost of the Law building was put at \$750,000.

A related item of some importance was the clearing of the site for Mershon Auditorium at 15th Ave. and High St. Construction

of St. John Arena was well under way by this time. The structure was so large that under certain climatic conditions rain could be produced inside its top. On January 10, 1955 a construction worker there fell 90 feet to his death from the steel work.

Low bids on three new major buildings were recommended for approval at the March 14, 1955 Board meeting. Two were on the expanding west campus and the other in the Medical Center. Individual items in the bids were found to be over the estimates but the combined bids in each case were lower than estimated. The three were: diagnostic x-ray and classroom facilities, Medicine; first section, administration-classroom building, Agriculture; and basic science building, Veterinary Medicine. The Trustees agreed.

Other major and special building items, because of their particular nature or function, are dealt with separately in the next chapter. These include the new Union, the Field House group—St. John Arena and French Field House—Mershon Auditorium, and others. Since the establishment and development of the Medical Center are treated at length in Volume II of the College of Medicine history (1934-1958), they are discussed only briefly in what follows.

Land Purchases

After World War II, meanwhile, the University began to acquire more land, both for current and future needs. This activity was stepped up greatly later. Between 1940 and 1956 the University increased its land holdings from 1395 to 2555 acres. All but 30 acres of this was purchased.

Vice President Taylor discussed the matter of land purchases at the February 14, 1949 Board meeting. The minutes, without giving details, merely said that he indicated three areas that might be purchased at the time "at a cost within the available appropriations." Taylor was authorized "to secure options, if possible, on the three tracts indicated" and to report back to the Board.

An effort was made in the spring of 1950 to have the Alwood tract of 25 acres, along the west side of Olentangy River Rd. and

north of Kinnear Rd., rezoned for light manufacturing purposes. The University opposed this before the Rural Zoning Commission.

The Alwood family had sought the rezoning since this would yield a higher price. Dr. Bevis contended that the University had "a vital interest" in the location. A broker indicated he had a client interested in erecting a multiple-unit housing project on the site. President Bevis said the University was interested also and would buy it "if it could get it on the proper basis."

He told the Board at its June 10, 1950 meeting of a conference with the Alwoods' broker. They were described as not being averse to selling the ground to the University, retaining 8 acres with the residence and greenhouses. But the suggested price on the remainder was not less than \$10,000 an acre.

Dean Leo Rummell (Agriculture) had been asked to consult department heads in that college and to make recommendations. His report was to the effect that the purchase was a matter for decision by the President's office alone and that at the suggested price it could not be considered for farm purposes; that Dean Walter Krill (Veterinary Medicine) reiterated a previous opinion that it was an ideal site for that College in the University's master plan and should be given priority; but Agriculture believed that if the University could not buy the land at a figure within its means, far more farm acreage could be acquired near Ackerman Rd. that would be "worth as much per acre" and would fit into the future development of the College of Agriculture "even better than the Alwood property." The Board authorized Dr. Bevis to enter into negotiations to acquire the tract, along with an old brick church at Lane Ave. and Kenny Rd.

At the July 7, 1950 Board meeting Vice President Taylor reported a written offer to sell the Alwood property for \$280,000. There was a proviso that if the University bought it the Alwoods could use the chattels and buildings thereon for a year. The Trustees authorized "the proper University authorities" to ask the State Board of Control to permit the purchase.

That board did so on August 28, 1950. It agreed further to a

transfer of \$105,200 from rotary funds to make up the necessary \$280,000 purchase price. Taylor told the Board at its December 18, 1950 meeting that the purchase of the Alwood tract had been completed.

On the whole, the University was forehanded in providing for the enlargement and expansion of Don Scott Field. On one or two occasions the increased acreage there went hand in hand initially with College of Agriculture needs. At the October 19, 1953 Board meeting Vice President Taylor reported the College desired to obtain three tracts on the east side of the airport totaling 165 acres. One of 22 acres was wanted for a swine feeding research station until the airport needed it. The price for the three tracts was about \$108,000 but the available state appropriation was only \$17,500. It was recommended, therefore, that the Trustees allot for the purpose not more than \$100,000 from general University funds and that Taylor negotiate for the tracts "at the best possible price."

At the November 9 Board meeting Taylor reported that the largest tract, known as the Gabel property, and consisting of 87.2 acres, could be bought for \$43,600. A request to release the necessary funds had been made to the State Controlling Board. Part of it involved the transfer of funds. Again it was stressed that the purpose was to satisfy a need of the College of Agriculture and "for future expansion of the airport."

Impending acquisition of another 57.78 acres, known as the Lane tract, was reported at the December 14, 1953 Board meeting. The State Controlling Board had transferred the necessary \$53,000 for the purpose.

Steps to share the University airport (Don Scott Field) with other state agencies were taken in the fall of 1955. At their September 6, 1955 meeting the Trustees authorized the Ohio Aviation Board to erect buildings there at a cost of \$150,000 provided by the General Assembly. Such buildings were to serve as a hangar for aircraft of the State Highway Department, the Ohio Highway Patrol, the State Forestry Department, and the Ohio Aviation

Board. Two other facilities were a maintenance shop and an annex to the hangar to serve as administrative offices for the Ohio Aviation Board.

At the July 11, 1955 Board meeting Vice President Taylor reported a proposal to acquire a 3-acre tract on the south side of Lane Ave, west of Kenny Rd., known as the Truxall property. This was the last remaining tract within University boundaries and was needed to "square off" its holdings and to prevent development of the tract for residential purposes. Its purchase was approved, subject to the release of the necessary funds. Authority to buy the land for \$20,000, made possible by a transfer of funds, was given October 10, 1955 by the Trustees.

Proposals to acquire three more parcels of land near Don Scott Field were brought before the Board at its March 12, 1956 meeting. They totaled 174 acres "more or less" as follows: Cordelia Smith tract, 63 acres, at \$1000 an acre; Hoover tract of 11 acres, on Case Rd., for \$12,000; and Trees tract, of 101 acres, at \$1500 an acre. Vice President Taylor was authorized to negotiate for their purchase.

Still more land was added to the University "estate" by three purchases approved at the May 14, 1956 Board meeting. Two were for acreage and the other involved the purchase of thirty-nine lots in what was known as R. P. Woodruff's College Addition, in the vicinity of Lane, Frambes and Woodruff Aves. The two tracts were of 21 acres each and were priced at \$1500 an acre.

First was the Lane Tract adjoining the southwest corner of Don Scott Field and the Gabel Tract referred to earlier. It was described as "an important addition to the Airport property and farm." The other was the Quelette Tract lying along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and immediately east of the Trees tract which the University was in process of buying. It, too, was called "an important addition to the farm" and would give future access to the railroad. Funds for these two tracts were transferred from general University funds.

Combined gross cost of the lots, which were in the city,

came to \$460,124 or \$12,300 a lot. This purchase was made possible in part by transfer of general University funds and by funds for lands appropriated by the legislature.

Assignment of land northeast of Kinnear Rd. and North Star Rd. to the State Highway Testing Laboratory to erect a new building was granted May 14, 1956, by the Trustees. The laboratory had outgrown that part of the Engineering Experiment Station built with highway funds and which it had occupied for some years. Vice President Taylor pointed out that this was in a congested campus area unsuitable for expansion.

The possibility of the University acquiring part of what had been the Scioto Ordnance Plant near Marion, first broached in 1949, came up again in mid-1955. At the July 11, 1955 Board meeting Dr. Bevis reported that he and other University officials, as directed, had again visited the site. He said they found only part of the earlier acreage available and this was "probably the least desirable of all the original tract." It could be used only for health or educational purposes and the government could take it back in event of an emergency. The Board instructed him "to drop further negotiations."

Another lands item had to do with Mt. Logan, north of Chillicothe, where the great seal of Ohio had its origin. In World War I, Mt. Logan was the site of the rifle range for the Eighty-Third Division, National Army. The site, still owned by the U.S. government, had been conveyed to the state in 1949 for use for wildlife conservation. This had not worked out so that by the summer of 1953 the land, totalling 162.593 acres, was under lease for farming.

Vice President Taylor reported to the Trustees September 8, 1953 that the land was available to the University at "100 per cent discount," i.e., free, if it would use the property as part of one of its "recognized educational programs." President Bevis and Taylor were authorized to inspect the property and to report their findings and recommendations at the next Board meeting. No further mention of this appeared in the minutes.

XII

THE NEW UNION, FIELD HOUSE GROUP, AND AUDITORIUM

A PART from the upsurge in general campus building, the post-war years produced long-needed major special facilities. Chief among these were the new Ohio Union, the Field House Group—an arena and field house—, Mershon Auditorium, and the Medical Center. Each of these will be dealt with here at some length, although the emergence of the Medical Center has been described in detail in Volume II, *College of Medicine History* (1961).*

Other important items, as indicated, were part of this picture—the massive 13-story addition to the library, the Research Building, purchase of the Rockwell manufacturing plant to house the University Research Foundation and related activities, the joint operation, with Ohio Wesleyan University, of the Perkins Observatory at Stratford, the Chemical Abstracts Building, and the gift of the Julius F. Stone home in Santa Monica, Calif. On the other side were the demolition of the old president's house and the onetime Athletic House at 15th and 16th Aves. and High St. to make way for the auditorium, and the destruction of sundry Quonset huts that had been used “temporarily” for classroom and other campus purposes.

The New Union

It was five years from the time the idea of a new Union was reactivated in the fall of 1946 until the new structure was formally dedicated November 17, 1951. In the interim student opinion supporting a special Union fee was mustered, the Trustees approved this move, then declared the project a “going concern,”

* cf. its Ch. XXIV.

construction bids were accepted, and the actual building got under way.

The Board of Overseers had named Frederick Stecker, '33, as manager of the Union effective July 1, 1946. Before serving in the Navy in World War II, he had been on the staff of the dean of men. He succeeded Edward S. "Beanie" Drake, longtime friend of students, who was manager for thirty-three years. Drake had reached the mandatory retirement age.

The undertaking called for time, effort and careful planning. Sources of funds had to be found. To get the best possible building to meet student needs, two things were done. One was to visit other university campuses with outstanding unions. Another was to canvass student opinion as to what they would like in the new facility.

One of the most popular items sought was a rathskeller, where beer might be sold. This was brought out, to anticipate, by a questionnaire circulated on the campus in November and December, 1947. In all, fifty-two items were brought to the Union committee's attention. The proposed rathskeller item was No. 37, President Bevis reported at the February 9, 1948 Board meeting. "A proportionately large number of replies indicated a student desire for this facility," he added. But when word of this desire got out, the administration received many letters, he said, protesting against the inclusion of a rathskeller or the sale of intoxicating liquor in the Union. The Trustees voted unanimously that "alcoholic beverages shall not be dispensed on the University campus."

The proposal for a new Union began to shape up by the end of the Autumn Quarter, 1946. Early in December Dr. Bevis, Vice President Stradley and Business Manager Taylor met with the Union Board of Overseers. Taylor disclosed plans to finance the undertaking. Petitions were to be circulated in the Winter Quarter asking the Trustees to approve an increase of \$5 in the student activities fee for the new Union. In a front page editorial, the *Lantern* declared that the "success of the plan depends on only one thing—student response."

When campaign time came in mid-January the goal was to collect 15,000 signatures on the petitions. In three days nearly 14,000 names were obtained and the petitions were presented to Vice President Stradley on February 13. Dr. Bevis said he was greatly pleased.

At the March 3, 1947 Trustees' meeting five students presented the petitions with the signatures of 14,235 students. Representing the Student Committee for a New Ohio Union, they were Virginia M. Turner, Sue Finnerty, George Gell, David Cook and William Reynolds. The petition read:

We, the students of Ohio State University, realizing the inadequacies of the present Ohio Union, respectfully petition The Board of Trustees to take action to secure a New Union Building (Student center for both men and women) at the earliest possible time. We realize that other needs of the University will necessitate that it be a self-liquidating project, and to accomplish this end, we request an increase in the General Student Activities fee, not to exceed \$5.00 per Quarter.

Trustee James F. Lincoln, acting Board chairman, received the petitions and commended the committee "on the very excellent work which it has done." Other action followed shortly to implement the petition. For a time there was some opposition on the part of professional students to paying the fee on the ground that they were no longer undergraduates and would probably not use the new Union but in the end no exceptions were made.

The use of accumulated Federal funds paid to the University at the rate of \$45 per quarter for each veteran made it possible to get an early start on the new Union. With the approval of the state finance director to "borrow" from this fund, the Trustees declared the new Union "a going project" at their June 30, 1947 meeting.

They took four steps to implement this action: they instructed the cabinet to recommend a suitable site; they designated the cabinet as "the Steering Committee for the project," with the help of an advisory committee to be named by the president; they

agreed that outside architectural help be obtained for the project; and that the special Union Building fee of \$5 a quarter, as petitioned for earlier by students, be established as of the Autumn Quarter, 1947.

About \$150,000 remained in current Student Activity fee payments as of June 30, 1947, with a similar amount available by the end of fiscal 1948. This could be used for the new Union also. It was estimated that the added \$5 per quarter would produce an additional \$560,000 during the remainder of the biennium, making a total of \$860,000 in student "contributions" by December 31, 1948 toward the new building.

Payments for veterans by the Federal government had been put into a Federal Rotary Fund for use as a revolving fund. The State finance director had agreed that "such revenues were not to be included as additions to the estimate of fees in the biennial budget request." He had indicated that he "would look with favor on the use of this money for the construction of self-liquidating projects" and would so report to the Board of Control.

It was recommended, therefore, that "so much of these so-called Federal Veterans funds as may be necessary and as may be profitably employed for the construction of an adequate Union Building be so appropriated. Further, that the money so loaned for this purpose be repaid to the Federal Rotary Fund from receipts from the Union Building fee from quarter to quarter." These recommendations were approved.

Base bids for the construction of the new Union, opened May 12, 1949, totaled only \$2,929,768 as against the architects' estimate of \$4,237,500. Including "desired additive alternates," the total of base bids was \$3,323,606. The Trustees approved the award of the contracts accordingly June 10, 1949 upon recommendation of Vice President Taylor and the cabinet.

To underwrite the cost, transfer of rotary funds was authorized as follows: Ohio Union building fee (student), \$650,606; student activities, old Union, \$370,000; student activities reserve, \$25,000; Veterans Administration, \$185,000; University Bookstore surplus,

\$125,000; and Veterans Administration incidental fee "pool" fund, \$1,968,000.

In retrospect, how far the status of women on the campus had improved in thirty-five years was shown in the Ohio Union annual report for 1945, presented at the January 15, 1946 Faculty Council meeting. The old Union was opened in May, 1911 "as a men's union," the report began. "Women were allowed in the building only for the purpose of attending meetings of organizations composed of both sexes," it continued. "There was even a house rule which prohibited them from eating in the Ohio Union dining room 'except when accompanied by a member.' This rule was canceled September 1, 1914." From then until February, 1945 women could go to offices in the building, attend meetings there and to the dining rooms "but not to the lounge."

From the start the new Union was planned to be coeducational. Pomerene Hall, after its completion in 1923, was used mostly by women students. But during World War II, as indicated, it was utilized for U.S.O. and other activities involving men.

When the new Union was a-building, a standing committee of the Board of Overseers was created in December, 1948 to gather and summarize information as to Union organizations on other campuses. Vice President Stradley made a progress report on this at the April 17, 1950 Trustees' meeting. As of then the idea was to have two organizations "charged with administrative responsibilities in the new Ohio Union," but this never came about.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Overseers that body was increased from seven to ten members, by the Trustees at their April 14, 1952 meeting. Five members were to be elected by the student body and five by the Board of Overseers "on the basis of merit." But the number of women students on the Union board was to be approximately in the same ratio as the enrollment of women and men on the campus.

First facility in the new Union to be used were the bowling alleys. This occurred with the start of the Autumn Quarter, 1951.

The Union was formally dedicated November 17, as noted, with a program in the ballroom. Dr. Bevis presided and the speakers included Board Chairman Dargusch, Vice Presidents Stradley and Taylor, Director Stecker, and students. All of the 20,000 graduates since 1947 were invited, but relatively few came. A special guest was Aaron B. Cohn, '10, who had played a major role in making the first Union a reality in 1910. The new Ohio Union ultimately cost \$4,450,000.

Statistics on it are impressive. Its dimensions are about 400 by 200 feet, with 203,000 square feet of floor space and 3,092,000 cubic feet. The east and west ball rooms on the north side have a combined capacity for banquets of 1240 persons, for meetings 1500, and for dances up to 4000. The cafeteria can accommodate 1000, with a Terrace dining room on the second floor. Other facilities include the Franklin room, a conference theater, a memorial room, library, music room, four lounges, and the Buckeye and Ohio Suites, with nine and seven rooms, respectively, which can be used singly or in combination. On the top floor are offices housing more than a score of student organizations.

As of 1970, replacement cost of the Union was put at \$10 million. Open 16 hours a day, it was estimated that 2,300,000 persons used it in a year, that it accommodated 4600 special events annually, served an average of 3500 meals daily, and its annual food sales exceeded \$1 million. Movies were shown on Wednesday and Friday nights. In the course of a year it handled 3171 meetings with a combined attendance of 190,000, as well as 1150 private parties and seventy-eight dances.

Six limestone panels, costing \$116,000, adorned the east and north exterior walls of the ballroom wing of the new Union. They were the work of sculptor Marshall Fredericks. At its February 13, 1950 meeting Vice President Taylor told the Trustees that "The prominence of the building as an important unit in the University's building program, and its peculiar significance as a student contribution to the general University welfare are sufficient

reasons to justify its embellishment" by panels. He described Fredericks as one who had "established an enviable reputation for himself among his fellow artists."

Soon after its opening questions were raised as to the use of the Union. One had to do with Sunday meetings there. The Council of Fraternity Presidents sought permission to hold such meetings but was turned down. One reason given was that "proper janitorial service was not available," and another that it was contrary to policy. Before long, however, the *Lantern* reported that Sunday meetings in the Union would be permitted but that they would be discouraged because of not enough janitorial services.

From time to time operation of the Union was criticized, especially for what some students regarded as too much use of the building by non-students. This kind of criticism went on at intervals for some years. Early in May, 1952 the *Lantern* wanted to know editorially "For whom was the Union built?" Another complaint was that meetings of the Union's Board of Overseers were closed to *Lantern* reporters, yet a reporter for a downtown newspaper was admitted. The *Lantern* recommended that the Student Senate "look into these important matters," adding that "it would be interesting to know the operating costs and incoming receipts of OUR building."

Director Stecker shortly explained to the Student Senate the use of the Union by visitors. He pointed out that the University had advanced the funds necessary for its construction, had donated the site, and had paid for the necessary tunnel and sewer lines as well as for the utilities. Such "outside" users, he noted, included alumni, parents of students, and friends of the University (contributors to the Development Fund). Members of the Union staff, he added, had been quietly evicting others.

At an early morning hour a few days later vandals shot holes in windows of the Union cafeteria. Damage was estimated at \$520, with no insurance. Early in July the weakened windows collapsed in a heavy storm.

Dean of Men Park died April 19, 1952 after a long illness. He

had been a major figure on the campus from 1920. Since the new Union was under construction, soon after his death it was suggested that the building or some part of it be named in his memory. There was a proposal also that a memorial chapel be erected on the campus in his name. At the Trustees' June 23, 1952 meeting, Dr. Bevis suggested that the small chapel in the new Union be named the "Joseph A. Park Chapel," with a suitable bronze plaque or medallion to mark it. The Board approved this.

New uses were found for the old Union whose name was changed to Student Services Building. At the March 8, 1954 meeting the Trustees approved further plans for remodeling the old Union. The first stage provided the Student Health Service which moved from Baker Hall. The cost of this remodeling came to about \$150,000.

Further changes would accommodate six other student personnel agencies, all but one of them currently located elsewhere. These were the Occupational Opportunities Service, the Fraternity Managers' Association, the Student Financial Aids office, the Coordinator of Religious Activities, and the campus Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (The Y.M.C.A. was already in the building.)

The Field House Group and Mershon Auditorium

For years two of the most pressing University needs were for a modern auditorium and a field house or other facility to accommodate indoor athletics. They are treated here together because, while they serve different purposes, they actually complement each other and were finally completed and dedicated about the same time.

The auditorium became a reality in 1956 and was named Mershon Auditorium in memory of the distinguished engineer and inventor who left his multi-million dollar estate to the University in 1952. Cost of the structure, in fact, was eventually met out of the proceeds of the Mershon endowment, a development of which Mershon himself certainly never dreamed.

The field house project went through several stages. One con-

cept was for a single building to house indoor athletic activities. Then the thinking went in three directions: a field house, an arena, and a baseball "shed." Finally two structures emerged, an arena and a field house.

The auditorium project was slow in actually getting under way. The Trustees on October 18, 1949 approved the hiring of a Toledo architectural firm to begin work on preliminary plans for the building. At that point "the target amount" for the project was set at \$2.5 million. At the September Board meeting Vice President Taylor recommended that it be declared "a going project."

Matters moved slowly as to both the auditorium and the field house. Taylor told the Trustees at their June 10, 1950 meeting that the University Architect's Office was studying athletic department needs "for indoor practice space" as well as "the need for a proper place for playing basketball." It was also "preparing a model of a building which would house all of them." It was pointed out that the structure "could be built in part and would be expansible." Athletic officials and coaches were being consulted and the results of the intensive study of the over-all problem were promised to the Board "at an early date." The next step would be to make working drawings of the first part built.

The auditorium project, meanwhile, was stymied and no architectural work had been done on it despite the October, 1949 Board action. This was because, as Taylor explained, "The Director of Public Works has consistently refused to permit the execution of architectural contracts, even for the development of preliminary drawings, without a certification . . . that the entire amount of funds necessary to do the job was in hand." This, he added, was "contrary to our hopes."

At this point also he made a significant statement. This was to the effect that "The Auditorium, in our opinion, when built should complement the Field House and in no sense duplicate the facilities which will be included in the latter structure." He foresaw correctly that large meetings, such as indoor commence-

ments, "would be assigned to the Field House because of the greater seating capacity there. Concerts and lectures would be held in the Auditorium." Time proved him correct in this.

It developed that fall that the Director of Public Works was willing to release less than the \$25,000 requested for preliminary architectural services on the auditorium. Dr. Bevis reported this to the Board November 20, 1950. He had also told the Director that "the University had in hand a portion of the estimated cost of an Auditorium . . ."

Another obstruction was a recent order by the National Production Authority, Dr. Bevis added, "suspending the construction of a number of types of buildings including specifically field houses." He thought it possible that part of the field house and arena might be approved as a "drill hall" or something similar. But it was plain, he continued, that "so long as this order stands the building of the field house as originally projected will be impossible."

He and Taylor agreed that "we could well afford to devote a larger portion of our available resources to the completion of an Auditorium." He had reported accordingly to the Director of Public Works that sufficient funds were now in hand and the director then agreed to release the \$25,000 for architectural services. Bevis added that "we are proceeding to effect the necessary arrangements" with the Toledo architects. But the matter still went slowly and test borings on the auditorium site were not authorized until December, 1953. The general contract for the structure was not finally let until February 3, 1955.

In June, 1950 when the field house group and the auditorium were still in the planning and talking stage, Vice President Taylor, as noted, emphasized to the Trustees that when the latter was built it should complement the former "and in no sense duplicate the facilities" of the other structure. At the time the Architect's office was preparing a model of a building to house indoor sports. Then came discussion of three units in the field house group. In all, as ideas and conditions changed and as new factors developed

to alter the earlier concepts, five different sets of plans were made for the group. In the end, it emerged as an arena, seating 13,497 with an attached field house. As Taylor had foreseen, the arena was used for basketball as well as for indoor commencements and other large meetings such as the inauguration of President Novice G. Fawcett on the morning of April 29, 1957. That afternoon, Mershon Auditorium, seating 3100, was formally dedicated also.

By a coincidence the three structures were completed about the same time. Appropriately, the two athletic structures were named, respectively, the St. John Arena and the French Field House. The two men, the one as athletic director and coach, and the other as chairman of the Athletic Board and, from 1912 until his death in 1944, as Big Ten faculty representative, had worked well together to shape Ohio State's athletic destinies. The arena and field house were dedicated February 25, 1957.

As finally built, the arena and field house are connected. The former is 100 feet high and measures 285 by 263 feet on the ground. The field house, similarly, is 52 feet high and 201 feet wide by 407 feet long. It has a dirt floor with a running track eight laps to the mile. Its seating capacity is normally 1500 but can be expanded to 3500. Their combined book value, as of 1969, was just under \$5.2 million. A "kitty" of about \$1.5 million was available as a starter. The remaining debt was being retired out of athletic receipts, chiefly football profits.

In mid-January, 1953 Vice President Taylor finally announced plans to build a new auditorium. This was the first official word on what was to become Mershon Auditorium. It was to be located at 15th Ave. and High St. Taylor said the new structure might be built "with possibly some theater facilities." The *Lantern*, in commenting on the development, said "We'd like to eliminate the 'possibly.'"

Bids on the auditorium were opened December 21, 1954 and were reported at the January 10, 1955 Board meeting. Except for the general contract the low bids were under the architect's estimates. Total for the four major bids, whose acceptance was rec-

ommended,—general contract, plumbing, heating, and electrical—was \$2,469,870 as against the estimate of \$2,599,573. The Board approved the cabinet's recommendation that the State Controlling Board be asked for permission to award the general contract despite its being \$18,427 over the architect-engineer's estimate.

From the time of its completion, Mershon Auditorium was a University show place. As of the day it was first used, April 29, 1957, it had cost \$2,804,000. It has 3072 seats, 1495 on the main floor and 1577 in the balcony.

Other data: its stage is 40 feet deep and 100 feet wide backstage. The proscenium is 55 feet wide and 25 feet high. The stage can accommodate a single speaker or a grand opera performance. The orchestra lift is in three sections, 64 by 15 feet. There are ten dressing rooms, an orchestra room, and two rehearsal rooms, plus costume and scenery storage space.

The entire building is air conditioned and the air is filtered continuously. It also has special acoustical facilities. Other special equipment permits television broadcasting or reception, and special lighting and public address systems. Its 3-manual pipe organ cost \$75,000. Adjacent parking areas have a capacity of 420 cars.

The Medical Center

The College of Medicine took what, up to that time, was its greatest leap forward in the 1945-46 biennium when, as noted, it got a \$5 million appropriation from the legislature for a start on a new medical center. Dr. Russel G. Means, '17, '19, of the medical faculty, was largely responsible for the favorable action in getting the appropriation through as a special item. Rising construction costs were such, however, that the amount was inadequate and two years later a supplementary appropriation was voted.

This was still only the beginning for in the next two decades further appropriations for various aspects of the Medical Center amounted to tens of millions more. As of April, 1971 the book value was \$41.6 million, with \$15 million more imminent. Since that story, as noted, has been told in detail in the College of Medi-

cine histories, particularly Volume II, only some of the high spots are dealt with here.

The Trustees met in special session May 17, 1947 to consider plans for the proposed "Ohio Medical Center." Five Board members attended as did Deans Charles A. Doan (Medicine) and Wendell Postle (Dentistry) "upon request."

Dr. Bevis read to the Board extracts from the minutes of the steering committee, the medical and dental faculty committees, and of the Board itself as "to the step by step development of the plans as prepared" by outside architects. In a detailed statement as to the building facilities needed for the "desired" Medical Center, Dean Doan emphasized that the great increase in building costs since the plans were begun in 1944-45 "indicated the need of additional appropriation of \$3,000,000 at this time." Dean Postle made a statement as to the dental wing.

After "thorough" discussion, the Board adopted this resolution:

this Board considers it essential to the construction of the Medical Center that a present additional appropriation of \$3,000,000 be asked from the Ohio Legislature and that request for such additional appropriation be fully supported.

Ground was broken for the new Medical Center May 13, 1948. Although this signaled a great advance in campus medical facilities, it was still only a start. Out of this substantial beginning the following emerged: a new 600-bed, 11-story University Hospital, a new building for the College of Dentistry—augmented within a few years by a major addition—a psychiatric hospital, a tuberculosis hospital (both of which were operated initially by the State Welfare and Health Departments, respectively, but were taken over finally by the University), a \$500,000 cancer wing addition to University Hospital, and in time a new building for medical research (Wiseman Hall), a rehabilitation facility (Dodd Hall), and other units.

In 1947 the legislature made provision for the two major facilities which, as indicated, became part of the Medical Center. It

voted \$1.2 million for the Receiving Hospital for mental patients and \$2 million to the State Health Department for the Ohio Tuberculosis Hospital. Another unit added in 1949 was the Optometry Building, for which \$100,000 was given by Ohio optometrists. The College of Dentistry took over its new quarters in 1951, releasing space in Hamilton Hall for other purposes.

The 98th General Assembly voted \$1 million to equip the new hospital and dental clinic, with another \$500,000 to remodel Hamilton Hall and the old University Hospital. In 1951 a grant of \$300,000 from the U.S. Public Health Service was matched by the state, plus \$57,000 from Trustee Charles F. Kettering, for the basic (cancer) section of the north hospital wing. Bids on this were over the appropriation and the gift from Kettering made up the difference. The 101st General Assembly voted \$3 million for the completion of the wing, but costs had again risen so much that this was inadequate. The 103rd General Assembly granted \$797,000 more which was augmented by funds from the U.S.P.H. for research facilities.

The Medical Center was one of several new campus facilities formally dedicated in the spring of 1951. Its dedication, in fact, extended over four days, May 14 to 17. Its role, it was emphasized, was three-fold: teaching, research, and healing. At the moment the Center consisted of four new buildings: University Hospital, the Dental building, the Tuberculosis Hospital (300 beds), and the Columbus Receiving Hospital (140 beds) for mental patients. President Raymond B. Allen, of the University of Washington, was the main speaker at the exercises.

Separate exercises for the Tuberculosis Hospital were held June 14, 1951, and for the Receiving Hospital December 5, 1951. The Columbus Cancer Clinic, long affiliated with the College of Medicine, had been moved to the hospital's cancer research wing. This facility was dedicated May 8-9, 1953. One unit of the wing was designed and built especially for radiation therapy and research.

To go back, greatly increased operating costs in the post-war

period had their effects upon both University Hospital and St. Francis Hospital. By the spring of 1947 Business Manager Taylor informed the Trustees that "due to greatly increased costs and additional services required" the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis were unable to carry on their services at St. Francis Hospital, the downtown clinic staffed by the University, under the conditions of the joint agreement in force since 1940. The Board approved budgetary adjustments amounting to \$10,500 for the three months ending June 30 and recommended that Taylor, with the advice of the Attorney General, negotiate a revision of the 1940 indenture with the Sisters.

An agreement under which medical students, interns and residents in Medicine would have the use of Children's Hospital facilities was authorized by the Trustees at their June 23, 1952 meeting. This was on the recommendation of Vice President Taylor and Dean Doan. The purpose was the training of students and others "in all phases of Pediatrics." The agreement was for one year.

At the same time the Board approved an amendment to the lease on St. Francis Hospital, downtown, for another year. Under the extension the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis agreed to maintain 104 clinical beds for teaching purposes and the cost to the University—salaries, supplies, and cash—was to be \$57,000 for the year. St. Francis was finally closed later.

Other Special Items

Besides the foregoing major additions to physical facilities, other items swelled the University's material resources. Among these were a greatly enlarged Main Library, the Perkins Observatory, a research building, the former Rockwell plant, the Chemical Abstracts Building, and a former faculty home, the George Wells Knight house described elsewhere.* His home in Santa Monica, Calif., was given by longtime Trustee Julius F.

* See p. 295.

Stone. Most of the postwar Quonset "huts" on the campus, meanwhile, were torn down by 1955.

A major event of the spring of 1951 was the dedication of the greatly enlarged Main Library, renamed the William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library, after the longtime president (1899–1925). The building, which had been in use since 1913 and was greatly outgrown, was modernized at a cost of more than \$2.4 million. The ground floor was greatly expanded and this was capped by a 13-story tower commanding the campus landscape.

The structure was dedicated June 1–2 in connection with Alumni Day. The main speaker was Dr. Luther H. Evans, chief librarian, Library of Congress. Lorin B. Thompson, '12, only surviving son of Dr. Thompson, was among those present. "A good gauge of the eminence of an educational institution," Dr. Bevis, who presided, remarked, "is the size and stature of its library." Earl N. Manchester, librarian, remarked that in 1913–14 the library had 126,034 books, a staff of twenty-five, and \$15,000 to buy books and periodicals. Currently, he added, its collection numbered 896,000, it had a full-time staff of 107, and \$155,000 was budgeted for books and periodicals. A portrait of Dr. Thompson by the artist, Charles Hawthorne, was also unveiled in the library. It was the gift of Prof. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Siebert.*

The remodeled Alumni House, originally an engineering laboratory and the second oldest academic building on the campus, was also put to its new use in the spring of 1951. Before the remodeling it housed the Service department. The new Optometry Building was likewise dedicated June 10, and the new Physics Building the next day.

For some years the Perkins Observatory, near Stratford, owned by Ohio Wesleyan University, had been operated as a cooperative facility with the physics and astronomy department of The Ohio State University. A renewed agreement, for one year from September 1, 1950, was approved at the November 20, 1950 Board

* See pp. 270–71; also p. 88.

meeting. By its terms Ohio Wesleyan was to retain its endowment fund income to employ "a highly qualified professor" to teach astronomy, Ohio State was to pay a rental of \$400 a month and was to meet all operational expenses. Members of the astronomy staff were to be accredited to both universities, but Ohio State was to recommend the appointment of a director. The operations were to be under the control of a joint committee of three persons from each university.

Although the observatory represented a substantial investment, because of prevailing atmospheric conditions it never really fulfilled the dreams of the donor, Prof. Hiram Perkins, Ohio Wesleyan faculty member. The joint operation continued for some years, but in time the large reflecting telescope there was removed to Arizona where it was installed as part of another, larger cooperative venture with other universities.

Growth of the volume of business done by the University's Research Foundation brought on another kind of space problem. Dr. Bevis reported at the November 20, 1950 Board meeting that Foundation business then stood at \$2¾ million a year. To remedy a major part of this space problem, he suggested at the annual Foundation meeting that it appropriate sufficient funds from its surplus to underwrite a new building of its own. This would relieve the space pressure on the Graduate School as well as on the business office. The Foundation appropriated \$150,000 for this purpose and a new building, with about 7500 square feet of floor space, was built soon afterward at 164 Nineteenth Ave.

With the rapid expansion of its activities, the Research Foundation by 1952 had again outgrown its physical facilities. At the annual meeting of the Foundation's board of directors, they voted \$525,000 for the construction of a new Research building. A building committee, named by Dr. Bevis, was exploring the possibilities in that direction the Trustees were informed at their October 13, 1952 meeting. The proposal was declared a going project but another solution was found.

A major addition to the University's plant and facilities in the

spring of 1954 was the acquisition of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co. plant at 1314 Kinnear Rd. as a new "home" for the Research Foundation. Vice President Taylor reported on this at the May 10, 1954 Board meeting. The plant, built in 1947 and valued by Rockwell at \$1,200,000, was sold to the University for \$1,082,000. This included 13 acres of land, buildings and equipment. Rockwell transferred its Columbus operations elsewhere.

The necessary funds came out of Research Foundation moneys. The new facility was intended for "educational and research purposes." Practically all of the activities of the Research Foundation were moved there along with the office of the University architect. In time a small nuclear reactor operation, along with a Van de Graaf generator, was installed on the north portion of the grounds. This acquisition was a major step in expansion along Kinnear Rd. The Antenna Laboratory was next door to the west, and to the northwest were the saucer-shaped antennae for important radiation research by the electrical engineering department. In time a large property across the street from the Research Foundation, built and used originally by a major carpet company, was taken over as a warehouse in which to store and process food and other supplies for dormitories and dining halls. Several other properties on Kinnear Rd., east of Kenny Rd., were acquired also in time.

Chemical Abstracts, a world-wide agency of the American Chemical Society, had been on the campus since before 1910, first in one or two rooms in the Chemistry Building, then in larger quarters in McPherson Laboratory. It grew rapidly after World War II. In the fall of 1952 its need for much more space was such that the Society approached the University about a new building of its own. It offered \$250,000 toward such a building if the University would do likewise. Vice President Taylor reported on this at the November 17, 1952 Board meeting. The University's share was to come from Research Foundation funds.

The Trustees voiced their "firm conviction that everything proper should be done to keep Chemical Abstracts on this cam-

pus." In 1954 the new building was erected at a final cost of \$600,000 at N. College Rd. and Eighteenth Ave. Within a decade it was outgrown and Chemical Abstracts built a multi-million dollar complex at Dodridge St. and the Olentangy River Rd. on land which forty years earlier had been used by the Ku Klux Klan.

In another area, Dr. Bevis reported with enthusiasm the proposed gift of the attractive home of Prof. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Siebert, 182 W. Tenth Ave., to the Board at its October 18, 1948 meeting. The proposal originating with the Sieberts, was to utilize the house, at Prof. Siebert's death, as a University guest house. The only other facility then available was the president's house which was not always suitable and a need for guest accommodations had long been felt.

Even hotel accommodations, when available, President Bevis told the Board, were often "a poor substitute for gracious entertainment, and the gracious entertainment of a good many people is a large factor in our public relations." Prof. Siebert had come recently "with heaven-sent inspiration," he went on, "to inquire whether the University would be willing, at his death, to accept his home, completely furnished, for the entertainment of University guests." Dr. Bevis added that the home "would be almost ideal for the purpose." He told Prof. Siebert that such a step would be "highly acceptable to the University and the most fitting memorial he and Mrs. Siebert could leave to their long University service" but that the Board ought to be consulted first since legally it could not accept the property until the death of Prof. Siebert.

The Board adopted a resolution that in its judgment the acquisition of the home for such use "would adequately serve an urgent University need." It voiced its "sincere sense of gratitude and appreciation for the generous offer" of Prof. Siebert.

Prof. Siebert, '88, had joined the history teaching staff in 1891. Mrs. Siebert (Annie Ware Sabine) was an 1884 graduate and was

the first woman student to earn an M.A. She died November 6, 1947.

Unhappily the University never got the Siebert home as a gift although it acquired it later by purchase at a cost of \$36,500. Prof. Siebert lived until 1961 when he died at ninety-five. For some years he was head of European history and was for a time acting dean of Arts and Sciences.

The gift fell through in a curious way. Prof. and Mrs. Siebert, as noted, had given the University the full length Hawthorne portrait of President Thompson which had hung on the landing of the Siebert home. The painter, Hawthorne, was a friend of the Siberts. Prof. Siebert quoted Dr. Thompson as saying that of a number of portraits of him, this was his favorite. Some time after the University acquired it, it was stored in the attic of the library. When it was finally brought out it was found to be badly cracked and the paint wrinkled so that an expert wanted \$700 to try to repair the painting but could not guarantee the results.

What they regarded as neglect and lack of appreciation by the University so offended the Siebert heirs (a niece and nephew) that they withdrew the offer of the home. In the early 'Sixties, however, when the University expanded its real estate holdings along W. 11th and W. 10th Aves. it bought the Siebert home. For a time it was used to house nearly a score of nursing students.

The home of Julius F. Stone, chairman emeritus of the Board, and Mrs. Stone in Santa Monica, Calif., passed into the hands of the University in the summer of 1950. Mr. Stone died July 25, 1947 and Mrs. Stone on February 19, 1950. By will the property was left for the use during her life of their daughter, Natalie Stone Gage. She renounced her rights by a letter of August 16, 1950 and this was reported to the Board at its September 5, 1950 meeting.

It was the desire of the donor, agreed to by the Trustees, that the proceeds of the property be "devoted to the development or use of the Radiation Laboratory" of the University. The adminis-

tration was authorized to dispose of the property and it was sold in July, 1951 for \$27,500, Dr. Bevis reported at the July 11, 1951 Board meeting. The net, after expenses, was \$24,113.73.

An unexplained resolution declaring the president's house a place "for the purpose of official residence and entertainment and the holding of public and semi-public functions" was adopted by the Trustees at their January 8, 1951 meeting. The action noted further that the president "was employed upon the understanding that he and his family should, as a part of the President's official duty, occupy and use the said house for the said purpose."

On the other side of the coin, the first step to get rid of the thirty-five Dallas Huts acquired from the Army for temporary classrooms after World War II was taken in the spring of 1950. They had been charged to the R.O.T.C. commandant. In August, 1948 it was recommended after a survey that he be relieved of accountability for them and that title to them be given to the University. This was done since, the survey said, they were "not worth moving" and were of "no further use to the government."

At the April 17, 1950 Board meeting, Vice President Taylor recommended that all such huts near Hagerty Hall and as many of those in the Chemistry Building and Derby Hall areas as it seemed wise to eliminate be removed at the end of the Spring Quarter, 1950. This was approved along with a further recommendation that an early date be set for an end to the remaining huts near those buildings. This was to be done partly because the ground they occupied was now needed for new construction.

It had been agreed that the barracks-type structures brought onto the campus to help meet the post-war space emergency were to be "temporary." A decade later some of them were still in use. Three stood near the Electrical Engineering Building and another near the B & Z Building.

XIII

HOUSING AND DORMITORIES

EVEN before V-J Day a housing crisis, as indicated, was upon the University because of the mounting influx of "GI" students, many of them with families. Emergency measures were taken to meet this urgent need as far as possible in the shortest time possible. A month after V-J Day the Trustees, in annual session at Gibraltar Island, wrestled with the problem. The city of Columbus, especially in the campus area, was scoured for private rooms and apartments. As of the end of 1945 the University's few dormitories were taxed to the utmost.

Appeals were made to the state and Federal governments. The six state universities, as noted, turned to the governor and the legislature for emergency aid. There was little the state could do except to provide money for remodeling certain existing structures or pave the way for new ones that would take time to build. The Federal government fortunately had disposable facilities that were nearby or could be moved in a relatively short time.

From this latter source came Quonset huts that were adaptable for either living quarters or for classroom use. A "GI Village" on farm land west of the Olentangy, to repeat, had separate areas for married and for unmarried students. To supplement this were the trailer camp at the state fair grounds and, temporarily, use of Navy quarters at Port Columbus.

Somehow the worst needs were met and after a few years the immediate pressure began to let up as the enrollment started to shrink in 1948-49 only to rise again after 1952-53. The housing situation during this period was not too different at Ohio State from that elsewhere except perhaps in magnitude. Much of what was done was improvised and on the whole the "gripes" were minimal considering the size of the problem.

So provision for additional housing became a continuing ma-

for order of University business once the shooting war was over. Vice President Stradley reported on the over-all problem at the Board meeting September 3, 1945 at Gibraltar. The need, as indicated, was especially acute for returning married veterans.

At the moment Stradley said that a trailer camp or portable houses were under study "for the temporary use of such students." "By general agreement," the Board minutes continued, "the Board did not favor the establishment of this type of temporary housing." It felt, instead, that a careful study should be made of a way to enlarge the Stadium Dormitory facilities for this purpose.

Dr. Bevis said that \$131,000 was available in profits from residence hall operations and could be so used. The Board first appropriated this sum for additional dormitory units under the Stadium for which sketches had already been made. This was on the understanding that these units would be for the temporary use of married veterans and when this need was over the facilities would be converted to regular dormitories.

After further discussion the Board agreed to hold the matter over until the president could report again at the next meeting. This was as to the possibilities of extending the dormitory facilities, "underneath the entire Stadium" so as to give "the maximum use of space at lowest cost." This would have included the east side as well as the west side of the structure. In time the immediate expansion was confined to the west side.

The housing problem came up again at the October 3, 1945 meeting when the president informed the Board that another type of temporary housing unit was now available from the government. The estimated cost of moving and erecting ten such units on the campus, with a capacity of 600 students, would be about \$215,000. Again the Board "was determined not to proceed with a temporary housing plan" but favored permanent facilities "as rapidly as possible." To this end the president was asked again to have plans prepared for the completion of facilities "under the remaining portion of the Stadium." For this purpose a \$500,000 loan granted by the legislature for dormitory purposes was added

to the \$131,000 Residence Halls Fund balance primarily appropriated for this.

Attention was turned now to the needs of women students. Dr. Bevis told the Board additional housing facilities for at least 1000 women students were needed. He pointed to three possible sources of funds: the legislature, authorized borrowing, and possibly private capital. He was asked to have sketches and estimates of cost covering further housing for women students prepared, along with his recommendation as to the means of financing it.

Athletic Director L. W. St. John presented to the Board a counter-suggestion as to the expansion of the Stadium Dormitories. He had no objection to completion of the west side units. But he felt that "the portion under the east side of the Stadium should be kept for Intramural athletic purposes" rather than more dormitories. The Board agreed to proceed with construction under the west side and to defer action on any east side units.

University Architect Howard Dwight Smith then offered plans and specifications for four new units under the west side, with a capacity of 390 more students, plus a recreation unit. This would make a total of 810 students housed there. The estimated cost was \$397,000—\$130,000 from Residence Halls funds and \$267,000 from the state loan.

Earlier at this meeting, a motion by Trustees C. F. Kettering was adopted instructing the president to study "the requirements for housing men and women students, showing the immediate and future problems and also a suggested plan to meet these needs." This was to be brought to the Board for consideration. Dr. Bevis reported further that the question of permitting fraternities to build houses on University land had been raised again. The Board asked him to include his recommendations on this matter in the housing study. (This question continued to recur from time to time but nothing came of it.)

There was further discussion of the over-all housing problem at the December 21, 1945 Board meeting. The minutes said only, however, that "The President presented a comprehensive report

on the problem of student housing" pursuant to the Trustees' request in November, and that "After considering this report in detail it was agreed to defer any action thereon until later in the meeting." The minutes made no further reference to the report at that time.

The *Lantern* took editorial offense in January, 1946 when, with housing still scarce for veterans and other students, some Columbus residents responded with alacrity when an appeal was made to accommodate sixty women members of the cast of the Earl Carroll Vanities which were about to appear in the city. "This—while VETERANS walk the streets vainly trying to find some Columbus residents," the *Lantern* cried, "who will give THEM a place to sleep."

During the 1945-46 school year the O.S.U. Veterans Association was active on the campus with respect to housing and other matters affecting veterans. In the fall the latter prepared a petition for an increase of \$50 a month in their allowance under the G.I. Bill because of the "impossibility" of meeting living costs.

Near the end of March, 1946 they bought advertising space in the *Lantern* to call attention to their aims and achievements. They listed seventeen objectives. The advertisement called the association "the only organization on the campus which represents the student veteran, his problems and his desires." It emphasized that it was seeking "a change in the laws of the State of Ohio so that housing facilities for married veterans may be provided by the University."

On February 1, the governor had announced that the Navy had agreed to release "a substantial portion" of its barracks at Port Columbus to house veterans attending Ohio State. It was estimated that facilities for 500 men would be ready in time for the Spring Quarter, 1946. Four weeks later the Navy authorized the release of thirteen buildings at Port Columbus to accommodate 800 veterans, with shelter and mess halls.

Echoes of the housing problems were heard frequently in the columns of the *Lantern* during 1945-46. In October, 1945 a plea

was made to Columbus city council to bring temporary housing to the city for married veterans. A letter to the *Lantern* editor suggested that citizens share their homes with veterans. A related problem had to do with adequate cafeteria facilities to meet the increased enrollment. No real relief was given until the new Ohio Union was built in 1949. In the meantime the Pomerene cafeteria was swamped.

The *Lantern* in an editorial December 10, 1945, pointed out that "The situation is really pretty rough." It noted that the Trustees had called the building of apartments for married veterans "impracticable." But it observed that at least five other Big Ten universities had "made definite plans for housing the married veterans."

With the opening of the Winter Quarter in January, 1946 the University had turned away more than 5000 prospective students because of housing, classroom and teacher shortages. By then the enrollment showed a gain of more than 3000 over the same time a year earlier.

Early in January, 1946 the presidents of the six state-supported universities told Governor Lausche that housing for at least 3900 veterans was required immediately. Ohio State alone needed facilities for 1500—500 in family units and 1000 single. The estimated cost was put at up to \$1.5 million, of which Ohio State's share was given as \$500,000 to \$600,000.

Dr. Bevis informed the Board at its February 11 meeting that he had applied to the Federal Public Housing Authority for 500 family and 1000 individual housing units. There were conferences also with Governor Lausche and with the State Board of Control on the matter. The latter invited the University to make written requests for the funds needed to establish such housing on the campus.

Five recommendations were made to the Trustees by Dr. Bevis: 1) that his action in applying for the 1500 housing units be approved; 2) that such Federal housing as might be allocated to the University for veterans be located on one of two tracts, one be-

tween Lane and Woodruff Aves., or the other bounded by Woodruff, Neil and 19th Aves.; 3) that the application for housing at Port Columbus be approved; 4) that the request for state funds to underwrite the cost involved be pressed; and 5) that similar funds be sought for the Port Columbus housing if and when allocated to the University.

The Board gave its unanimous approval to the foregoing but with a double proviso. This was to the effect that "the temporary Federal Housing shall be located on the River Road north of Lane Avenue and that such temporary housing shall be abandoned just as soon as its need for housing of veterans ceases."

Housing planning took another turn in February, 1946 when the Trustees voted to ask the War Department to convert Lockbourne Army Air Base, as it was then known, into a self-contained University annex. Dr. Bevis estimated that it would take \$1 million to "get started." This action was in anticipation of admission applications from 20,000 veterans. It was estimated that if converted to such use Lockbourne could house 5000 freshmen and sophomores, with instructors living on the base. In the end, however, the Defense Department decided not only to keep but to expand Lockbourne as a major air base.

Plans were going ahead meanwhile to restore Baker Hall to the use of men students, although eventually this was postponed. Vice President Stradley announced in February, 1946 that the University Housing Council had voted to return Baker to the men. At the same time, he added, the council would "exert every effort to find adequate and proper housing for the 550 women students who must be accommodated somewhere" and who had been housed in Baker. The decision then, at any rate, was that Baker was to be returned to its intended use.

Toward the end of the Winter Quarter seven ex-servicemen made a house-to-house canvass of the University district to find additional rooms for students expected to enter the University in the Spring Quarter. In eight days, under the sponsorship of the dean of men's office, they "found" sixty-three rooms.

Early in March, 1946 the State Board of Control released \$198,332 for the installation of housing facilities for 1450 veterans. Of this \$126,362 was for remodeling and equipment of Port Columbus facilities. The remainder was for the installation of temporary units located near Lane Ave. and the Olentangy River Rd.

Difficulties soon developed in connection with Port Columbus. Only a few more than 100 veterans took advantage of this housing which had a capacity of 720. Many of them objected to needing passes to get in and out of the gates there although Navy personnel said that to show fee cards was enough. Another complaint was that the Navy allegedly had forbidden their use of recreational facilities there. Actually the recreation building was shared by Navy personnel and the students. But students could not enter buildings reserved for Navy use without specific invitations.

The use of Baker Hall took another turn at the April 22, 1946 Board meeting. Dr. Bevis told the Trustees that it was planned to use the dormitory for men students during the summer and said the Board should determine its use for the school year 1946-47. The Trustees voted unanimously to return it to the use of women students from October 1 through June, 1947. This led quickly to protests from men students, particularly veterans. Organizations representing them took court action to compel the Trustees to change their decision. These efforts failed, but hard feelings resulted.

Further developments in the over-all housing situation occurred at virtually every Board meeting during those months. At the March 25, 1946 session, Dr. Bevis recommended that the Board reconsider its action of November 16, 1945 as to expansion of the Stadium Dormitories. Instead of allocating \$267,000 from the \$500,000 loan authorized by the legislature, he now recommended that the Board of Control be asked to release the entire \$500,000 for this purpose. To buy furniture and equipment for the new units he recommended that funds be taken from the Residence Halls surplus and that the cabinet be authorized to

proceed with contracts for the work. These recommendations were approved. Some remodeling in Oxley Hall was authorized also.

Classroom space was likewise in increasingly short supply. "The most optimistic estimates of our ability to provide for expected registration of students in the Autumn Quarter 1946," Dr. Bevis informed the Board on April 22, "indicate that it is necessary for the University to supplement its existing classroom capacity." He recommended that the proper campus authorities be directed "to investigate the possibility of securing temporary classrooms" and to present specific recommendations on this at the next Board meeting. This was on the understanding that such temporary structures be erected on the campus close to existing heat, water and light facilities so as to keep the cost down.

At the May 6, 1946 meeting, the president reported that the Marion Engineers Depot, Marion, O., had recently "declared" about 200 buildings, 20 by 48 feet, to the War Assets Administration, Cleveland. These were packaged and ready for shipment. It was estimated that they would cost about \$4000 each when erected with the necessary facilities. Each would provide two classrooms, seating about fifty each. It was believed that space for 5000 students should be obtained. An item for the necessary funds was to be included in the request for emergency appropriations at the forthcoming special session of the legislature. The Trustees authorized the business manager to ask for the funds and, if successful, to get the buildings and have them erected. Another facility that became available for classroom or other use was the Northwood School which was released in the spring of 1946 by a wartime Ration Board. Dr. Bevis told the Trustees that apparently satisfactory arrangements could be made if the University was interested.

He reported also that the F.P.H.A. had notified him that additional housing units would be available for allocation to the University which requested the assignment of 600 family units

and dormitory facilities for 500 persons. The Board (May 6) authorized the acceptance of this additional housing.

Storage space was also limited. At the June 7, 1946 Board meeting, Dr. Bevis reported that a number of important research projects tendered to the Research Foundation "could not be accepted unless additional space could be provided in University buildings to accommodate the necessary research work." The Foundation desired to use a former schoolhouse occupied by the College of Agriculture. It wanted also to obtain "a number of temporary steel buildings." Some of these would be located on the campus farm to receive the storage removed from the schoolhouse. Others would be placed at the University airport. The Foundation desired also to locate six other such buildings on the campus. The Board agreed to the foregoing.

Students as well as administration were still concerned about housing for veterans. Two of the former, identified only as "Mr. Anderson and Mr. Chak," appeared before the July 1, 1946 Trustees' meeting to "give their version of the need for adequate housing for veteran students and their desire that the use of Baker Hall be returned to men students." The Board took no action at this point.

Some housing problems were solved, at least in part, others remained and still others developed during the 1946-47 school year. With the opening of the Autumn Quarter, 143 students and their families were reported living in the University Trailer City at the State Fair Grounds. Conditions there were never ideal and they worsened during the winter. At one point a fuss developed over a rule that trailer camp residents must dispose of pets or move out of the camp. In a few days the ban was suspended until Christmas.

The Stadium Clubs were reported filled, with 446 students housed there, a gain of twenty-six. But the Naval Air facility at Port Columbus was only about half full. It had 575 veterans, with room for 600 more. The G.I. Village on W. Lane Ave. was not

to be ready for occupancy until mid-November, with a capacity of 600 men. The general housing situation for married students was still acute.

By mid-October the University arranged to vacate temporary housing that had been assigned to it at Ft. Hayes. Again distance and transportation were factors. Additional rooms were found near the campus to offset the Ft. Hayes space. Some delay occurred meanwhile in the completion of the G.I. Village. It was announced that applications would be accepted as of November 1 for rooms in Project 1 there for the Winter Quarter. The unit was to have 500 "living spaces." Assistant Dean of Men Milton Overholt was named director of the Port Columbus housing facility.

With the start of the Winter Quarter, nearly 500 veterans moved into the first completed sections of the veterans' emergency housing project. This was made up of converted barracks. This meant the abandonment of the housing facilities at Port Columbus as most of the men there were transferred to the G.I. Village.

Inevitably, however, there were complaints—and soon. One had to do with a fee of \$7 per man for transportation. Others concerned heating, a lack of telephones, desks and eating places. Forty of the men, representing the American Veterans Association, met with Dean Park and other officials to discuss the situation. Overholt reported that conditions were being remedied as rapidly as possible.

The already acute situation for married students worsened in mid-January, 1947 when the Public Housing Authority, in Cleveland, ordered a reduction in the number of units assigned to Ohio State from 352 to 152. But Business Manager Taylor said that work would be continued on all such projects until official notice of the Federal action was received. He remarked that the University had put \$250,000 into the project in the form of roads, service lines and the other facilities, adding, "We haven't brought it this far just to have it die."

At the end of the 1946-47 school year the University accepted

twenty-two converted barracks for the use of married students and seventeen for single men. By the opening of the 1947 Fall Quarter these were expected to house 152 veterans' families and 1276 single men. The rent scale ranged from \$29 to \$43 depending upon the occupants' income and the size of the unit occupied.

The outcome of a series of court tests over whether Baker Hall was to be used as a women's dormitory or returned to the men was a ruling that the Trustees were within their legal rights in assigning it to women's use. In late September, 1946 Judge Myron B. Gessaman, of Common Pleas Court, turned down a request for an injunction barring women from the dormitory. This was a week after another Common Pleas judge, Cecil J. Randall, had upheld the Trustees' authority in the matter, although two weeks earlier Judge John R. King had granted a temporary injunction. The actions were brought by the Baker Hall Association, a group of veterans, with Paul M. Herbert, '12, as their chief counsel.

In a fourth action seeking a temporary restraining order against the Trustees, Judge Dana F. Reynolds, '15, also denied the application. In effect, he held that the protection of women students took priority over the veterans as a matter of policy. Governor Lausche said that the matter was out of his hands but felt that the Trustees had acted fairly.

In the Spring Quarter, 1947 men students made another effort to have Baker Hall assigned for their use during the summer quarter, 1947. President Bevis presented a petition "signed by certain students" at the May 5 Board meeting. It was agreed "to take the petition under advisement."

The trailer park, the Stadium and other dormitories and other aspects of housing continued to be in the news during the 1948-49 school year. The removal of the trailer park from the State Fair Grounds early in the summer created a problem. Occupants and backers of the camp raised \$25,000 by selling stock to buy land for a new camp site west of the Olentangy River. Nearby property owners got an injunction to halt this, which the *Lantern* editorially called "A Shameful Action." But early in

August, the injunction was lifted and the backers of the co-operative were permitted to proceed with the new camp. In October, however, this decision was appealed by opponents. Early in February the court of appeals held in favor of the students in the dispute.

Near the end of the Autumn Quarter, residents of the Stadium Dormitories were planning a letter of protest to Governor Thomas J. Herbert over an increase in room and board rates, effective with the start of the Winter Quarter. It was pointed out that rates had gone from \$130 to \$140 per man per quarter in the Autumn Quarter, with a further increase to \$150 in the winter. As recently as 1946 they were only \$95. The governor was asked to support legislation to appropriate state funds for student dormitories.

Stadium Dormitory residents challenged food costs there. Business Manager Taylor said the dormitory books were open for inspection and he had received no such requests so far. Early in December the Inter-Club Council, the Stadium Dormitories governing body, voted to complain to Governor Herbert against the higher rates.

The River Rd. housing produced the next round of complaints. "Gripes Erupt at River Rd.; Overholt Answers Them," the *Lantern* headline said. The "gripes" here centered in charges of insufficient maintenance, bad transportation, "excessive" rents and even threats of eviction. But two days later the *Lantern* reported that food complaints had abated at the Stadium Dormitories.

Post-war housing for veterans received from the Public Housing Administration originally remained the property of the Federal government. At the September 7, 1948 Board meeting, however, Business Manager Taylor reported that all River Rd. housing units—352 dwellings units and 1258 dormitory units—had been turned over to the University.

Possible borrowing from a \$300 million revolving Federal fund for dormitory construction vanished with the onset of the war in Korea in 1950. This did not lessen the need to find some

way to finance additional dormitories. This problem, as the minutes of the September 5, 1950 Board meeting noted, had been "continually stressed over the past five annual meetings" of the Trustees.

Vice President Taylor now reported the possibility of a contingent loan of \$1.5 million from the state treasury as of July 1, 1951. It was "the firm feeling" of the Board that "dormitory construction should start as quickly as possible," and Taylor was directed to report "a proposal for such borrowing" at the next meeting.

A possible new source of arranging loans for dormitory construction through the state retirement systems was reported by Taylor. In this connection the remaining indebtedness on Baker Hall was down to \$105,000 and on the residence halls for women to \$50,000. These would be paid out in from two to two and a half years.

Since planning and construction would consume most of that time, the minutes noted, "it seems wise to commence actively planning dormitory additions at once." It was recommended, therefore, that the cabinet proceed with such planning for an addition to the dormitory system providing about 550 places at an estimated cost of \$2.6 million and that the administration negotiate a loan from the State Teachers Retirement System or from the Public Employees Retirement System, or both, to this end.

In April, 1950 University officials had reviewed the dormitory plan formulated in 1933. Under this program a row of dormitories would stretch for several blocks along W. 11th Ave. between High St. and Neil Ave. "Once funds were available," it was said, "this is the master plan that probably will be followed with some slight modification."

A minor uproar involving the Stadium Dormitories again erupted about the time the Spring Quarter, 1951 began over the closing of the Olentangy and Scioto Clubs which were units in the Stadium Dormitory complex. Forty-two residents objected to the closing as being an "almost intolerable situation" because

of overcrowding. They were answered by Dean of Men Park and by Assistant Dean Lowell A. Wrigley, who was in charge of the Stadium Dormitories. Wrigley pointed out that the dormitories had a capacity of 750 men but only 450 were living there as of the end of the Winter Quarter.

As the University began to move toward a major dormitory program, various changes were made in other campus housing. Oxley Hall, oldest remaining dormitory on the campus, was reopened early in 1952 after having been idle since the spring of 1949. It had been completely remodeled at a cost of \$65,000. Priority there went now to forty-two girls who had been quartered in the River Rd. dormitories, far from the campus and not really suitable for women students.

In mid-October, University officials said they were hoping to be able to take bids by January 1, 1953 on the construction of a new dormitory to house 600 women students. The estimated cost was \$2.7 million and the site chosen was on 12th Ave. east of Neil.

Students were a bit restive over the dormitory building projects. Early in February, 1953 the *Lantern* noted that some were "perturbed" because there was nothing in the state-financed campus building program for dormitories. It reminded its readers of the proposed new dormitory for women as well as a proposed addition to Baker Hall. "The administration," it said, "hasn't overlooked housing."

Another mark of the times was the disappearance of more "temporary" post-war barracks. A number of these, on 12th Ave. east of Canfield Hall, were razed in the spring of 1953 to make way for a new University dormitory whose cost was now put at \$3,158,933. It was to have total accommodations for 627 persons, including University guests. This last provision met a real need.

State laws now gave the University the authority to borrow funds for the construction of dormitories and other large self-liquidating buildings. An agreement was entered into with the three state retirement systems—Teachers, Public Employees, and

School Employees—to sell them \$2 million in bonds for women's dormitory purposes. The matter had been under negotiation for some time.

At their June 8, 1953 meeting, the Trustees approved the arrangement to sell the retirement systems bonds bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest which were to be paid off out of earnings by April 1, 1966. The agreement called for starting payments averaging \$100,000 every six months, including principal and interest.

Under an amendment to House Bill 726, passed by the legislature and signed by the governor in the spring of 1953, the University got broad authority to construct and operate buildings for athletic purposes, student activity centers, faculty centers, dining halls, bookstores, auditoriums, and contract research facilities and to issue the necessary revenue bonds. As the Board minute noted, this action "gave the University needed flexibility in its financing of self-liquidating projects and makes possible the construction of the Field House group." The amended law became effective October 2, 1953.

In the fall of 1952, to repeat, plans were taking shape for a new dormitory for women that was to be the first step in breaking the housing bottleneck that had plagued the campus for years. This was to be the first unit in the long-range plan.

In 1951-52 an extensive study of the over-all housing problem was made based upon a survey by the University Housing Council. Four possible locations were suggested for future housing: the area between 11th and 12th Aves. and Neil Ave. and High St.; enlargement of the housing area containing the "G.I. Village" west of the Olentangy; areas north and south of Lane Ave. along the river; and along Woodruff Ave. near the College of Engineering. (In time, the first of these areas was developed extensively. In 1962 Buckeye Village, a complex of 400 one- and two-bedroom units costing \$4 million was completed south of Ackerman Rd.)

When the first new unit, referred to above, was completed

women were to be moved from Baker Hall which would then revert to men students. Further, plans would proceed for an addition to Baker.

Among building program ideas then under consideration were: several apartment-style buildings for graduate students, as much as ten stories high, along W. 11th Ave.; possible apartment buildings for graduate engineering students near that section of the campus and, similarly, for agricultural students west of the Olentangy; and a policy of holding the main campus housing to the south side of the campus in the High St.-Neil Ave., 11th-12th Ave. section.

While the University had legal authority to borrow money from private sources for such self-liquidating projects, it had to contend also with these obstacles: high building costs, periodic shortages of steel, and in manpower. It was estimated that Baker and Canfield Halls, built in the late 'Thirties, cost around \$1200 a room but currently (1952) any new dormitories would cost \$4500 a room.

In anticipation of early further increases in enrollment, the Trustees at their October 19, 1953 meeting at Wooster, directed the administration to go ahead with active planning for more dormitory space and to survey classroom needs. Both men's and women's facilities figured in the dormitory expansion. Such planning was to be based upon the architect's existing master plan for dormitories.

Currently the University had under construction additional dormitories for women on 11th and 12th Aves. with a total of 610 units. These were funded through self-liquidating bonds. Vice President Taylor said a report on both dormitory plans and classroom needs would be made at the November Board meeting.

So despite the urgent post-war need for more housing and the extensive plans to meet it there were frequent changes in ideas and locations in the late 'Forties and early 'Fifties. Some of these became necessary because the actual enrollment figures far outran earlier estimates. One earlier plan had called for the develop-

ment of space along W. 11th Ave. for both men's and women's dormitories. "It is now apparent," Taylor's November, 1953 report said, "that the area will eventually be needed for women's housing alone." This was not how it turned out.

Taylor suggested also that men's housing be placed on lands across the Olentangy, north and south of Lane Ave., as well as along the east bank of the river south of the Ohio Stadium. These plans were in terms of an estimated student body of 25,000. But the pessimistic outlook, in quoting the report, was that "No such goal is attainable in the near future." The greatest obstacle was adequate financing since the estimates for the total program ran "from \$100 million up." The Housing Commission had authority to issue bonds for such purposes.

Other possible sources included gifts or appropriations from the legislature, non-interest bearing loans from the legislature, gifts from alumni and corporations, and the use of University funds as in the case of the new Ohio Union to save interest charges. Also available was the Federal College Housing Program Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 which provided \$300 million nationally in long term, low interest rate loans for such purposes.

The capacity of currently available (1953) facilities for men and women, campus and private, was about 12,500 of which 9500 was for men and 3000 for women. This was broken down as follows: Men—permanent dormitories, 0; barracks-type units, 641; River Rd. (temporary), 811; fraternities, 1591; private halls or cooperative, 41; and rooming houses, 6424; women—permanent dormitories, 1564; barracks 0; River Rd. (temporary), 155; sororities, 475; private halls or cooperative, 163; rooming houses, 656. It was estimated also that some 4500 men and 1600 women students lived in Columbus.

The Trustees shortly gave top priority to the long range building program by approving two large dormitory projects and a dining hall just east of Oxley Hall, plus an addition to Canfield Hall. These would have a capacity of 600 more women students. The foregoing additions would cost \$3 million. Approval was

given also to plans for two more units just east of these at an estimated cost of \$2.5 million. Also "in the works" was expansion of Baker Hall to cost \$1.3 million to give it a capacity of 600.

An effort was made to anticipate the foreseeable dormitory needs. The two major underlying problems—enrollment and finances—were discussed at various Board meetings, usually in connection with related reports by President Bevis and/or Vice President Taylor. This occurred at the October 19 and November 9, 1953 sessions.

On the former occasion, Taylor referred to a report by Dr. Bevis at the annual meeting at Gibraltar in September, 1946 which pointed out "the necessity of providing, as a minimum, a total of 7000 dormitory spaces for men and women." This was based on an anticipated student body of 20,000. "For the larger registrations inevitable within the next decade," the minutes went on, "the number of dormitory spaces needed will be proportionately larger. The success in attracting students to the School of Nursing has accentuated the problem of housing women."

Taylor again presented to the Trustees a plan and study by the University Architect's office "designed to show how the 1946 recommendations could be implemented and augmented." He also submitted to them the 1951 sketches of dormitory additions in the Mack, Canfield and Baker Hall areas which were the basis of the plans for the 1953 additions to the women's dormitories.

A new exhibit was an architect's sketch showing the proposed additions to Baker Hall which the University architect had begun to plan "as the next and most immediate step in the dormitory program." After a lengthy discussion of the need for dormitories and the progress to date, Taylor recommended that the "appropriate" University officers be directed to:

1. "actively" plan for the Baker Hall addition "so that the number of spaces for men can be augmented as soon as possible," with "top priority" in the architect's office.
2. "actively" plan for the extension of the new women's dormitories to the South (11th Ave.) to provide more spaces for women.

3. discuss with Dean Doan, of Medicine (assuming State Board of Control approval), the proposed use of a \$500,000 appropriation for a College of Medicine classroom building for the first section of a classroom-nurses dormitory building.
4. present to the Board's investment committee the financial plan under which these dormitory additions would be built.
5. because of the "urgency" of the housing problem, to make a progress report at the November Board meeting.

At that time (November 9), Taylor presented a model showing the proposed expansion of dormitories in the 12th Ave. area. He reported that in the opinion of the University architect "it was feasible to extend a wing of the dormitories to the south" from the eastern end of the women's dormitory wing then being built. It was also "practicable" to construct "the most westerly wing of the Baker Hall addition."

"With the possible construction of a nurses' home," the minutes went on, "which would relieve the number of this type spaces to be provided for in the Women's Dormitories, and with the addition proposed, the number of spaces for women would be measurably increased. Similarly, when Baker Hall is returned to men, the addition proposed to Baker Hall would add a substantial number of places to that dormitory for men." It was the Board's opinion, that "the University Architect should be directed to proceed actively with the planning of these two additions and that construction be instituted at the earliest possible moment."

As predicted, the enrollment began to rise again with the Autumn Quarter, 1953. Vice President Stradley told the Board at its October 19 meeting that the largest increases were in Engineering, Education and Commerce. Most of the gain stemmed from the fact that about 500 more freshmen were admitted than a year earlier. Another development was a decline in the number of veterans attending under the G.I. and other benefit bills. In the autumn of 1952 they numbered 1883 and in the spring of 1953 the figure was 1677.

Another step forward in the dormitory program was taken at the September 7, 1954 Board meeting at which Vice President

Taylor presented a rendering of the proposed new 11-story women's dormitory to be built on W. 11th Ave. He said plans and specifications for the structure probably would be ready for the November Board meeting. The same style of design in the new women's dormitory, he added, could well be used for four similar 11-story units "greatly needed for men."

The Board directed the administration to have plans and specifications prepared "at once" for four such units to house 1300 to 1500 men, using the basic plans and specifications of the women's building as far as applicable. "All urgency and speed are to be exerted and used," the motion read, "to the end that construction of these four buildings be started at the earliest possible date." This action resulted presently in the construction of Stradley, Park, Smith and Steeb Halls.

Although the general dormitory situation had improved, students still complained. Early in October, 1954 the Student Senate heard criticisms of conditions in the new women's residence halls. The complaints centered in alleged overcrowding and inadequate facilities. A committee of three women senators was named to investigate the matter. But the new wing of Canfield Hall, just occupied, was reported as not overcrowded and the occupants expressed general satisfaction with conditions there.

The special committee, after a partial look at the dormitories, gave them a clean bill of health. Although it was supposed to visit the new dormitories, it saw only the new Canfield Hall addition. On the strength of the report, however, the Student Senate voted to commend the Board of Trustees on the progress made.

Housing was still the Number One need on the campus. By now, also, earlier projections of a dormitory and housing program were becoming outdated. Reference was made to a Stradley report in 1945 suggesting that a minimum of 1000 additional dormitory spaces be provided for men and a like number for women. But this was based upon a projected enrollment of 18,000 while the net enrollment for 1953-54 had already reached 25,000. Still

earlier, the Alumni Board of Visitors had made a study of anticipated housing needs which was long since outdated.

Vice President Taylor now spelled out a projected housing program for the next twenty-five years. It called for separate housing for undergraduates, for graduate students, and for faculty. An area along W. 11th Ave. was earmarked for women's dormitories, with similar units for men on land west of the Olentangy River near Lane Ave. Later stages of the plan provided for dormitories east of the River Rd., north and south of Lane Ave. as well as along the east bank of the river. All told, these units were to hold 25,000.

In less than a decade, to anticipate, many changes were made in the over-all plan. High-rise dormitories for both men and women were built along W. 11th Ave., as well as somewhat smaller dormitories along 12th Ave. between Oxley and Baker Halls. More importantly, an entirely new development, known as the North Complex, sprang up between Woodruff and Lane Aves. and from High St. to Neil Ave. As of mid-1966, to look ahead, it included two high-rise dormitories, nine 4-story ones, and two food or dining facilities. As of that time, moreover, another high-rise unit, Jones Tower, was about to be constructed along with two smaller units, Dennis House and Raney Commons. All of the smaller units were named in memory of University war dead from World Wars I and II. The high-rise towers were Drackett (for a former alumni president active in getting the total dormitory program under way), Taylor (for the late vice president), and Jones (for the late secretary of the faculty.) All of this development occurred in an urban redevelopment area. Nearly all of the structures formerly there were demolished, although St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and Neilwood Gables remained.

Besides the foregoing, two gigantic towers, Lincoln and Morrill, rose to a height of twenty-four stories just south of the southwest tower of Ohio Stadium. Ten floors of one of these were in

use for the first time in the Autumn Quarter, 1966. And despite the Taylor projection of 1954, no dormitories materialized along the west bank of the river. Instead of dormitory construction, the site beyond the northeast corner of W. Lane Ave. and the River Rd. was used for a \$6.3 million Center for Tomorrow, begun in 1968. It was to contain seminar and conference facilities, including food and housing, along with headquarters for the Alumni Association and for telecommunications.

To go back, early in 1955 the two newest women's dormitories were named Paterson and Bradley Halls. The former was in honor of Alma Wacker Paterson, '04, first woman to be appointed a Trustee, serving from 1924 to 1933. The other was in memory of Carolyn Bradley, a former member of the Fine Arts faculty and an accomplished artist.

At the opening of the Winter Quarter, 1955 Baker Hall was finally turned back to men students. Men were moved there from the River Rd. and Stadium Dormitories.

Mounting costs caught up with the dormitories in the spring of 1955 when it was announced that higher rates would be in effect with the Autumn Quarter, 1955. The increases ranged up to \$30 a year in residence halls. The River Rd. and Stadium Dormitories were not affected by the increases.

Married students renewed their request for better housing in the spring of 1955. At the least, they pointed out, the barracks-type buildings in the Buckeye Village, off Olentangy River Rd., needed paint and other repairs. Vice President Taylor recalled that except for an enabling act passed by the legislature in 1946, renewed in 1951 and about to expire, "we have no satisfactory authority to house married students."

Apart from the growing pains they caused, some questioned so much apparent emphasis on the building program or, more accurately, they asked, was the quality of the University being improved correspondingly? The *Lantern* in an editorial May 24, 1955, wanted to know "Are we giving as much consideration to

the building of a great faculty as we are to the quality of bricks going into Mershon Auditorium?"

A number of smaller facilities, obtained mainly through gifts, supplemented the dormitory system. Among these, as noted, were several substantial houses once owned by faculty members. Chief among them was the George Wells Knight International House. All of these came under the general jurisdiction of University housing authorities.

In the spring of 1949 the University came into possession of the former home of Prof. Knight, longtime head of American history and second dean of the College of Education, at 104 15th Ave. The house, built about 1912, was used "as a living center for foreign students." Occupancy was limited to men.

Some years after the death of Dr. Knight in 1932, his widow and daughter gave the house to First Congregational Church for the purpose indicated. The church was unable to operate it satisfactorily and in 1937-38 the Rotary Club of Columbus gave \$5000 for its renovation. The church finally offered the property to the University gratis.

On the basis of a report by Paul Elleman, director of physical plant, at the May 9, 1949 Board meeting, Dr. Bevis recommended that the offer be accepted. The Trustees agreed, directed the administration to take steps "to consummate the transaction," and asked Dr. Bevis to express "the sincere appreciation" of the University to the church. Responsibility for operating the house came under the office of the dean of men.

Legal transfer of the property to the University was not completed until January 17, 1950. It was entered on the University's books at a valuation of \$15,000. The site alone was worth much more than that.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Hanley, of Columbus, in January, 1954 gave the University \$33,000 toward the establishment of a second Alumnae Scholarship House near the campus. Of this amount \$25,000 went toward the purchase of the house, at 196 16th Ave., known as the Davisson-Hanley Alumnae Scholarship

House. The remainder went to the Lucy Lelia Scholarship Fund, created by the donors in honor of their mothers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanley had attended the University.

Twenty-eight co-eds were living in the first alumnae scholarship house, at 201 16th Ave., known as the Mary Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House. Mrs. Pomerene, widow of Trustee Frank Pomerene, in 1945 gave \$3000 toward the purchase of the house.

In March, 1954 the Ann Tweedale House was opened at 87 E. 12th Ave. as a cooperative residence. This was a project of the Women's Self-Government Association (W.S.G.A.)

But St. Hilda's Hall, Episcopal residence for women students and the first off-campus women's dormitory, closed its doors at the end of 1952. It had been in operation since 1913. Its original location was at 1549 Neil Ave. and, from 1915, it was at 169 W. 11th Ave. There it had a normal occupancy of twenty-two girls but had held as many as forty-two. It was estimated that St. Hilda's had accommodated more than 1000 girls in its time. Miss Louise Kelton was its superintendent from 1914 to 1952.

XIV

ATHLETIC GROWTH AND PROBLEMS

WITH the post-war growth and development of the sports program—intercollegiate and intramural—this account is not concerned. That story has been told elsewhere.* But the years 1945–56 brought major athletic problems in their train involving University policy. These were serious enough from time to time to require the close attention variously of the Faculty Council, the administration, and the Trustees. They ranged from tighter control over athletic matters, to the Rose Bowl, to Coach Wes Fesler's resignation, to an inquiry into the outside employment of football players, and to Ohio State football being put on probation.

A change in the University's internal organization in December, 1948 brought the Athletic Board and its affairs under closer administrative control, specifically that of the Trustees. President Bevis explained that Board actions of September 7 and November 1, 1948 "made no fundamental changes in University procedure," but "simply make explicit what has since 1928 been implicit in the law governing the activities of the University" as to uniform practice regarding "the handling of all funds and property." The actions referred to were in the form of amendments to University bylaws.

The Trustees on September 7 adopted a modified version of Faculty Rule No. 34 covering the activities and duties of the Athletic Board. It was now to consist of eleven members responsible through the president to the Trustees. The membership was to be made up of six faculty, two alumni, two students and one Trustee. They were charged "with the development of policy governing intercollegiate and intramural athletics." All staff appointments required Trustee approval after coming from the

* *Ohio State Athletics, 1879–1959*, (1959), 306 pp., J. E. Pollard.

athletic director and Athletic Board through the president. The annual athletic budget and expenditures were to follow University procedures. The athletic physical plant and its employes were to come under the jurisdiction of the director of physical plant.

A revised system of football ticket allocation, recommended by the Athletic Board ticket distribution committee, had been approved, meanwhile, by the Trustees on May 5, 1947. The purpose was to achieve a more equitable distribution. Tickets were allocated in this order: students, faculty and employes, visiting school, Alumni Association members (and benefactors), the public. Principles of administration laid down were: preferred location given to old students; early sale for faculty and employes; preference for Alumni Association members over the public through prior sale, but locations to be decided by lot.

Just twenty years after they began to take shape, the University golf course and club house were free of debt, the Athletic Board reported to the Board of Trustees at the latter's June 10, 1949 meeting. Purchase of the original land was approved in March, 1929—296.22 acres at a cost of \$155,714. When the depression came on the entire project was in difficulty but the sellers agreed to reduce the price by some \$28,000, W.P.A. came to the rescue with pick-and-shovel labor, and the department finally weathered the severe economic storm.

As a matter of fact, the project was paid for out of greatly improved football gate receipts, the Athletic Board report pointed out. By June, 1949 the completed property, by now consisting of two 18-hole courses and club house, was valued at \$363,617.36. The outcome was somewhat like the earlier case of the Ohio Stadium, where a heavy debt was carried for years, but was finally paid off and the property, apart from the Stadium Dormitories, was greatly improved. The dormitories were under direct University control.

Upon recommendation of Dr. Bevis the Trustees extended the appreciation and thanks of the University for "the acquisition and development" of the golf course. They also directed, as in

the case of the Ohio Stadium, that it now "be regularly entered upon the books of the University."

For a combination of reasons football, to repeat, got more than its share of attention on and off the campus during the 1949-50 school year. First, Ohio State won the Western Conference championship and a trip to the 1950 Rose Bowl game. Then there was uncertainty whether Head Coach Fesler would remain. But within a year after a solution to this problem was worked out Fesler resigned after all.

Early in January, 1950 Athletic Director Richard Larkins had said he hoped that Fesler, his longtime close friend, would stay. As of December 22, President Bevis was quoted as saying, "We have never been advised that Mr. Fesler intends to resign. We hope he will not."

While the football squad was still in California for the 1950 Rose Bowl game, rumors filtered back to Columbus that Fesler would resign because of what he felt was the insecurity of his job. The athletic and University administrations promptly did all they could to reassure him. At their January 9, 1950 meeting the Trustees took the virtually unprecedented step of guaranteeing his tenure, or of continuing him in physical education should he decide finally to get out of coaching.

At the start of the meeting, Dr. Bevis made a statement on the situation along with several recommendations. To implement these, Trustee Donald C. Power offered a motion to fix Fesler's salary as of January 1, 1950 at \$15,000, that if and when he retired as head football coach he continue to be employed as professor of physical education at a salary of \$9000, and that whenever he left the University his retirement pay be fixed at \$5000. The motion was adopted unanimously. Fesler stayed on through the 1950 season but resigned fourteen days after the famous "Snowbowl" game with Michigan which ended that season.

The question of a 5-year renewal of the contract between the Western Conference and the Tournament of Roses Association had come up in the spring of 1950. The Athletic Board had voted

in favor of it. Dr. Bevis brought the matter before the Trustees at their April 17, 1950 meeting. He reported also on the University's experience in the recent Rose Bowl game and reviewed the arguments for and against renewing the contract. Since Dean Wendell Postle, the University's faculty representative in the Conference, would be called upon to vote on the issue, Dr. Bevis sought the views of the Board.

In general, the Trustees felt that "if certain conditions . . . could be improved," the University would favor the renewal. These suggested changes called for more tickets for Big Ten universities, ticket prices for Big Ten students to be no greater than for West Coast students, more generous expenses for the "official" personnel of the visiting (Big Ten) team, complete re-writing of the basic contract to correct the incompleteness and inadequacy of the first one, the game to be regarded "as a University affair" with officers of the participating Big Ten school included on the list of "official" personnel, and finally that "much confusion and difficulty" could be avoided if the procedures for participation in the game could be "manualized" and turned over to each visiting Big Ten school in turn.

In respect to intercollegiate athletics and football in particular, the next year, 1950-51, was one of the most troublesome and tumultuous in University history. It was marked, in succession, by these developments: rowdy behavior of Ohio State partisans in Chicago, already noted, incident to the game with Northwestern at Evanston that fall; the famous "Snowbowl" game with Michigan; a snowball fight at 15th Ave. and High St. a few days later in which Dr. Bevis was hit; the sudden resignation of Fesler soon after the close of the season; the search for a new coach, marked by outside pressure to "bring Paul Brown back"; and the hiring of Coach "Woody" Hayes announced at an unprecedented Sunday Trustees' meeting in February.

As usual, the 1950 Michigan game November 25 was a sellout. A heavy fall of snow began that morning and was much worse by noon. Athletic Directors Larkins, of Ohio State, and H. E.

Crisler, of Michigan, debated whether to play the game. But by noon thousands of persons were on hand or were well on their way to Ohio Stadium. As the host school, Ohio State had the final say and chose to go on with the game. The field was covered with a tarpaulin but by game time the snow was so heavy the game was delayed in starting. Despite the sellout, only some 50,503 persons attended it. Michigan won, 9 to 3, without making a first down. None of those who attended the game will ever forget it.

In some ways the aftermaths of the game were even more spectacular. Officially the total snowfall measured 13 inches, a record for the city at that time of year. Thousands of motorists were stranded and hundreds of cars were stuck at the Stadium or elsewhere. When the new week opened the University was unable to hold classes.

A major snowball fight erupted November 27 at 15th Ave. and High St. One student was arrested and President Bevis was struck by several snowballs. When he arrived at the scene he told the students they were only delaying the reopening of school. At this, the *Lantern* reported, "a great cheer went up."

Fesler gave out word of his resignation at a Big Ten meeting in Chicago. He ascribed his decision to the never-ending "football pressure" and the tension it produced. He added that a "definite consideration for my health has been involved."

Within ten weeks another coach was chosen but a lot of things occurred in the interim. One was the buildup of a strong lobby for the return of Paul Brown, coach from 1941 through 1943, who was now coach of the Cleveland Browns professional team. A noisy downtown clique demanded that Brown be rehired and many students wanted him back.

The search for a new coach was made by a 6-man screening committee which got to work promptly in January, 1951. When the list of forty was narrowed the committee had personal interviews with candidates on two week ends. Brown was interviewed Saturday, January 27. Upon his arrival there was a rather noisy

demonstration for him in front of the Faculty Club where the committee was meeting.

But the choice fell to W. Woodrow "Woody" Hayes, of Miami. The matter of an appointment came up at the regular Board of Trustees meeting on February 12. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed that since only four Trustees were present, the Board would meet in special session at 4 P.M. Sunday, February 18 and, because of its importance, the matter "should have the consideration of a larger representation from the Board."

The special meeting began at 6:45 P.M. with six Trustees present. Dr. Bevis reviewed the resignation of Fesler, the creation of the advisory or screening committee and its procedure. He reported that the committee considered Hayes as "best qualified to fill the position," and he had the unanimous recommendation of the committee as well as that of the athletic director. The president concurred and Hayes was approved by unanimous vote of the Board. Trustee Warner M. Pomerene even telephoned from Jamaica to ask that his vote be cast for Hayes. Dr. Bevis, in a 101-word statement, announced the choice to a waiting throng of reporters and others outside the Board room in the Administration Building at 8:11 P.M. In it he emphasized that the selection of Hayes was "not to be considered as a reflection upon the other candidates. . . ." This was interpreted by some as meant to mollify Brown's adherents.

A 3-man Trustee committee "to study and report on the problems" in connection with athletics had been named, meanwhile, at the September 5, 1950 Board meeting. It consisted of Board Chairman Donald C. Power, as the Trustee representative on the Athletic Board, and Trustees Carlton Dargusch, as chairman, and Pomerene.

Seven items were spelled out for inquiry: "1) The organization of that part of the University concerned with athletics and physical education," including the functions of the athletic director and the membership and functions of the Athletic Board; 2) television of football games; 3) movies of football games; 4)

the field house; 5) allocation and distribution of football and other athletic tickets; 6) publicity; and 7) such other matters concerning athletics as may appear "to the Committee to justify study and report."

Changes in the structure of the Athletic Board were embodied in the committee's report adopted at the May 7, 1951 Board meeting. The Athletic Board was now to consist of seven members instead of nine. The number of faculty members remained at five, but the student and alumni representation was reduced to one each. The faculty members were to comprise the faculty committee on athletics and athletic eligibility.

The board was to be responsible for the development of policy governing intercollegiate and intramural athletics, subject to the general authority of the Trustees. It was to recommend also the appointment of an athletic director to the president, approve all schedules, and make an annual report. The revised rule spelled out also the powers and duties of the athletic director, and the preparation of the annual athletic budget.

At this same meeting a recommendation to renew the Rose Bowl contract was presented. This had been approved by Big Ten faculty representatives subject to ratification by member schools. Thanks to the sale of television rights, the "shares" from the proceeds of the game promised to be about \$25,000 or double the previous figure, the participating team to get two "shares." The Trustees approved the recommendation unanimously, but with minor amendments.

As might have been expected, the Alumni Association took some exception to the Athletic Board reorganization under which the alumni and student representation was cut to one each. A special 4-man alumni committee appeared before the Trustees at their November 12, 1951 meeting to ask that the "policy of having two representatives from the Alumni Association on the Athletic Board be continued."

In compliance, the Board adopted a new version of Faculty Rule 34 as to the Athletic Board, reconstituting it with nine mem-

bers as before. One representative each was added for the alumni and for students, with a faculty majority. The rule said nothing about a Trustee as an *ex officio* member.

In the fall of 1951 Trustee Robert N. Gorman brought into the open certain facts about the outside employment of Ohio State football players. Some time earlier he had asked Dr. Bevis to assemble such information. The president presented this to the Board at its October 15, 1951 meeting at Wooster. The report included the names of such players and the compensation of each, specimens of report forms required of employers, and correspondence between the athletic department, employers and players as to "the satisfactory or unsatisfactory nature of their work." Another statement showed the current occupation or employment of players of from five to ten years earlier—in other words, what had become of them later. There was a letter also from E. R. Godfrey, assistant coach in charge of outside employment of players, setting forth his views.

In an accompanying statement, Dr. Bevis observed that "the foregoing sets forth pretty fairly the actual situation" as to such employment. As the report showed, he commented, "the system has at times been abused" but failure to comply was the exception rather than the rule. He was satisfied that Godfrey was "honestly seeking to correct the deficiencies."

The president called the state of Ohio an unusually favorable recruiting ground which explained the predominance of Ohio players on the squad. He attributed to this "our relatively successful operation of the employment system." But he cited a player problem "about which we seem to be able to do very little," namely, instances where well-to-do persons made "completely private [financial] arrangements" to help an athlete through college. He conceded that it was arguable whether "if a player maintains proper academic standards, financial assistance by a person of means is reprehensible." He closed by noting that "our situation at Ohio State, while by no means perfect, is by no means as bad as it is sometimes said to be."

At the December 10, 1951 meeting the Board adopted a resolu-

tion by Gorman recommending that Dr. Bevis "in conjunction with the Athletic Board co-operate to the fullest extent with such committees as are making studies of the athletic situation for the purpose of re-establishing the fullest public confidence in inter-collegiate athletics." It asked the president also to report "from time to time of any progress made" and that he be authorized "to take such action as he deems may be necessary in the premises."

Behind the football scene for some years was a group known as the Frontliners. In essence they were recruiters of playing talent. By the end of the 1951 season, his first, not every one was happy with the initial showing of Coach Hayes. Early in January, 1952 it was reported that some Frontliners wanted to buy up Hayes' contract. Alumni Secretary Fullen, who worked closely with the Frontliners in that period, declared that "the last thing we want is another coaching hassle."

A searching inquiry into the University's athletic policies and practices followed the presentation of the 1954-55 Athletic Board report to the Faculty Council at its May 10, 1955 meeting. The report covered the period April 1, 1954 to April 1, 1955. A motion made by Prof. Kenneth Arisman, chairman of the Athletic Board and a Council member, was passed that the Council invite the board and the athletic director to the October, 1955 Council meeting with the main item of business "an informal panel discussion pointed at the questions and issues presented by Professor Harold F. Harding and the Program Committee."

At the December 14, 1954 Council meeting, Harding had reported that twenty topics had been suggested by the faculty for Council consideration. One having to do with the University's athletic program raised two questions: "a. Does the faculty have sufficient control over athletics? b. Are athletic scholarships justifiable?"

At a special Council meeting on May 24, 1955, Harding stressed the desirability of having the special report on athletics "during the current year." Upon motion, this was set for the June 7 meeting.

On that occasion Arisman presented anew pertinent portions

of the 1952-53 and 1953-54 Athletic Board reports. Material from the former, headed "Some General Problems, Concerns and Policies," covered such items as major athletic policies, over-emphasis of athletics, varsity sports, "our natural competitors," post-season competition, public and alumni relations, should a strong, vigorous area be curtailed because other areas have failed to develop?, are sports experiences at the University wholesome?, do we build schedules for the "gate"?, and financial and other matters. The 1953-54 report had to do with "Athletic Board Actions, Aims and Policies" under three major headings: the scholarship program, the field house group, and the tax on college athletic events.

Chairman Arisman, Director Larkins and other Athletic Board members then discussed some twenty searching questions on athletics prepared by the Program Committee, of which Harding was chairman. But the Council minutes are silent as to what was said or as to any action taken as a result of the discussion. Some of the leading topics follow:

The point-average of athletes, how the eligibility of a player is determined before each game, the proportion of athletes declared ineligible during an academic year, the proportion of athletes receiving University financial assistance, whether athletes are paid for duties they do not perform, the average number of days missed for trips and games by team members.

How the income from football games is distributed, how many free tickets are customarily given to varsity players, what classes of persons receive complimentary football tickets, to whom the following report: the football coach, the athletic director, the intramural director, the Athletic Board, what written statements of policy they use as guides, whether the University favors the granting of financial assistance by outright gifts to players from alumni or business men, where the power rests to make contracts with radio and television networks for broadcasting and telecasting athletic contests.

What is the relation of the publicity policy for athletic events

to the publicity and whether athletic publicity is independent of the Public Relations office, how athletic scholarships are awarded, and what the justification is for spring football practice.

Faculty interest in athletics and the policies under which it operated was a proper one. Some of the questions asked, however, reflected downright ignorance and others a measure of natural academic suspicion about anything athletic. Under longstanding Western Conference rules athletics was under continuous faculty control, through the Athletic Board which, by rule, must have a faculty majority. Financial matters came under the same authority, subject to review by the University business office and, ultimately, the Trustees. No University money, i.e., appropriated or from endowment funds, went to athletics and as in the case of the Stadium, the Trustees assumed no responsibility for debts incurred in expanding the athletic plant, e.g., the natatorium, the new French Field House, the St. John Arena or other similar items.

The final item on the foregoing Faculty Council record noted also the adoption of a resolution from the executive committee of the College of Arts & Sciences, that at the start of the Autumn Quarter, 1955 a special 7-member committee "from the teaching faculty" be elected "to study, report upon, and make recommendations to the Faculty Council concerning the administration of and conduct of intercollegiate athletics at the Ohio State University" and to report before the close of the academic year 1955-56. The Faculty Council passed a motion to this effect.

It developed that the committee could not complete its work by the end of that school year. Dean James F. Fullington, committee chairman, made a progress report at the April 24, 1956 Council meeting. It was unable, he said, to organize until the start of the Winter Quarter, had met an average of once a week since then, had met twice with the Athletic Board, and had interviewed staff members. "There is much more that it must learn," Fullington added, "before it can arrive at any conclusions." That week every faculty member was to be invited to submit to the committee

any information or opinions they would like the committee to consider.

The committee also wanted the opinion of Council members on two questions: "1. What is beneficial and what is harmful" in the intercollegiate athletic program, as to the participant, and as to the university? And 2, what aspects of intercollegiate athletics should the committee particularly investigate?

As it turned out, it was May, 1957 when the committee completed its report, and another six months before it was presented to the Faculty Council and January, 1958 until the Council completed its consideration of it. It ran to forty-two pages and went into great detail about intercollegiate athletics at Ohio State, their operation and the rules governing them. Except for a few minor amendments the report was adopted about as presented. In effect, however, this meant a new day for the place of intercollegiate athletics on the campus. Meanwhile, President Fawcett, who took office August 1, 1956, had initiated some changes. Since these matters extended beyond the end of the Bevis administration they are not dealt with further here.

In the spring of 1956, the Western Conference slapped a probation of not less than a year on the University as a penalty for giving irregular financial aid to football players. The action was announced in Chicago by Commissioner K. L. "Tug" Wilson after an investigation. About twenty members of the football squad were involved. Dean Wendell Postle, the University's faculty representative in the Conference, commented: "We feel the penalty is severe, but we are accepting it and have already begun to put our house in order." He said there would be no appeal.

"Any violations of the rules of which we have been guilty," President Bevis said, "will be stopped. We mean to live within the rules." What had occurred was that players had taken money for work they were supposed to have done but had not actually performed. In some instances Head Coach "Woody" Hayes had doled out money personally to players.

The Trustees at their April 9, 1956 meeting called the atten-

tion of the Athletic Board to the growing problems in the football ticket situation. These arose from the steadily increasing number of alumni, the signs of an early sharp gain in the number of students, and the overall mounting demand for tickets. They referred to the 1953 statement of policy under which students were to get first consideration and alumni, benefactors, faculty and staff next in line. (In practice it was faculty and staff after students.)

"The status of Stadium subscribers," they said, "should be defined, a limit placed on the total number of tickets allotted to any one subscriber, the lottery discontinued, and allotment of tickets and seating preference determined in accordance with the year of graduation or the year as to which a benefactor began such or some other similar system." Finally they felt that the number of complimentary tickets "should be reduced to the smallest practical number. The possible enlargement of the stadium should also be considered." The foregoing suggestions were referred to the Athletic Board for its consideration.

A revised football ticket and seat allocation plan was presented in great detail at the May 14 Board meeting by Prof. Arisman and Hugh S. Jenkins, w'28, for the Athletic Board. Under the new arrangement, approved by the Trustees, this order of ticket priority was fixed: students, faculty and employes, visiting school, Alumni Association and benefactors, the public. Seat locations in the same general order of priority were worked out. Benefactors as well as faculty and employes were defined. Reductions were made in various categories of seats and all preferential treatment for Stadium subscribers was declared null and void starting with the 1956 season. This preference had been in effect for thirty-five years, some persons took it as applying in perpetuity, and there were instances where individuals had willed preferential locations to heirs!

Block orders were reduced at once by half for the 1956 season and another 25 per cent in 1957. Employers of athletes were limited to a total of 1066 season books. Frontliners were to get only

four tickets each, and state, city and county officials were held to a total of 550 season books. Total complimentaries were not to exceed 4300.

So before the end of the Bevis administration intercollegiate athletics at Ohio State had grown into a business running to several million dollars a year and with a multi-million investment in the physical plant—stadium, field house and arena. As the Fullington report put it a little later: “we have passed the point of no return and there is no going back to the simple football contests of days gone by. . . . Not at Ohio State. Not in the Big Ten. Not anywhere among the hundred or so largest universities. . . .” What was now essential was to restore genuine faculty control and, as the report said, to find out “how we can live with decency under the emphasis imposed upon us.”

XV

CAMPUS POST-WAR RESEARCH

WORLD WAR II gave tremendous impetus to research on the campus, especially in the areas of applied science, engineering, medicine, biology and related fields. Contracts running into millions of dollars were carried out between 1941 and 1945 for the government and for war-related industry.* In a modest way University personnel had a hand in the Manhattan Project and the development of the atom bomb.

Where earlier research at the University was often on an individual basis it became much better planned, organized and coordinated. This was particularly true with the organization and growth of the Ohio State University Research Foundation, along with the corresponding University Development Fund. This was capped, as noted, by the purchase in 1954 of the Rockwell manufacturing plant on Kinnear Rd. which was renamed the University Research Center. The Foundation had substantial earnings and for some years part of these were given for non-sponsored research and related purposes.

Much wartime research on the campus continued beyond the end of the shooting war or, in some cases, was diverted to peacetime purposes. Notable advances were made in special fields such as cryogenics, atomic energy, the radio telescope, geodesy and cartography, and the Institute in Vision. New ways were sought to make more effective use of the Stone Laboratory (Gibraltar) for biological research. These and other aspects will be examined in some detail.

Research Projects

After V-J Day much of the wartime research often took different directions. This was true of aviation work going on at Don

* See Ch. VII, The Bevis Administration, Part I, 1940-1945 (1967).

Scott Field in antenna experimentation, and in hydrocarbon (gasoline) research. The University was a pioneer in antenna research under Profs. E. E. Dreese and W. L. Everitt, of electrical engineering, and others. Much of this was done with scale models, some of them of airplanes not yet in production.

After the war the armed services decided that research in this field was still vital to the preparedness program. In 1946 Dr. John D. Kraus came to the campus and began some notable work that was still going on in 1971. He was credited with inventing the helical beam antenna.

Four Diesel engines, worth \$240,000, were obtained for Don Scott Field where they were installed in the new aerodynamics laboratory. Four wind tunnels were constructed and basic research projects were conducted for the Armed Forces through the Research Foundation.

Trustee Charles F. Kettering established two projects through the Kettering Foundation, of Dayton, in the spring of 1949. One was in chemistry and one in physics under grants totalling \$54,700. Both had a bearing on the mystery of photosynthesis, a subject in which Kettering for years was deeply interested. (Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants change sunlight, air and water into food and fuel,—in a word, what makes the grass green?)

In another area, Prof. Marion L. Pool, along with Prof. W. G. Myers, Medicine, an observer at and participant in the atom bomb tests at Bikini, declared that the University's cyclotron, built in 1938, was outdated. It had yielded twenty-four chemical isotopes. He emphasized the need for units with much higher electron volt potentials. In the past year, alone (1948-49), it was pointed out, eleven papers in the *Physical Review*, official publication of the American Physical Society, had resulted from research with the old cyclotron.

Two important scientific breakthroughs were achieved on the campus in November and December, 1948. In the former month,

Profs. John G. Daunt and M. C. Desirant, of physics, reached a temperature only $.05^{\circ}$ above absolute zero, or -458.95° . The scientific importance of this accomplishment, it was explained, hung "on the fact that as temperatures closer to absolute zero are made possible . . . additional light may be shed on the nature of matter." The two scientists were aiming at a nuclear cryomagnetic generator which theoretically could come within one-millionth degree of absolute zero. Under such conditions molecular and atomic motions would be virtually frozen.

The other development had to do with a rocket motor utilizing liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen. Described as the "most powerful ever built," it was unveiled in the Cryogenic Laboratory. It was the result of more than a year's research under a contract between the Air Materiel Research Command, at Wright Field, and the Research Foundation. The research was carried on by Prof. Herrick L. Johnston and Marvin L. Story, chief engineer of the liquid hydrogen project.

A Wright Field statement said: "A milestone in the history of rocket development was passed when a rocket motor utilizing liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen was first successfully operated by the Ohio State University more than a year ago. Since then other laboratories have begun experimentation with liquid hydrogen, but the Ohio State Cryogenic Laboratory, which originated the use of liquid hydrogen as a rocket motor fuel, remains the chief center of research aimed at solving the complex technical problems associated with pumping and handling this extremely cold, lightweight fuel."

Johnston predicted that "when it becomes possible to use atomic energy as a source of heat, liquid hydrogen will probably be used as the working fluid." A test motor, no larger than a man's hand, produced a thrust higher than that developed by the engine of the average small airplane. To do this, Johnston got from war "surplus" a 1200-kilowatt motor generator which originally cost \$50,000 and had been used to test bombers at a Ford plant. He

planned to use it with a large electromagnet with which the Cryogenic Laboratory expected to produce a temperature within .003° of absolute zero.

Discovery of a rare form of helium by means of a single-step process was achieved also in the Cryogenic Laboratory. This involved temperatures of below -450° F. Announcement of the discovery, cleared through Washington, coincided with a cryogenic conference held Oct. 27-28, 1947 on the campus and sponsored by the Office of Naval Research. Attendance was by invitation. The helium research was one of six research programs supported by that Office under contract with the Research Foundation.

In June, 1949 Prof. Cecil E. Boord, of chemistry, completed ten years of major research in hydrocarbons or automotive and aviation fuels. He had directed the work since its inception. In that decade the sponsors, mostly from industry, had given some \$300,000 to underwrite this research. The program had done much to make petroleum refining a more exact science. It was called "one of the most notable and productive examples of industry-University cooperative enterprise in the nation."

Boord reported that a total of 229 different hydrocarbons had been tested, many of them under as many as twenty-nine sets of engine conditions. A total of 180 such hydrocarbons had been produced and/or purified on the campus. In the ten years the project had yielded more than 250 gallons of relatively rare hydrocarbons at an average cost of \$1200 a gallon.

"We confidently expect," Boord said, "that soon the specifications of gasoline can be written on a sound scientific basis." Segments of the industry as well as the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics were cooperating in the project which, during World War II, was shifted to aviation fuels. The work was now underwritten by the American Petroleum Institute through the Research Foundation. It was the second oldest Foundation project.

Further disclosures about important wartime research on the campus continued to be revealed well after World War II ended.

These covered such major areas as the atomic bomb, radar, corrosion, rockets, and radio antennas.

It was recalled also how, three years before Hiroshima, a bright young undergraduate student innocently disclosed secrets about the atom bomb. He was then a junior in electrical engineering and a part-time radio engineer at WOSU. He wrote an article for the April, 1942 WOSU *Program Bulletin* in which he predicted that "If we learn to harness atomic power properly it is quite possible that we shall be able to store enough in a vest-pocket vial to drive a battleship across the Atlantic and back. . . ."

The F.B.I. came running quickly and quizzed him. In the article he had described his work with the campus cyclotron, known later to be invaluable for atom-smashing, and his over-all interest in nuclear physics. He told later how F.B.I. agents questioned him a number of times through the most critical period of atomic bomb experiments to find out how interested in nuclear physics he really was. It was not until June, 1946, moreover, that Prof. Johnston told for the first time the story of the University's part in atomic research through the Cryogenic Laboratory of which he had charge. In an article in the *Engineering Experiment Station News*, he related how in the winter of 1942-43 technicians and scientists, working in overcoats in the unheated War Research Laboratory, hurried to install the necessary research equipment. He called the laboratory "one of the best equipped in the world for low temperature research."

It was unique in several ways. Its facilities were capable of reaching almost absolute zero at one end of the scale, or up to 4350 degrees Fahrenheit at the other. It could also produce relatively large quantities of liquid air and liquid hydrogen. In November, 1942 the first campus contract related to the Manhattan Project (atom bomb) was received and since the need was urgent equipment was moved into the laboratory and piping installed before the outside walls were up or any inside walls or services were completed. Liquid hydrogen was produced for the first time on February 2, 1943 in the laboratory. The laboratory continued on

Manhattan Project research until after the end of the war and in the summer of 1945 took on another secret research project for the Army Air Forces. At the time Johnston wrote a liquid helium plant was nearing completion which could produce a temperature of one degree above absolute zero.

To anticipate, an explosion, causing one death and damage estimated at \$4000, occurred August 11, 1951 in that portion of the Research Laboratory used by the continuing hydrocarbon projects sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute. The work, under Prof. Boord, had been going on for fifteen years. It was described as "one of the most fruitful researches carried on at the University."

Clayton E. Bowers, a research assistant, was working alone at the time of the mishap. He was fatally injured and died August 15. Four separate reports were made of the occurrence. One was by a special 3-man committee set up by the administration. It made a series of findings and safety recommendations which were approved. The death of Clayton was the first in the University's long record of research projects.

In mid-May, 1955 another explosion occurred in the Research Laboratory. Fortunately no one was injured and the damage was minor.

Miniature planes, tanks and ships were used over a 5-year period of government-sponsored research on the campus in the development of aircraft antennas. By the use of such models radar and counter-radar problems of new types of aircraft, such as the B-29, were solved before the craft ever came off the production line. This was reported at a convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers in January, 1946 in New York.

It was disclosed also that the tinfoil which was missing from cigaret packs during the war had been used to foil Nazi radars, and that "Carpet" and "Ferret" were anti-radar measures which Ohio State scientists helped to develop. Radio research was begun in March, 1941 through the Research Foundation under Prof. Everitt.

Much of the Ohio State study was centered on means of "jam-

ming" enemy radio signals which otherwise might disclose the location and course of an approaching plane. The experiments with tinfoil helped to discover methods of jamming enemy radar. Plane losses fell sharply after the experiments on the campus aided in finding the most effective method of using the foil. A German radar operator was said to have been so confused by the frenzied signalling on his "scope" caused by the tinfoil strips that he exclaimed, "The planes are doubling themselves!" The other electronic jammer, known as "Carpet," was partially tested at Ohio State. By using various models and microwave signals Ohio State engineers were able to do in weeks what would have taken months to accomplish with the actual equipment. In the spring of 1955 the Antenna Laboratory was credited with the development of greatly improved television antennae, especially suitable for color broadcasting.

A fundamental corrosion project for the Navy was under way on the campus in the summer of 1946. The nation's annual corrosion bill was put as high as \$1 billion. Purpose of the project was its application to new weapons or new techniques of warfare, as well as other national benefits. The target was as to the "whys" and "wherefores" of corrosion.

In a memorandum in July, 1945 to Charles E. MacQuigg, then dean of Engineering, E. E. Dreese, chairman of electrical engineering, wrote: that since before Pearl Harbor the department had been carrying on "war research of a restricted and confidential nature," that Army and other authorities had reported that "we have made some significant contributions to this general field," and that at least once it had been asked to supply "urgent material that was to be used for immediate tactical purposes in Europe."

As late as the summer of 1962, an Aerobee rocket, equipped with an antenna system designed by University electrical engineers, was to take radar and photographic pictures of the earth in a test scheduled at the White Sands Missile Range, in New Mexico. It was said that the experiment had applications on locating a surface on the moon for landing a space probe, as well as in designing

lunar altimeters and approach radars with the least possible weight and power so as to permit soft landings.

For the record, the University was one of a number honored at a dinner in New York in March, 1946 for their contributions to the development of the atomic bomb. President Bevis and Profs. Johnston, chemistry, and James R. Withrow, chemical engineering, represented the University. Individuals as well as institutions were recognized at the dinner. A little later the University and Battelle Memorial Institute were chosen among twenty-four Midwestern institutions to cooperate in a development program for peacetime applications of atomic energy under the supervision of the Manhattan District. Prof. Pool was the University's representative.

Research Grants and Assigned Research

Directors of the Research Foundation, Dr. Bevis reported in December, 1951, voted \$175,000 more to the University for non-sponsored research and related purposes. Dean Alpheus W. Smith recommended that the money be used for "fellowships, research assistantships, and grants-in-aid, including research apparatus and supplies essential for the researches for which personnel grants are made." The latest grant was a continuation of allocations made in recent years to the University to advance its research program.

Examples of researches so supported included: development of the University's highspeed aerodynamics laboratory, initiation of a statistics laboratory, studies of the oxidation of unsaturated hydrocarbons in relation to motor fuel, development of electric circuit computers for assistance in aircraft design, social problems of pupils in elementary schools, nutrition studies, studies of the influence of environmental factors on the growth of plants, the chemical structure of heparin, an anticoagulant of blood, studies of the patterns of modern traffic on highways, and studies of the effect of radioactive iodine and phosphorus on cancer of the thyroid.

A significant expansion of the University's research program

was authorized March 9, 1953 by the Board of Trustees as a one-year experiment. This, as noted, was to put certain faculty members on "assigned research" on the basis of principles worked out by a committee headed by Prof. Edison L. Bowers, economics. The faculty members were chosen for such duty on the basis of research projects on which they were engaged or proposed to do. In return, they were relieved of regular teaching or other fixed duties for one or more quarters depending upon the nature of the research to be undertaken. The sum of \$15,000 was made available from Research Foundation funds for this purpose.

The program was given a trial run during 1953-54 but since this was too early to report as to its success or failure the Trustees agreed to an extension of one year. Vice President Heimberger reported on it in some detail at the February 14, 1955 meeting. One advantage was that it could be done "at very little cost."

As it worked out, faculty members desiring such an assignment submitted a proposed individual research program to the president's office through their chairman and dean who gave their opinions as to the value of the proposal along with a plan for suitable teaching replacements for those selected. The applications then went before a University-wide committee which advised the president in his choice of those to be assigned. In 1953-54 ten faculty members were given research duty for one quarter each and two for two quarters. In 1954-55 eleven other persons were given one-quarter assignments and seven for two quarters.

The experiment, Heimberger told the Board, "has been highly successful. In a limited way, it has helped to correct a serious deficiency which has existed for many years, due to our lack of a plan for sabbatical leaves for study and research. It has done this at very low cost and, with proper developments, it gives promise of contributing greatly to the growth of this University as a center for research and advanced study." It had had a good effect also, he added, upon faculty morale and helped to offset the continuing salary situation and to provide research opportunities. "The possibility of assignment to research duty," he pointed out, "has helped

to correct our deficiency and to make it easier to get and keep outstanding scholars."

"It is our opinion that the plan of assigned research duty has now proved itself," the Heimberger report concluded, "to be a valuable addition to the total program of this University." He recommended that, until otherwise directed, the president be authorized to continue to assign members of the faculty to such research duty along the lines indicated. This was approved unanimously and Heimberger and the committee were commended for their "excellent" work in developing the plan.

Continued progress with the limited program of assigned research was reported to the Trustees at their February 14, 1955 meeting by Heimberger. Thanks to careful staff planning, he said, "the cost has been very moderate." The thirty assigned to such duty during the two years represented all five of the basic colleges and sixteen departments. While several major assignments, he added, had been made in science areas, the plan had been used most in non-laboratory fields where it was harder to get research money.

He noted that it was not easy to give a direct and immediate appraisal of the research accomplished or advanced. Some had resulted in new knowledge "applicable to current and pressing problems." In many cases, he pointed out, the purpose was "not so much the immediate research product as the full development of a younger member of our staff as a scholar and teacher."

But one assignment, he emphasized, had "immediate and spectacular results." This was by Prof. Kraus, of electrical engineering, in the development of a radio-telescope. Thanks to the program, Kraus had been enabled to have his telescope ready for use on January 1, 1954. Heimberger cited the fact—noted elsewhere—that the magazine *Science* had recently listed the research findings of the Kraus radio-telescope first among the ten "most important accomplishments in astronomy in the entire world" in 1954.

In the first trial run of the assigned research program in 1953-54, the individual projects covered a variety of subjects.

These ranged from a study of modern German poetry to further development of the radio telescope. Individual faculty members, meanwhile, carried on their own projects. These were numerous and varied. Two of them, among many, illustrate the scope of such academic inquisitiveness. Prof. George R. Havens, of Romance languages, won scholarly acclaim for his exhaustive studies on Voltaire and Rousseau. Then there was Prof. Hans Sperber, a onetime German refugee, who won wide recognition for his compilation of an exhaustive "Dictionary of Political Words and Phrases."

Other Projects

On February 8, 1954 the Trustees took the first step toward obtaining an atomic reactor for research at the University. (By law, incidentally, this was at the Board's first "open" or public meeting.) In support of such a project, Dr. Bevis cited the current campus research in nuclear and atomic physics and chemistry of radio-active materials, and in medicine. It became known shortly that Prof. Dreese would go to Oak Ridge, Tenn., to see about obtaining an atomic reactor.

In a report to the Board, Dr. Bevis called attention to the related facts that "we are close to a new period in the development of peacetime uses of atomic fission" and that in the past two years the Atomic Energy Commission had made policy decisions enabling "universities such as ours to plan, own and operate atomic reactors of certain types . . ." He declared it "essential" for the University "to be in the forefront as these new methods are opened more and more to investigation." He recalled that it had been "actively engaged in atomic research for more than a decade." He emphasized that it was "ready to take full advantage of the added opportunities which would be afforded through the location of an atomic reactor on this campus."

Upon his recommendation, the Board declared "it to be the policy of the University to take full advantage of widened opportunities which may be made available and proceed as rapidly as

conditions permit to secure for the University a reactor of suitable design together with the necessary laboratories for continued and new research and instruction in nuclear science and technology."

A proposal to establish a food processing reactor on the campus by the Atomic Energy Commission was reported at the February 13, 1956 Board meeting. The Trustees authorized President Bevis to proceed with the A.E.C. in offering a site at the University for "research and development, and otherwise cooperating in such program of food sterilization." Nothing came of the move.

By Faculty Council action taken November 14, 1950, the creation of an Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography was recommended. Following a presentation of the matter by Vice President Harlan H. Hatcher at the November 20, 1950 Board meeting its establishment was approved.

Dr. Hatcher stressed the fact that the University held a unique position in this field and that extensive research projects were being carried on through the Research Foundation. These were directed by Prof. George H. Harding who, Hatcher added, "has brought to the campus for this work the top leaders in the world in this field."

He called the need for men trained in this scientific area "unique," adding that no school in the nation had a program of study to fit men for the work. The University had been offering some work to this end but it was not coordinated in a central program. Representations had been received from the U.S. Geodetic Survey, the Armed Forces, and from Canada and South America "on the great need in this field" and pointing to Ohio State as the "logical place for its development." Meanwhile the Council on Instruction, the Graduate Council, and the Faculty Council had agreed upon the creation of an institute to coordinate the work. The Board approved the recommendation.

Geodesy has to do with accurate measurement of the earth's surface and photogrammetry with its mapping from the air. Cartography is the final production of accurate maps using various types of projection. The Institute was the outgrowth of the Cam-

pus Mapping and Charting Research Laboratory which had been in existence since 1947. It was the first center of its kind in the Western Hemisphere and had some fifteen projects in operation. Prof. Harding was the executive director. Prof. Weikko A. Heiskanen, a Finn, and the chief member of the staff with the title of scientific director, was regarded as the world's greatest geodesist.

By 1954 it had a staff of seventy-five and was allocated \$457,000 out of a total of \$4 million being spent for research on the campus in 1954-55. A major project in this new field early in 1955 was the most extensive gravity survey ever made in Ohio. Measurements were taken at 1500 points throughout Ohio. These indicated the structure of the earth's crust and interior. The results could be utilized for geological, geophysical and exploratory studies. This kind of research was made possible by the development a decade earlier of the Worden gravimeter. This apparatus weighed only ten pounds and required only three minutes to take a measurement that was ten times more accurate than one by the big 3000-pound pendulum formerly used, which took four or five men to handle and two days to make a single measurement. Cost of the gravimeter was \$9000 met by the Development Fund.

To go back, Dr. William G. Myers, first Julius F. Stone Fellow, with Dr. Joseph L. Morton, was in the van of the continuing battle against cancer using the isotope Cobalt 60. The idea for this use of Cobalt 60 came to him while at Bikini in mid-1946. For this purpose Cobalt 60 supplanted radium.

Cobalt 60 had certain advantages: it yielded gamma rays of relatively uniform intensity along with a low rate of emission for the undesirable caustic beta ray. Drs. Myers and Morton had contrived a cheap alloy capable of being inserted into a tumor and machined down to 2-inch needles. Two dozen of these were sent to Oak Ridge, Tenn., to be irradiated.

The needles came back "very hot," encased in 370 pounds of lead. They were said to have been the first standardized radioactive cobalt needles. They could be "tailored" to fit the tumor to which they were to be applied. The strength of the cobalt radiation

could also be controlled in three ways—by changing the size of the needle, by varying the nickel content, and by increasing the exposure time. While the half-life of the irradiated cobalt was much shorter than that of radium the cobalt was also much cheaper. The early experiments in its use were on white mice.

In the post-war years extensive cancer research was in progress on the campus, especially in the College of Medicine. Much of this was sponsored by the National Institutes of Health and other sources. An example of this was an item reported at the January 9, 1956 Board meeting concerning an N.I.H. project, with a grant of \$80,000 a year for three years. It involved the examination of approximately 1000 women a week for preliminary signs of cancer. Other participants were the local Academy of Medicine, the Columbus Cancer Clinic, the local chapter of the American Cancer Society, and College of Medicine departments, especially obstetrics and gynecology.

In another area, upon recommendation, the Trustees at their November 9, 1947 meeting had approved the creation of an Institute for Research in Vision. It was to have a director along with an executive committee representing four major aspects of the field of vision: biological, medical, physical, and social. It was also to have a council representative of each campus area "actively engaged in research in vision." For the time being eight areas were so designated: Education, electrical engineering, Fine Arts, ophthalmology, Optometry, physics, psychology, and zoology. The council was to determine matters of Institute policy subject to University rules. The University was to give some financial support but it was expected also that "funds from external sources shall be sought to carry on the work."

The work of Prof. Kraus and H. C. Ko, of electrical engineering, with radio telescopes was listed also by Director Harlow Shapley, of the Harvard Observatory, as first among the top ten astronomical highlights of 1954. This was reported by Science Service, syndicated newspaper science feature. Director Shapley said of the Ohio State pair:

"They mapped much of the northern sky as it would seem to an eye sensitive only to radiation of wavelength about 122 cm. The Milky Way is clearly recorded in this radiation as well as the Virgo group of galaxies, the intensely bright galactic nucleus, and some special hot spots in Centaurus, Cygnus, and especially Cassiopeia. To this radio eye, globular star clusters remain undiscovered."

Another project to which Ohio State scientists contributed was ninth on Shapley's list. This had to do with the solar eclipse of June, 1954. Although only preliminary results had been reported, Shapley called the findings noteworthy, and "especially so was the 10-station program of the U.S. Air Force, which distributed observers all the way from Ontario through Labrador, Greenland, and Scandinavia to Iran." Members of the Ohio State faculty and the Mapping and Research Laboratory cooperated with the Air Force Cambridge Research Center to set up many of these observation posts.

In the winter of 1956 it was announced that construction would begin in the spring on a giant new radio telescope to be located at the Perkins Observatory, near Stratford, operated jointly by Ohio State and Ohio Wesleyan Universities. When completed this would be the largest reflecting-type radio telescope in the world. Actually it was to be a giant helical antenna which could detect celestial objects at distances close to the limits of the observable universe. Its eventual size was to be 700 feet long and 75 feet high. It was made possible by an offer of \$100,000 from the National Science Foundation to the electrical engineering department which would operate it.

The University shortly put in a bid for the world's largest atom smasher which the government was about to erect. Other Mid-western universities were seeking it also. In this effort the University was unsuccessful.

It took another long step ahead as the school year 1955-56 ended with the installation of a digital computer, located in the Research Center. This was for instructional purposes and was the largest then on any Ohio campus. It was the first step in develop-

ing a large-scale multi-purpose computing center. Within a decade the University would have on order a much larger computer costing \$1 million.

In the fall of 1955 the University accepted an invitation to join a non-profit corporation known as the Midwestern Universities Research Association. This cooperative venture, Dr. Bevis informed the Board at its November 14 meeting, was undertaken by the chief universities of the Midwest to establish, maintain and operate "laboratories and other facilities for research and education in the broad field of nuclear physics." Vice President Taylor and Prof. Harald Nielsen, of physics, were named directors representing the University. The sum of \$10,000 was voted to pay for the membership.

The Research Foundation

The retirement of Dr. Bevis from the University presidency occurred within two months of the completion of the first twenty years of operation of the University Research Foundation. His departure was effective as of July 31, 1956. With a separate fiscal year, the Foundation completed two decades of activity on September 30, 1956.

Its first five years, 1936 to 1941, were formative. The next five, from 1941 to 1946, were devoted in large part to contracts having to do with the war and related problems. The third five-year span, 1946 to 1951, saw an increasing trend toward government contracts and a steady growth in the amounts of money involved. In the final half decade covered here, 1951 to 1956, the annual volume of contracts neared \$4 million, with government projects accounting for the bulk of Foundation activities.

Although its organization was streamlined soon after World War II, the purposes of the Foundation remained much the same, namely, "the promotion of educational objectives by encouraging and fostering scientific investigations and industrial research by training and developing scientific investigators, and by acquiring and disseminating knowledge in relation to those investigations

and researches." In language echoing that of the Morrill Act, which paved the way for the Land-Grant Colleges, its aims were "to foster and encourage education and learning in science, agriculture, and the mechanic arts in such a way as to promote the liberal and practical education of broad segments of the population in the several pursuits and professions of life."

In fiscal 1946-47, the Foundation administered fifty-five industrial and fifty-eight government contracts. The contract value of these was \$1,756,629. These were conducted in twenty-five departments on the campus and represented "a diversified range of scientific interest."

In the face of steady Foundation growth, especially in 1947-48, the shortage of available space and personnel presented mounting problems. Relief in the matter of space finally came in May, 1954, as noted, when the University bought the former Rockwell plant, and converted it to Foundation use. Substantial remodeling followed to adapt what had been a saw plant to University research purposes.

In their way, figures tell the dramatic story of the great increase in Foundation research, both in the number of projects or contracts as well as in the dollar volume. For the first time the contract value and the income from cooperators passed \$2 million in 1947-48. The income was up 33 per cent from the previous year and was double that of 1945-46. As the 1947-48 report noted, "The government's post-war policy of supporting researches in the national interest has again resulted in a substantial addition to this portion of the cooperative program."

By 1955-56, however, the picture had changed greatly. In that year the Foundation administered forty-five industrial and government projects. The value of the industrial projects was \$779,002 and those for the government \$3,147,190.

In its first twelve years of operation the Foundation undertook 354 cooperative research projects. As the 1947-48 report pointed out: "The research program covers a wide range of scientific and public interest. In some cases one project leads to another. In other

instances new projects become so well established and open up so many phases of investigation that they may be expanded and continued over a period of several years. Thus the current list of active projects includes some which are but a few months old and others which have been active for a number of years."

The chemistry and electrical engineering department projects accounted for the largest total contract values, followed in order by the Engineering Experiment Station, physics and astronomy, mechanical engineering, and chemical engineering. Industrial sponsors that year were chiefly from Ohio and New York, but ten other states and the District of Columbia were represented also. Five agencies accounted for the seventy 1947-48 government projects: the Air Force, 35; Navy, 21; Army, 11; National Institutes of Health, 2; and the National Academy of Sciences, 1. Industrial sponsors numbered forty-one.

As indicated, the projects covered a vast range of subjects. A few of the more intriguing were: wing structures for supersonic aircraft subjected to a surface temperature of 1600° F.; preparation of pure hydrocarbons (gasoline), with 194 compounds synthesized and/or purified; liquid hydrogen, among other things, to investigate its properties as a possible engine fuel (this was helpful later in the U.S. space program); an investigation to determine the constituents of cigaret smoke for which a special smoking machine was constructed; liquid helium research for the Office of Naval Research; rocket motor research with selected combinations of fuels; antenna radiation characteristics; aircraft antennas—a continuation and extension of work begun during World War II; three classified electronics projects, in one of which "continued useful application to problems of military interest" was found; a project to "investigate the feasibility of photographing stars in daytime"; a "far-reaching" inquiry of methods "for dissipating internally generated heat from airborne electronic equipment"; a continuation of nuclear physics research; further investigation of the physiological effects (upon animals) of sudden decompression at high altitudes; a study in leadership qualities for the Navy; and

a continuation of the wartime investigation of insect repellents, especially for mosquitoes.

At the end of its first twenty years, former Dean Alpheus W. Smith, of the Graduate School, was the highly respected president of the Foundation. Dr. Oram C. Woolpert had succeeded Dr. James S. Owens as executive director. The member-directors now numbered twenty-one with a 6-man executive committee. That year, 1955-56, was the first under the Foundation's revised charter and code of regulations.

Both the University and the Foundation were non-profit agencies. "The Foundation's fortunes," the 1956 annual report emphasized, "are closely linked with the University. All sponsored projects administered by the Foundation are carried out under the supervision of members of the faculty and in integration with other activities, primarily to further educational objectives and basic knowledge. . . ."

The bulk of the Foundation's support continued to come from governmental agencies, especially the Defense Department. "This situation is likely to continue," the report went on, "so long as international tensions persist."

Since the University had embarked upon an extensive building program, the Foundation was hopeful that before long this would relieve the pressure on space and facilities. One addition during the year was the new Antenna Laboratory, which was a unit in the Research Center. It was believed to be "one of the finest structures in the country specifically designed for such a purpose." Its construction was made possible by the transfer of funds from the Foundation's reserves. An additional \$80,000 for its equipment and furnishings was borne likewise by the Foundation whose reserve funds at the end of the year, incidentally, amounted to \$1,242,529.33.

Income from Foundation operations during the year totaled \$3,639,930.76. Of this industrial projects accounted for \$705,491.48 while those government-sponsored came to \$2,934,439.28. Since its founding in 1936, the cumulative total of funds from outside spon-

sors for Foundation research was now \$34 million. As of June 30, 1956, the Foundation had thirty-five active industrial projects going and 102 for the government. For the Air Force alone, there were seventy-five projects with a value of \$2,255,490.

Ohio and New York were tied with nine industrial sponsors each, but ten other states were represented. The College of Engineering continued to lead the colleges in the value and number of projects which came to \$1,831,772 and seventy-five, respectively. But the College of Arts & Sciences was a fairly close second with seventy-three projects valued at \$1,341,647. Electrical engineering was first among individual departments with twenty-three projects worth \$762,432, followed by chemistry with forty-three valued at \$638,304. In all, thirty departments were represented in the program.

Inventions arising from projects sponsored by the Foundation became its property. Those resulting from non-sponsored research in the University could be assigned to the Foundation for patenting and licensing. During the year in question, three U.S. patents and one Japanese were issued to the Foundation while a Canadian patent was assigned to a project sponsor. As of the end of the Foundation year it owned sixty-one U.S. patents, one Italian, one Japanese, and fourteen Canadian besides licensing interests in others assigned to project sponsors. As of that time also the research staff numbered 699, plus 137 in the "supporting" staff.

As usual, the annual Foundation report reviewed and summarized the research projects undertaken during the year. One of the most notable of these was the American Petroleum Institute "Project 45," then in its nineteenth year in the hydrocarbons laboratory under the direction of Prof. Boord. During the year it produced and purified fifty hydrocarbons for engine tests in other laboratories. Another chemistry project had involved a study of the effects of radiation on foods for the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute. Six contracts sponsored by Army, Navy, and Air Force agencies had to do with extensive programs in infrared spectroscopy featured by the tenth anniversary meeting of Sym-

posium on Molecular Structure and Spectroscopy held on the campus under the joint sponsorship of the University, the National Science Foundation and the Office of Naval Research.

In mathematics, research capabilities were greatly improved during the year when the University acquired a medium scale, high speed computer for use in the University Computer Center, operated by the mathematics department. Two new contracts in mathematics were initiated during the year for the Office of Ordnance Research, U.S. Army. A long range program to determine accurately the size and shape of the earth, sponsored by the Air Force, was carried on by the Mapping and Charting Research Laboratory. Another part of the program involved photogrammetric, geodetic and cartographic research aimed at the development of techniques providing greater speed and effectiveness in the interpretation and use of aerial reconnaissance data.

Another group for the fourth year continued a study of miniature engine generator sets for the Wright Air Development Center. This was a 5-year project. At the same time a 10-year basic study of heat generation and dissipation in airborne electronic equipment was being concluded. Another related project had to do with research into flash-welded propeller blades.

Also completed was a two-year investigation for a major Ohio shoe manufacturer into the physiological principles of head protection against impact. The end result was the use of new lightweight materials in helmet construction, designing and making a helmet containing the best features for improved operational comfort. This was described as "entirely successful."

Some of the research projects were carried on in distant places. One was a study of ice movement at the edge of the Greenland ice cap. An observation party headed by Prof. Richard P. Goldthwait, spent the summer months at Red Rock Lake, near Thule. Two members of the party returned there in March, 1956 to make winter observations for several weeks.

As indicated, electrical engineering conducted a larger volume of contract research than any other department. In the Antenna

Laboratory alone, seventeen contracts were in operation. Three long-term projects there were terminated after durations of four years or more. One of these had to do with an extensive series of measurements and calculations of the radar echo patterns and echo areas of various objects. A related feature was the holding of the second Radome Symposium on the campus in June, 1956.

Thirty one projects were carried on in the broad field of the biological sciences through fifteen departments in six colleges. The Navy, the Army and the National Institutes of Health, for example, sponsored three projects related to certain aspects of vision. Two of these were in Optometry and one in ophthalmology. The department of medicine conducted a tularemia vaccine program for the Chemical Corps, using volunteer subjects from the Ohio Penitentiary. The Air Force similarly continued its sponsorship of a program on high altitude physiological research.

Other projects included: cancer research; dental studies on radiation; six having to do with foods; the development of two new microphones for aircraft operation, along with improvement of the phonetic alphabet by the speech department; a continuation of the long-term study of mosquitoes (entomology); and eighteen projects in the social and behavioral sciences, of which six were completed and four more replaced during the year.

Thus at the end of its first twenty years, the Foundation had earned well-deserved recognition as a strong arm of the University, serving industry, the public and government agencies. From its reserve funds it had helped to sponsor other research on the campus at a time when other means were lacking for this purpose. It made possible also the purchase of the Research Center itself and the construction of the adjacent Antenna Laboratory. In those years, too, it had won the respect and the gratitude of its co-operators, both governmental and private. It had come a long way since the feeble beginnings of a score of years earlier.

The Stone Institute

For some time the operation of the Franz Theodore Stone Institute of Hydrobiology at Gibraltar Island, in Lake Erie, pre-

sented continuing problems. After more than twenty years it had not realized its potential. One of the first major chores assigned to Vice President Heimberger after his appointment was to survey the situation there and to submit his findings and recommendations.

This was forecast in a brief minute from the Board's October 15, 1951 meeting. "Pursuant to the direction of the Chairman of the Board at its last meeting at Gibraltar," Dr. Bevis reported then, "I have assembled a good deal of information concerning the various phases of the operation of 'Gibraltar' including the teaching phase, research phase, the social phase and the financial phase." (The September 4 minutes made no mention of any "direction" by the Board chairman.)

"It is the judgment of the President's office," Bevis went on, "that this material requires further study with a view to definite recommendations to the Board. I should like, therefore, to make this interim report and request further time. I think a definite report should be available for the December meeting." But on that occasion Heimberger made a "progress" report and indicated that a "complete" report would be presented at the January, 1952 meeting. But this was not made until the February 11 meeting.

At that time Dr. Bevis said that Dr. Heimberger had "carried the study farther, particularly with reference to the historical development of our operations" at Gibraltar and now offered "certain recommendations for the future." In summary, Dr. Bevis noted, "it may be said that there is considerable consensus of opinion among those in contact with our operations at Gibraltar that much good work has been done both in teaching and research but that we seem to be falling short of the full measure of accomplishment that might be expected."

He pointed out that when it began more than fifty years earlier, the laboratory "was essentially a field station for research by scholars" connected with campus departments. Teachers were brought in later from other campuses and there was a close working arrangement with the Ohio Fish and Game Division. In 1934 the Trustees had authorized President Rightmire to study all phases

of the laboratory and to bring in plans for its future development. This resulted, the Board was now told, in "the more or less complete severance of the work at Gibraltar from work in the University departments and the establishment of the Gibraltar program under the Director, who became responsible solely to the President."

Dr. Bevis went on:

The results appear to have been not wholly satisfactory. While there may have been some advantage in the obliteration of "artificial barriers" in the offerings of several departments, the net result has been frequently a duplication on a small scale of work already being done at the University.

The decline of interest on the part of our campus departments in teaching and research at Gibraltar appears to have been accompanied by a corresponding decline in student patronage and public interest. Last year the peak enrollment was twenty in the Summer Quarter with only nine students in attendance at other times of the year.

Research work has been carried on, but a better appraisal of the value of this research work ought to be made.

He remarked next that "The cost of what is being done appears to be high." He cited total costs chargeable to Gibraltar in 1944-45 as \$33,183.25 and for 1950-51 as \$79,830.21, or up nearly two and a half times in six years. It was his view, therefore, that

the advisory committee ought to be reconstituted with the assigned task of reviewing the relations of the Franz Theodore Stone Institute of Hydrobiology to the rest of the University and the restudy of the pattern and program of teaching and research at Gibraltar. . . . Our location in one of the most fertile areas for study of fresh water marine life should be exploited as far as our resources will permit. On the other hand, there seems to be no good reason for duplicating at Gibraltar Island work which might as well, or better be done on the campus. The determination of desirable objectives ought then to be correlated with the present and future costs entailed, in order that the best use of the University's resources may be obtained.

He proposed, therefore, "to have undertaken the study and possible revision of our Gibraltar program with a view of having

concrete, specific recommendations to the next annual budget." The Board agreed and asked him to "proceed with the study" as outlined in the report.

A further report on the problems at Gibraltar was made by Heimberger at the June 23, 1952 Board meeting. One of the chief difficulties there for fifteen years, he noted, seemed to be that "our effort at Gibraltar has been separated more and more from the educational, research and service program of the University as a whole. The semi-independent status of the Institute seems to have resulted in the loss of full support, cooperation and productivity that should come from related efforts on this campus."

As a first step toward making it "the fully productive venture that it should be" or to meet "its essential purposes in some other manner," he said Dr. Bevis had named a new committee advisory to him to make a thorough study "resulting in specific recommendations concerning the future of Gibraltar." The committee was now "actively" at work. Its members were not identified, but included "competent persons from related departments of instruction and research," plus a "responsible financial officer" and one other with experience in working with state authorities concerned in the matter.

The committee was currently considering four matters: the nature and value of research work being done at the Institute; the teaching function "with special reference to low and costly enrollments, failure to develop cooperative programs with teaching departments on the campus, the possible duplication of efforts in other areas and the greater use of the facilities at Gibraltar"; improvement of services to commercial fishermen, the Department of Natural Resources and others; and "a better academic and administrative relationship within the University."

Certain minor changes had been effected meanwhile, Heimberger added, "to improve the situation at Gibraltar." The amount of special summer contracts had been cut in half and Vice President Stradley had been provided with a number of tuition-free scholarships. Current enrollment was reported as nineteen, three

of them undergraduates. Heimberger added that final recommendations of the advisory committee would be presented later.

Dr. Bevis presented a further progress report prepared by the special committee on the teaching and research program at the Institute of Hydrobiology at the September 2, 1952 Board meeting. On this same occasion the Trustees reaffirmed the original policy governing the use of Gibraltar Island which had been adopted September 7, 1929 not long after then Trustee Julius F. Stone bought and gave it to the University.

At that time the Board said that "realizing fully the motives which prompted" Mr. Stone in making the gift, the island was to "be used exclusively for the purpose of conducting said laboratory, and shall not be used as a public resort, and the buildings thereon shall be used only by students and professors when actually engaged in the regular prescribed work of the laboratory, and by the Board of Trustees as outlined" in the deed. Over the years the island had come to be used by others and for purposes other than those prescribed. Dr. Thomas H. Langlois, director of the Institute, appeared by invitation before the Board at its September 3 meeting and reported informally on the Institute's work and progress.

As part of the reshuffle at the Stone Laboratory, at Gibraltar, transfer of an important vertebrate collection there to the Ohio State Museum, to be merged with the one there, was approved by the Trustees at their January 9, 1956 meeting. The University's collection was assembled by Dr. Milton B. Trautman of the Natural Resources Institute staff. Trautman, in turn, was brought back to the campus and made curator of the collection. He was under the technical direction of Edward S. Thomas, '13, longtime curator of natural history for the Ohio Historical Society. Under the new arrangement the combined collection was to be available to students and Trautman himself for consultation with students and staff members as to "material in the collection and related ecological and taxonomic information." Trautman was the author of the monumental *Fishes of Ohio*. The work was thirty years in the making and was finally published by the University in 1957.

XVI

BEQUESTS, GIFTS, AND ENDOWMENT

A NOTABLE development in the post-war decade was a sharp increase in giving to the University. This was fostered substantially by the steady growth of gifts through the University Development Fund. But it received its biggest boost in 1952 through the multi-million dollar Ralph D. Mershon bequest. In those years also there were several other substantial windfalls, running into six figures each. By mid-1956 the University's endowment had risen to some \$13.5 million as against \$2 million at the end of fiscal 1944-45. The 1956 figure was still modest by contrast with the endowments of Michigan, Harvard and Yale, for example, but the encouraging sign lay in the steady increase in giving, much of it unsolicited.

As of June 30, 1945, the University's endowment total was \$2,036,957.07. During that year gifts for general and designated purposes amounted to \$515,872.80, while those for endowment purposes were \$113,002.61.

The corresponding endowment figure as of June 30, 1956 was \$13,540,616.90, of which \$9,692,504.27 constituted the Ralph D. Mershon Fund. But this was not the true picture since the figure given for the latter was a book value while the market value of the common stocks therein was \$13,709,710.40.* So a truer figure for the total endowment, including the Mershon holdings plus that part of the endowment then still carried in the irreducible debt of the state, was more like \$17.5 million.

If anything, the showing in terms of the Development Fund was relatively even more spectacular. In 1945, 8923 donors gave \$278,708 to the University through the Fund. In 1956 the corresponding figures were 25,254 givers and \$800,144 in gifts. For the

* By the end of fiscal 1970 total endowment funds amounted officially to \$26,853,566.04.

11-year period, there were 203,000 individual gifts, including the Mershon bequest, totalling \$12,530,561.

1. *The Mershon Bequest*

First hint of the substantial Mershon bequest came in an Associated Press news story from Miami, Fla, on February 29, 1952. It said that the University had been named as the principal beneficiary. It was estimated that the estate was worth more than \$1 million. It proved to be more than \$8 million initially and soon grew considerably. Col. Mershon, '90, died February 14 in his 84th year.

There were times in the later years of Mershon's life when he threatened to revise his will and to reduce or even eliminate his bequest to the University. This was because of agitation on the campus, for example, against compulsory military drill in which he was deeply interested, or because of some ill-advised student behavior. Registrar Edith D. Cockins, '94, his longtime friend, was often the intermediary who persuaded him not to take such a step.

In mid-April, 1952, the gross value of the Mershon estate was put at \$8,939,060.98. Out of this came other bequests—to his sister, the Boys' Club of America, etc.—of some \$750,000, plus "death" taxes.

Vice President Heimberger, from a statement prepared by Dr. Bevis, reported on Mershon's death, his will and his estate at the March 10, 1952 Board meeting. He described him as having become "one of the foremost, if not the foremost electrical engineer, in problems dealing with direct and alternating current," who had perfected valuable patents and whose services had been sought "throughout the world." Heimberger recalled that Mershon in 1912, as alumni president, was largely responsible for reorganization of the association and of the University, and in 1916 was influential in getting Congress to adopt the R.O.T.C. program. For some years he had also contributed \$10,000 annually to the Development Fund.

After taxes and settlement expenses, the net amount to the University, Heimberger said, would be about \$7 million. The annual income at the time of Mershon's death was said to be about \$362,000. The will provided that the proceeds were to be set up as the Ralph D. Mershon Fund and were to be invested in common stocks.

By the terms of the will, the University had to agree within one year to carry out its terms or the Boy Scouts of America would become the residuary legatee, Heimberger explained. Further Mershon stipulated that not less than half of the income was "to be used in such manner as in the judgment and discretion of the Ohio State University shall best promote, encourage and carry on civilian military education and training in the United States and its territory. The use of the remainder of the income is unrestricted." This was not quite accurate because Mershon provided also that none of the proceeds should be used in any way for intercollegiate athletics.

Under a motion offered by Senator Bricker, the Trustees pledged "the University to faithfully carry out the wishes of Mr. Mershon which are so clearly stated in his will." A first committee report on the Mershon Trust was presented at the May 12 Board meeting, with a second promised "in due time."

The details of the Mershon bequest and how to manage it took some time to unfold. At the April 14, 1952 Board meeting Chairman Dargusch recommended that President Bevis and the three vice presidents be named as a committee to make a careful study of the will and to submit recommendations as to procedures for carrying it out, and the application of funds under the will.

All through the 1952-53 school year developments occurred growing out of the settlement of the Mershon estate. A minor problem was what to do with the Mershon home on Tigertail Ave., Cocanut Grove, Miami, which Mershon in his will hoped University administrative officers might use. But as a resolution, offered by Senator Huffman at the September 2, 1952 Board meeting, explained this appeared "impractical." And while the Board

appreciated Mershon's "thoughtfulness and consideration," the property ought to be sold and the proceeds added to the estate. Before long this was done.

Inventory of the Mershon estate showed that it included real estate valued at \$149,500, Vice President Taylor told the Trustees at their October 13, 1952 meeting. Besides the Miami residence, the parcels included 15 acres of land there. This was inventoried at \$45,000 but the executors had an offer of \$70,000 for it. The Trustees approved the acceptance of this offer and continuance of negotiations looking to the disposition of the remaining real estate.

Another realty item in the estate comprised 25 acres of farm land in Kansas which, it was thought, might contain oil. For \$25 an acre an oil operator was given permission to drill. But after drilling to 3300 feet, the hole proved dry and was "plugged." The land was later sold and the proceeds added to the estate.

First distribution from the Mershon estate was \$175,000, Vice President Taylor told the Board at its January 12, 1953 meeting. The money was placed in a special bank account pending the receipt of the remainder which, Taylor said, was expected "some-time within the next few months." First expenditure authorized from this was \$10,000 to provide supplemental retirement benefits for older retired faculty members whose income was limited.

At the April 20, 1953 Board meeting, half of the first installment on the income, or \$87,500, was set aside for civilian military education as the Mershon will provided. The other half was allotted for general purposes. Of this \$25,000 was appropriated for scholarship purposes and was to be made available "at once" to the Scholarship Committee.

Item Four of the Mershon will contained this provision: ". . . and it is my further preference, but not a condition, . . . that a part of the income from said fund be expended in disseminating the principles which make for good citizenship . . ." By early 1954 a committee under Vice President Heimberger was studying the possibilities of a program of activities with "the effect of developing a sense of civic responsibility, good citizenship,

and a desire to participate in public affairs." On this basis, Vice President Taylor recommended at the January 11, 1954 Board meeting that an annual appropriation of from \$7,500 to \$10,000 be made from the Mershon Fund to help meet the expenses of such a program. The Trustees approved this.

2. The Development Fund

To update the constitution and bylaws of the Development Fund, meanwhile, multiple changes in them were approved at the February 14, 1949 Board meeting. Most of them were minor but a few were major in their import or application. A new section, Art. 4, Section 3, had to do with the "Relation to Faculty and Administration." "Since a central nerve center on all matters relating to University contributions is desirable for the purpose of eliminating multiple solicitation of prospects," this read, "all members of the faculty and University staff shall be requested to check all prospective solicitations with the Fund office for sanction of the solicitation and for cooperation and assistance where necessary." Some items coming under this new regulation were listed as the president's and deans' emergency funds, special projects expense accounts, gifts for use of a department or college when there is no prior project, prize awards, and Alumnae Scholarship House expenses.

Gifts to the Development Fund, meanwhile, grew slowly but steadily. In 1954, 21,739 donors gave \$527,132.17. In the seventeen years since the Fund was begun, there were 189,707 donors and the total giving amounted to \$4,572,029.

3. Other Bequests and Gifts

From time to time the University received various gifts of money and of real estate. In July, 1942, for example, James W. and Hannah Davis had given the University 9.75 acres at the northwest corner of Kinnear Rd. and the Olentangy River Rd. as a memorial to their daughter, Ruth Spencer Davis, '15, '23. The acreage contained the Davis homestead and three rental properties. The gift was subject to a life estate in the homestead and a monthly

payment of \$87 to Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Mr. Davis died first and Mrs. Davis followed on August 5, 1952. The site was valuable and was separated from the University's main farm lands by a narrow strip of land owned by the Alwood family. Late in 1950, to repeat, the University paid \$280,000 for the 25 acres in the Alwood holdings and, still later, \$100,000 for about 5 acres on the east side of the River Rd. near this point. The first of the new buildings for the College of Veterinary Medicine eventually were located on the Davis-Alwood site.

The University became the chief beneficiary of the estate of Ellis Lovejoy, '85, who died in August, 1946 at 86. His estate amounted to \$424,795. One third of it was to go to the College of Engineering for the Caroline Drew Lovejoy Foundation in memory of his mother. Another third was to be used similarly for the Helena Chamberlain Memorial Foundation in the College of Agriculture in honor of his wife. The remaining third was to go to Colby College as a memorial for his father. Lovejoy, a mining engineer, was an associate of Gen. Edward Orton, Jr. and formerly had been a research engineer with the Orton Ceramic Foundation.

Substantial gifts were made to the University from time to time without much, if any, fanfare. One such, from Charles F. High, w'89, created a trust fund of \$150,000. The beneficiaries were to be men students from Bucyrus, up to sixteen of whom could get \$500 a year but only at Ohio State. The gift was announced in the spring of 1949.

Under a bequest established December 20, 1949, the Martin Krumm Korean Students Scholarship Fund was created. The donor was Raymond E. L. Krumm, Engr. w'96, and was in memory of his father. The amount involved was \$34,097.12 and the income was to be used for scholarships for Korean students. The Trustees at their February 13, 1950 meeting took the unusual step of authorizing "the purchase of a marker or memorial in an amount not to exceed \$300" before final settlement of the Raymond E. L. Krumm estate.

An unexpected bequest to the University early in 1953 centered in two downtown Columbus properties valued at \$350,000. They were willed to the University by Howard B. Monett, '10, a Columbus real estate operator. The University was to get them upon the death of Mrs. Monett and the proceeds were earmarked for medical research.

A new gift for scholarships came in the form of a bequest of \$15,000 from the estate of the late Richard S. Wolfe, '30, youngest son of the well-known Columbus banking and publishing family. This was to underwrite four scholarship "grants to worthy students . . . on the basis of financial need without regard to race, creed, or color." Announcement of the bequest was made January 4, 1954.

In the first years after World War II a number of individual memorial funds were created in honor of alumni who lost their lives in that conflict. Trustees approved two of these at their March 3, 1947 meeting. One, with an initial gift of \$200, was the Anthony J. Musil Memorial Scholarship Fund. It was in memory of Musil, a B-29 flight engineer, killed December 13, 1944 over Japan. He was a 1943 graduate in industrial engineering. The other was the John N. Carnes Memorial Fund in honor of Carnes who was a 1935 graduate in pharmacy and in medicine in 1940. He was a flight surgeon and was killed in a plane crash in Hawaii December 10, 1943. Two other industrial engineering alumni so honored, who were war casualties, were Lt. William R. Dey, '38, Army, and Lt. James W. Gaston, '38, Army Air Corps.

The impending gift of \$100,000 from the American Federation of Labor to the University in memory of William F. Green, an Ohioan, who had been a long time president of the A.F. of L., was announced to the Trustees at their May 9, 1955 meeting. Vice President Heimberger called the gift "a very significant development." He said it was unsolicited and had been in the making for several months.

The resulting William F. Green Fund, Heimberger remarked, was "being created in memory of a great Ohioan who for many

years occupied a position of statesmanlike leadership in the field of organized labor." Income from the fund was to be used each year for two fellowships for graduate students in labor relations and economics at \$1800 each and for two undergraduate scholarships of \$800 each in the social sciences. Part of the yield was to be used also for expense stipends to enable labor trade union members to "attend labor institutes or short courses sponsored by the University. . . ." The fund was finally established in May, 1955.

In January, 1956 came a bequest from the widow of Dr. Edward C. Ludwig, a member of the early College of Medicine staff, in the amount of \$108,000. The income from this was to be used initially for research on the cause and treatment of coronary disease and coronary thrombosis.

Upon recommendation of the Alumnae Council the two Alumnae Scholarship Houses were formally accepted by the Trustees at their November 8, 1954 meeting with "appropriate" appreciation. The first, at 201 Sixteenth Ave., as noted, was to be called the Mary Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House since it was made possible largely through the original gift of Mrs. Pomerene, of Coshocton. She was the widow of Frank E. Pomerene, '91, '95, Trustee from 1905 to 1919.

The second, at 195 Sixteenth Ave., was to be known, to repeat, as the Davisson-Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House. This was in memory of the mothers of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Hanley whose gift of \$40,000 made possible the purchase of the property.

Except for his early gift of 1000 shares of General Motors stock for medical research, wealthy Trustee Charles F. Kettering made no really large gifts to the University. From time to time, however, he made smaller ones for specific purposes. One subject which aroused his longtime interest and curiosity was photosynthesis. A research project, reported at the January 10, 1955 Board meeting, which he attended, was a grant of \$20,900 from the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Yellow Springs, O., for an investigation of the radiation factor in photosynthesis.*

* cf. p. 312.

Upon the abandonment of the College of Homeopathic Medicine in 1922, the Trustees felt obligated to return the G.M. stock to Kettering. Years later a longtime Kettering associate at G.M. told the writer that had the University kept the stock it would have increased in value to more than \$12 million.

For decades the University's investments were minimal and miscellaneous. But with the receipt of the funds from the Mershon estate they began to take on some aspects of big business. Toward the end of 1951, W. M. Kiplinger, '12, well known Washington analyst of governmental and other affairs, wrote President Bevis to urge the creation of a special committee "to study investment policy for University funds—not of the past, not of the present, but of the future." Dr. Bevis so reported to the Board at its December 10, 1951 meeting.

Kiplinger saw no acute need, but added if the Board did not "do something about it at one of its forthcoming meetings, I shall do some prodding." Dr. Bevis recommended the appointment of such a committee, and the Board gave its approval with the proviso that Chairman Dargusch serve as committee chairman.

At the February 11, 1952 Board meeting, Dargusch reported that he had named seven others to the committee: Trustee Forrest G. Ketner, Prof. Charles A. Dice, two alumni—Kiplinger and Hugh E. Nesbitt, Vice President Taylor, and Leland A. Stoner, a Columbus banker. The committee was to study an investment policy for University funds and report to the Trustees. To illustrate, the University's holdings from the Mershon estate of American Gas & Electric Co. alone, were so large as to give the University for some years a place on the A.G.&E. board of directors. By the end of 1965, moreover, University investment funds amounted to nearly \$19,000,000.

4. The First Name Professorships

Another form of giving, developed especially in later years, lay in the creation of "name" professorships. The first of these was the Julius F. Stone Research Professorship in Physics. This was established in 1947, in honor of the longtime Trustee.

Two years earlier, however, Franz T. Stone, N. Tonawanda, N.Y., his youngest son, gave \$20,000 to create the Julius F. Stone Fund for Medical Research. Of this amount, to which the son added from time to time, \$5000 was earmarked for a fellowship in physical medicine in the College of Medicine. The income was to be used generally for medical research with special reference to physical medicine. By June 30, 1950 the Stone Fund for Medical Research amounted to \$30,437. More was added later.

At the July 1, 1946 Board meeting, Dr. Bevis announced a further gift from Franz Stone of 50 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and 10 shares of American Gas & Electric stock. These were to be sold and \$10,000 from the proceeds were to go to the Stone Research Fellowship, with a renewal of that held by Dr. William G. Myers, and for research activities in physical medicine and the cyclotron. The stock sold for \$12,524.71 of which \$2524.71 was added to the Stone Fund.

Julius Stone, for twenty years a member of the Board, died July 25, 1947 at his home in Santa Monica, Calif. He had retired as a Trustee as of July 12, 1937 but continued his interest in the University. His fellow Trustees paid him the unique tribute of electing him chairman emeritus. At the time of his death he was ninety-two.

The Board opened its annual meeting September 5, 1947 by taking formal note of Mr. Stone's passing. In the words of the Board minutes, "President Bevis voiced his own feeling of great personal loss which was shared by every member of the Board." At this same meeting, by a coincidence, receipt was reported of the sale of further stock, amounting to \$12,398.56 given by Franz T. Stone. The funds were to be used for the Julius F. Stone Medical Fellowships and the Julius F. Stone Fund for Medical Research.

By another Board action at this meeting, upon recommendation of Graduate Dean Emeritus Alpheus W. Smith and President Bevis, the Julius F. Stone Research Professorship in Physics was established. It was to have "special reference to nuclear physics, the fundamental relationships between matter and energy, and the biological and medical applications of radiations." Dean

Smith wrote that it seemed "imperative that the Ohio State University should memorialize and perpetuate Mr. Stone's fearless and sagacious leadership, his spirit of high adventure, his understanding and creative mind, his general support of fundamental research and his record of achievement in industrial organization and management. . . . A research professorship would not only remind us of his scientific interests and his desire to penetrate the unknown, it would also provide guidance and stimulation for young men and women endowed with inquiring minds and scientific curiosity. They could carry forward the torch the master has relinquished."

In his lifetime Mr. Stone was a frequent benefactor of the University, but he liked to do so in his own way and time. His largest single gift was that of Gibraltar Island, in Lake Erie, in 1925 as the site of the University's Lake Laboratory. From time to time he made unpublicized gifts of equipment or otherwise to individual faculty members. A further benefaction appeared in the Board minutes upon Mr. Stone's death. This was the conveyance to the Board of the Stone cottage and its furnishings on Gibraltar Island "for the sole use" of the Trustees "and for their comfort when they may be present on said island and be subject to their control." Mr. Stone had had the cottage constructed in 1929 and the Trustees stayed in it whenever they met on the island. Upon the death of Mrs. Stone, the family residence in Santa Monica also, as indicated, became the property of the University. It was sold in 1951 for \$24,113.73, net, and the proceeds were applied to the Radiation Laboratory. This was by a 1946 stipulation by the donor.

In 1948, meanwhile, the University had adopted a plan to set up a small number of special professorships to be filled "by men of great distinction in teaching and, particularly, research." Prof. Tibor Rado was relieved of the chairmanship of the mathematics department to become the first such appointee on the campus. He was freed from virtually all teaching duties and could devote his time almost entirely to research.

A wide search had been made, Dr. Bevis told the Trustees at

their October 19, 1953 meeting, for a similarly outstanding man in the social sciences or humanities for such an appointment. He pointed out that not only were such men rare but recommending and appointing officers were "extremely cautious" in choosing such a person since it involved not only life tenure but an investment of from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Instead of making a permanent appointment for the Stone Professorship, he now recommended redefining it as a rotating professorship which would "meet changing needs as they occur." He pointed out, moreover, that this would be in keeping with Mr. Stone's wide range of interests. Specifically, he proposed that this particular professorship be "re-defined and designated as the first professorship to be used upon the recommendation of the President, for the appointment upon an annual basis of distinguished persons who, in view of the needs and opportunities of the day, may best contribute to the growth and development of the Ohio State University." The Trustees approved the recommendation.

5. *Other Benefactions*

There were still other kinds of benefactions. In the fore part of 1953, for example, the University came into possession of an important collection of the works of Cervantes. They had been assembled by Talfourd P. Linn, a Zanesville attorney, as a result of a lifetime interest in the subject. Prof. Robert E. Rockwood, chairman, Romance languages, estimated that the collection if offered at a rare book auction might bring from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Some months earlier the University was approached as to the possibility of the collection being placed on the campus as a loan for a minimum of ten years with a likelihood that it might get outright ownership in time. After extended negotiations with the owners and a favorable report from the Committee on Portraits and Memorials, the Trustees at their March 9, 1953 meeting authorized acceptance of the custody of the collection with cer-

tain stipulations as to its use and other matters. (The University came into permanent possession of the collection late in 1966.)

A Victory Bell, the gift and memorial of the Classes of '43, '44 and '54, was finally hung in the southeast tower of Ohio Stadium on September 28, 1954. It cost \$2535 and weighed 2420 pounds (brass). It was intended to be rung after each local football or basketball game won by Ohio State. The idea was originated by the Class of '43. But delay followed and when that class had its tenth reunion, the cry was "Where the Hell's our Victory Bell?"

The Class of 1956, probably no different basically from others, showed a marked apathy regarding the traditional class memorial. At a called meeting of the class in the chapel late in February to discuss the matter only twenty of about 2000 Seniors showed up. At a subsequent but still sparsely attended class meeting it was decided to erect four entrance markers for the main gates to the campus. On this the *Lantern* exclaimed sarcastically that when prepared they should read "Three Percent of the Class of 1956" since only about eighty out of 1700 eligible seniors voted for this memorial.

Prof. Ralph Fanning, longtime member of the Fine Arts faculty, and a prolific water colorist, gave some two hundred of his paintings to the University Hospital and the Medical Center in 1955-56. The gift was reported at the February 13, 1956 Board meeting. The Trustee directed that Dr. Bevis send "an appropriate expression of appreciation of the University" to Prof. Fanning. Some time later, after he had retired, the University bought a still larger collection of Fanning paintings from him for \$7500. The story went that when he was asked how much he wanted for the collection, Fanning replied \$5000. President Bevis is said to have remarked that this was not enough and suggested \$7500. This purchase was approved by the Board May 14, 1956. The paintings were scattered on loan throughout the campus in offices and elsewhere.

XVII

END OF THE BEVIS ERA

OF THE eight Ohio State University presidents who held office from 1873 to 1971, only three—William Oxley Thompson, George W. Rightmire, and Howard L. Bevis—served as such until retirement age. Two others—Edward Orton Sr. and William H. Scott—remained on the faculty until they were 70 but voluntarily quitted the presidency earlier. Of the trio named, Dr. Rightmire left office five months before his birthday, Dr. Thompson exactly on his in 1925, and Dr. Bevis eight months after the regular cut-off point.

In all likelihood this cannot occur again in view of a Trustee resolution adopted January 12, 1959. This provides that "the principal administrative officers of The Ohio State University be relieved of their administrative assignments as of age 65." They could stay on in a teaching or other non-administrative capacity.

Next to Dr. Thompson, who held the office for 26 years, Dr. Bevis filled it longest, serving 16½ years. Dr. Rightmire and Dr. W. H. Scott were next with 12 years each. The others ranged from two years in the case of the ousted Dr. W. Q. Scott to eight for Orton.

Although the normal tenure of President Bevis still had two more years to run, talk about a possible successor began to be heard in the spring of 1954. At a meeting in Cleveland in April, 1954 former Trustee James F. Lincoln suggested John B. Fullen, alumni secretary, as the next President. Lincoln quoted Fullen as saying that he "wouldn't take the job on a bet," while Dr. Bevis was reported as having commented "I have no immediate intention of resigning." What had occurred was that Lincoln in introducing Fullen at a Cleveland alumni meeting pointed out that Dr. Bevis would reach retirement in two years and that Fullen would make an "excellent" successor.

First official notice of the approaching retirement of President Bevis was taken at the June 14, 1954 Board meeting when the Trustees, by formal resolution, made initial provision for his retirement pay. The action noted that Dr. Bevis would retire as of June 30, 1956 and that he had "given the University a most outstanding administration as President since February 1, 1940, particularly during the period of the University's greatest expansion following World War II."

Since the University's rules, the resolution noted, did not "provide an adequate retirement allowance for him upon retirement," the Board voted to pay him an amount equal to half of his average annual salary for the last five years of his service. This arrangement was for life and the difference between what he would get from the State Teachers Retirement System, plus supplemental benefits, was to be paid out of interest on the endowment. Finally, the resolution stipulated that Dr. Bevis was to "render to the University following retirement such services at times and places convenient to him as may be requested by the Board of Trustees."

By a further resolution, the Board provided for vice presidents of the University or other "designated" officers under the Bevis formula and for them also in case of their physical or mental disability before age seventy. Under a third related action, the Board committee on retirement and insurance was instructed "to review the whole problem of University retirement allowances to the end that a more equitable system be established."

1. *The Search Committee*

Steps to proceed with finding a successor to President Bevis were embodied in a resolution the Trustees adopted at their July 11, 1955 meeting. The action provided for a faculty advisory committee and emphasized that under state law "the ultimate responsibility" for choosing a new president lay with the Board.

His own first public word on his approaching retirement came from Dr. Bevis the day before this meeting in an interview

with the Columbus *Dispatch*. He said it was his "feeling that the Trustees should have somebody ready to take over as president when my time comes to retire."

The selection of a new president, the Board resolution remarked, was "not only a time-consuming process, but one of the greatest importance to the University." For this reason, it went on, it was "desirable to establish certain formal procedures and to state certain principles in connection with such selection." The main "principle," to repeat, was that the Board, by law, had the final say in such a matter.

The special faculty committee was to be set up "to insure full participation by the faculty in the evaluation of individuals under consideration" by the Board. By July 25, 1955 the Faculty Council was to recommend to the president the names of twenty-one faculty members "qualified for appointment" to the committee. From this list the president was to choose eleven for the committee. It was then to "consider all names submitted by the secretary of the Board of Trustees for evaluation and shall report to the Board its conclusions as to the administrative, educational, scholarship and other qualifications of each individual submitted for evaluation."

Under a companion resolution, "establishing official liaison between the University and the Alumni Association," the Board was to consult also with that group's Advisory Board from time to time so that the latter "may be fully advised as to the progress of the Board in its search for a president." The Trustees, in turn, could "receive any and all suggestions of the Alumni Board with respect thereto." Finally, it was provided that "Any person may submit to the Board of Trustees the name of an individual or individuals believed to be qualified for president."

Under the above resolution, the Alumni Advisory Board was formally recognized as "the officially accredited agency" representing the organized alumni of the University. It was to transmit to the University from time to time, as noted, "such information,

views and suggestions" as the Alumni Association might "deem worthy of consideration" by University officials. This was not, however, to limit the right of any individual or group to do likewise, "nor the freedom of the Board to initiate contacts with individuals or groups." Any such views or suggestions were to be channeled through the president to the Trustees. Meanwhile "the fullest exchange of information and suggestions" was to be carried on between the president and the Alumni Board. To repeat, the purpose, it was stressed, was "to establish a working liaison" between the Alumni Association and the Trustees.

The eleven faculty and staff members appointed to the committee to evaluate candidates for the University presidency were: Profs. Earl W. Anderson, education; Jorgen M. Birkeland, bacteriology; Erwin E. Drees, electrical engineering; Harold P. Fawcett, education; Henry E. Hoagland, business organization; Lawrence A. Kauffman, animal science; Robert D. Patton, economics; Dorothy D. Scott, Home Economics; Dudley Williams, physics and astronomy, and Deans Frank R. Strong, Law, and Walter D. Krill, Veterinary Medicine. Strong was chosen as chairman of a liaison committee. Its other members were Anderson and Hoagland.

By December 9, 1955 the faculty committee on evaluation of nominations for a successor to President Bevis made a progress report on ninety names. The total, Judge Gorman told the December 12 Board meeting, was now well over 100. Of the ninety names, he said, eleven remained "unclassified pending receipt of further information." The other seventy-nine had been classified "insofar as qualifications for the position can be judged on the basis of various sources of information available to the Committee." These included biographical data, consultations on and off the campus, extensive correspondence, and personal acquaintance.

The evaluation was at the point, Gorman added, where the Trustees were "in position to give preliminary consideration to the judgments presented to it." The faculty committee meanwhile

would continue to evaluate nominations and "as concerns names under most serious consideration by the Board will pursue further inquiry through appropriate means."

2. *Nearing the End*

President Dwight D. Eisenhower honored Dr. Bevis, and through him the University, in April, 1956 by appointing him chairman of a Presidential committee to foster the development of scientists and engineers in the United States. "Our technological superiority," the president noted, "is now seriously challenged by those who use science for aggression and conquest." The committee had nineteen members. The U.S.S.R. was reported currently to have 890,000 engineers as against 760,000 for the United States. Russia, was said, further, to have graduated 103,000 such specialists in 1954 to 53,000 for the United States.

The 1956 commencement was the seventeenth and last under the Bevis presidency. The Trustees, at their June 11, 1956 meeting, voted that an honorary LL.D. be conferred upon him "at the first commencement following his retirement from the presidency." Former Presidents W. O. Thompson and George W. Rightmire had been honored similarly. The Bevis degree was recommended by the honorary degrees committee and was concurred in by the Faculty Council.

In what might have been called his academic swan song, Dr. Bevis gave the address at the June 8, 1956 commencement. His topic was "Around the Next Corner." In it he compared current conditions with those of the Civil War when, as he said, "Know-how was beginning to win the war for the North."

He found it significant that currently President Eisenhower had created "a body of nation-wide constituency to find better ways of developing scientists and engineers." (Dr. Bevis, as noted, was chairman of this committee.) This group, he pointed out, "joins hands with a large number of other agencies, private and public, all laboring to develop to its fullest capacity, the only increasing resource we have in America, its people."

He contrasted the failure to achieve lasting peace "while our means of intercourse, nation with nation, have progressed to a degree possible only between neighbor and neighbor a few decades ago." All of this had occurred, he went on, "in a time when human kindliness has taken the form of national generosity never before heard of" and when "science and invention have made possible the production of goods sufficient to raise the standard of living of every person in the world." Yet America, he emphasized, now "found itself in the most critical position in its history." "In this time of stress," he continued, "our country looks to its universities. Their graduates are its salvation. . . ."

He turned to the type of people who, he observed, "become a source of strength and power to our nation, only when they are trained, trained to transmute the resources of the land we now possess into more and more and better and better things. In the material sense, this is the mission of the University. Changing the old adage, we can say with almost literal truth: where there are no universities the people perish. Upon its colleges and universities rests the future of America."

He next reviewed the role of Ohio State and its growth in enrollment and resources in keeping with its obligation to the people of Ohio. He recalled how President William Oxley Thompson was criticized around 1900 for daring to predict that the University, then with 1000 students, one day would have 2500, and how University officials at the end of World War II were met with smiles in the legislature when they contended that although enrollment had fallen to 7000, in another year it would be 20,000 and it turned out to be 26,000. He cited the quality of the teaching staff and, while there were "giants in those days," he had no doubt "you will be pointing out the giants you remember—for they are here." He likened the University to a three-legged stool, the legs being teaching, research, and service.

He recalled that in his 1940 inaugural address he had declared, "we stand four-square for constitutional free speech. We believe in academic freedom." He noted that the Conference Committee

of the Teaching Staff "guards closely the academic freedom of our campus." He emphasized that he saw no conflict "with academic freedom in maintaining our settled policy that no member of the Communist Party is fit to become or remain a teacher in this university."

In closing, he quoted further from his inaugural speech which he said he reiterated:*

For [those of] us who cherish the civilization wrought by the champions of free spirits and free minds, events now making may strike the hour of destiny. In that civilization I was bred. In it I want to live. In my firm belief its perpetuation depends on Faith and Knowledge; faith to keep us facing to the mark though mists obscure and mountains rise between; knowledge to implement that faith and multiply our powers. To that end I would dedicate myself. To that goal I would point this university.

Three days after commencement, Dr. and Mrs. Bevis were guests of honor at a formal dinner given by the Board of Trustees in the Ohio Union. There were 480 in attendance including representatives of other Ohio colleges, the state government, campus administrative officers and faculty. Trustee Forrest G. Ketner presided and Senator John W. Bricker paid tribute to Dr. Bevis from the Trustees. An illuminated book, reviewing his career and containing the signatures of all the guests, was given to him by Trustee James W. Huffman. Dr. Harlan H. Hatcher, president of Michigan, spoke as the representative of the Western Conference universities and President William E. Stevenson, of Oberlin, for the Ohio College Association.

3. *An Estimate*

Had he chosen to do so, Dr. Bevis could have cited various yardsticks of change which marked his 16-year tenure on the Ohio State campus. In any case, the University's operation was on a far broader scale and vastly more complicated in 1956 than it had

* This version differs slightly from that in Vol. V, *Addresses and Proceedings of the Bevis Inauguration*, pp. 45-6.

been in 1940 when he took over. This is spelled out by data on enrollment, faculty, degrees granted, and assets—to name only a few of the more obvious. The total number of degrees conferred in his 16½ years was 56,499 as against 47,638 in the 61 years, 1878 to 1939 inclusive. Taken from official sources, the other data follow:

	1940	1956
Enrollment	18003	27921
Faculty*	799**	1544
Degrees that year	2827	3779
Income	\$10,230,386.73	\$49,190,384.37
Assets	\$31,310,904.03	\$125,516,499.68

Dr. Bevis was a man of varied talents and his career was one of broad accomplishment. He was, first of all, a man of the law. He had practiced that profession, he had worn the robes of a judge, and he had taught law at Harvard. He had been a public administrator and had served capably as state director of finance under Governors George White and Martin L. Davey.

He was a religious man, although unlike four of his six predecessors at Ohio State, he was not trained formally in theology. But he knew his Bible well and while he did not wear his religion on his sleeve one sensed that he was a practicing Christian. His public addresses, both formal and informal, were sprinkled with Biblical allusions.

On several occasions, by invitation, he filled local pulpits. Once he “preached” at King Ave. M. E. Church in the campus neighborhood. Before long Bexley M. E. Church asked him to do likewise. His reply was that he did not have time to prepare another “sermon,” but if he could use the one he had given at King Ave., taking the second half of the text there as his topic, he would accommodate them. Bexley was willing and he did.

There was never anything academic or stuffy about Dr. Bevis.

* Instructors through professors

** approximate

Even occasionally when he had a faculty member in to inquire about some lapse, his tone was mild and his attitude friendly or at least restrained and correct. The same was true with students, although he could be firm when the need arose. From time to time students rang his front door bell at night for one reason or another. One evening he answered a ring, and a fraternity pledge explained that his mission, on order, was to bring back to the fraternity house two or three hairs from Dr. Bevis's head. The president said he would like to oblige but did not feel that he could do so since his hair was thinning and he could hardly spare any.

Once after his retirement someone in going through his correspondence files came upon a plain manila envelope, unidentified, with two crisp \$10 bills in it. "Kit" Vogel, his longtime secretary, could not remember it nor could he recall it when it was turned over to him. It was finally agreed that it was meant for some small emergency. With a chuckle, he gave it to Mrs. Bevis, saying "She'll get it anyway."

The election of Novice G. Fawcett, superintendent of Columbus Public Schools, to succeed Dr. Bevis occurred at a special Board meeting June 25, 1956. It was made contingent upon the former being released from his current contract with the Columbus school board and was effective August 1.

The six Trustees present voted for the election of Dr. Fawcett, supported by a letter from absent Trustee Robert F. Black, dated three days earlier.

The Board then adopted the following "statement" regarding Dr. Bevis, submitted by Senator Huffman:

As we elect a successor to President Howard L. Bevis, we express our sincere appreciation for the invaluable services which have been rendered to The Ohio State University over the period of the last seventeen years. Under his leadership this great institution of learning has grown and prospered. As was said of Sir Christopher Wren, if we seek a lasting monument of his work we have only to look

around us. He has served us well in both war and peace. We hereby extend to him our heartfelt thanks and every good wish to him in the years that lie ahead.

Dr. Bevis had another five weeks in office until President-elect Fawcett could take over the reins. So it was that he attended and presented various matters, mostly routine, at the July 9 Board meeting. Among other things, the Board on that occasion took two actions concerning him. It arranged that the retirement of Dr. Bevis be effective as of August 31, giving him an extra month's salary, and that his retirement pay be fixed at \$12,332.90, of which \$9000 was from interest on the endowment.

It is somewhat difficult to assess adequately and fairly the years of Dr. Bevis in the University presidency. Upon his arrival in 1940 he was already fairly well known to the campus from having been on the Ohio Supreme Court and from official contacts while he was state finance director. Professionally he stood well in several areas. Personally he was liked and respected and was often referred to or addressed as "Prexy," although perhaps not with the warmth that Dr. Thompson enjoyed but more perhaps than for Dr. Rightmire.

As this narrative has tried to emphasize, the Bevis era was one of crisis, of progress and of great change. As indicated, Dr. Bevis was forehanded in tackling many of the problems that arose or were on the horizon, particularly toward the end of and after the war. Those he picked for his immediate circle were competent and capable—Davis, Hatcher, and Heimberger in the realm of academic affairs, Stradley in student relations, and Taylor in business and finance and particularly in his handling of the vast new building program.

Dr. Bevis was confronted with campus crises in the later years of his regime. This was especially true of the speaker's rule controversy and the Rugg and Hinshaw cases growing out of that rule, and particularly the troublesome Darling case which involved Communism. None of these was of his making, yet in all of them

he was put squarely in the middle. In the main he came off rather well in his handling of them.

Dr. Bevis outlived his retirement by nearly twelve years, dying April 24, 1968. He and Mrs. Bevis lived modestly in a rented apartment. He maintained many of his old contacts, but, as with Dr. Thompson and Dr. Rightmire, seldom returned to the campus except by special urging or invitation. He continued to attend occasional meetings of the Columbus Rotary Club and the Kit-Kat Club. In the sunset of his life, if he looked across the Olentangy Valley, as the 1956 Trustee "statement" pointed out, he could see his monuments all around him. And in the evening of his days he had well earned the accolade, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

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